IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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Published for the D'Arcy McNickle Center

for the History of the American Indian

at the Newberry Library

rp
research publications
Woodbridge, CT Reading, England
1984

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This work was made possible through the assistance of a research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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good Sentry Box on the top of each. a good Gate of 3 Inᶜ oak Pl. & iron hinges & a small Gate of Oak Plank of same thickᵃ.

Endorsed.

Fort Johnson May 28th 1756

My Letter to the Lords
of Trade & Plantations
with Indn. Proceedings.

EXTRACT FROM SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONS PROCEEDINGS AT THE INDIAN CONGRESS AT ONONDAGA.

The Informations of an Oneida Indian who hath Resided for Some time past at Swegachie and latly Came from Canada.

That the French had Assembled in the Neibourhood of Cadaraghqui and Swegachie about 800 Indians, Ottowawas and Other Nations.. That upon his and the Other Swegachie Indians Return from Onondaga they were Determined to march 2000 Men to the Oswego falls (about 12 Miles from Oswego) Their Build a Strong Fort, and Prevent Provisions, or Reinforcements from going by Water to Oswego. That another party were to March the New Road from Swegachie, and Build a Fort at the West End of the Oneida Lake, When these Posts were Secured, a Third Party were to make a Descent upon the German Flatts, Destroy our Magazine there, cut off the Garrison and Inhabitants and burn the Settlements, A fourth party were to Attack Sr. William Johnstons house, kill or take him, and Ravage the Settlements on that part of the Mohawk River.

This Account he Said he had receiv'd from the Priest and Commanding Officer at Swegachie alias Gallette.

Sr. William Asked him how the French were as to provisions, He Said he Saw Great Plenty every where, and that the King Stores houses at Montreal were full of all Kinds. That the French had 3 Sloops, and had Built 2 Large Vessels of 2 Masts, which were ready to Navigate Lake Ontario.

Sr. William then told him, that he would have him return to Swegachie as soon as Possible, and Gather all the Intelligence he Could, and bring it to him, that this would be a determinate proof of his Fidelity and Sincere Repentance for what had past, and if he would take pains, and make himself Master, of the Strength, and Intended Operations of the French &c. he would Reward him According to the Consequence of his Intelligence from a 100 to 150 pcs. of 8

He engaged himself for this Service, and that he would return as Soon as possible, with the fullest and best Accounts he Could Obtain.

A true Extract from the Original Minutes
Examined by me

Signed PETER WRAXALL
Secr. for Indian Affairs.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

Albany 17th July 1756.

My Lords.

I had the honour of writing your Lordships the latter end of May last & at the Same time of transmitting a Copy of my proceedings from the last date to that time. My proceedings at the late Onondaga meeting & at the Subsequent Treaty with the Shawnese & Delaware Indians at my

[redacted]

Speech of Governor Simcoe

Brothers I am sorry to hear you
complain of a want of Powder & Ball & Flints
my Powder is not worse than the Indians
Ball & Flints are certainly made for your use
& I am very [illegible] that you
have not a sufficient supply of the proper
size. I will send you a supply of the
best Powder & Flints & will take care
that you shall be supplied with
every necessary article. I do not
expect any disturbance at present
but if any should arise I shall be always ready to
receive any Tribe. If you any of you
hear reports of any Disturbance, I desire
you will let me know that it may not be
in my power to do you service

Grand River

Young Tiyanoga a Chief Cayuga &
Interpreter Spoke as follows.

Brother You tell us that you [illegible] by
Treaty the Provisions which are now stored at Fort
Hunter are sufficient for the Defence & our
Families during our Absence. Brother we do
not think so We are determined to live as
well as our Brethren the English and therefore
we have thought it proper to tell you that
some Fifty Men, we think in the Vicinity of our Villages
[illegible] might be sufficient consequence
to have our Request for we are [illegible] complied
with as we only want them while we are away

manner you can. inclosed is £10 to defray the Expences, use frugality & Discretion

Yours

WILL. JOHNSON

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Copy[1]

[*May 30–June 1, 1756*]

Fort Johnson 30 May 1756.

P. M.

The chief Sachems & Warriors of the lower Mohock Castle came hither & desired to say something to Sr. William Johnson, being seated Canadagai the cheif Sachem spoke as follows

Mr. Montour Interpr.

An Oneida Warrior present.

Brother Warraghyjagey

The daily Accounts we receive of the Designs of the French in general & their threatenings of you in particular, occasions our comeing to you this time about your going to Onondaga.

Brother

We are extreamely alarmed & uneasy about it & are absolutely against your venturing up thither. if harm should happen to you We are a lost & ruined people — you are the principal Tie that keeps the 6 Nations together. We cannot comprehend why the Onondagas are so very urgent for your going up when the road is so dangerous the Governor of Canada never goes into the Indians Country to meet them but they come to meet him.

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada, Indian Records, Vol. 4.

Brother

We have agreed to make two Proposals to you & we entreat you to give them a serious Consideration & that you will embrace one of them. Either send for the 6 Nations down to you or let some other Person go up to them in your room, we back these Proposals with this Belt.

Gave a Belt

Sr. Williams Answer

Brethren

Everything is now ready for my setting out, & there is a necessity that I begin my Journey. When we come to the German Flatts I propose to consult with you & our Bretheren of Cannojohary upon the proper steps which may then appear necessary to be taken. I shall depend upon the assistance of the upper Nations to secure & keep the Road open. I will take every possible & prudent precaution, but where His Majestys Service requires my Attendance it is my Duty to go & in that Cause I shall be always ready to venture my Life. As to my sending any other Persons under my Direction, I know none that is proper to go upon so important an Occasion.

gave a Belt.

Young Abraham a Cheif Sachem & Warrior spoke as follows.

Brother

You tell us that Genl. Shirley thinks the 70 Men who are now posted at Fort Hunter are sufficient for the defence of our Families during our absence. Brother we do not think so. We are determined to live & die with our Bretheren the English, and therefore as we think there is reason to fear the Enemy may come this Way, we think the safety of our Wives & Children ought to be of suft. Consequence to have our Request for more Men complied with as we only want them while we are away

Fort Johnson 1 June 1756

A. M.

Sr. William Johnson sent the following Message with 4 Strings of black Wampum by two Onieda Warriors to the Sachems & Warriors of their Castle

Brethren

Tomorrow I begin my Journey to Onondaga & I desire that your Young Men will meet me at the German Flatts. As our Enemy the French have lately so frequently & so warmly threatened not only to prevent my going to Onondaga but that they will attack the Battoes wch. carry the Provisions, Arms &ca. wch I am bringing in the King Your Fathers Name for the 6 Nations at this Meeting, I desire you will immediately send off an Express to Onondaga to accquaint those Indians that I am on my Journey & will make all possible dispatch to get there & that I expect they will send down a suffl. Number of their Young Men to join yours at the Onieda Carrying Place & guard the Battoes from thence to Onondaga & protect them from any of those attempts from the French or their Indians wch. you have by so many frequent Messages warned me of.

This is not a Meeting wch. I have called but one to which I have been called by the 6 Nations, it is therefore incumbent upon them to take care that those things wch. the King their Father sends for the use of the 6 Nations be protected & guarded by them.

As for those Threats which the French & their Indians have published against me, I will guard against them in the best manner I am able, but as these Threats have been uttered by some of the French Indians before some of you Oniedas & some of the Onondagas, I think if you & they had behaved as true & faithful Brothers ought to have done, these Indians should at least have been secured and I desire you will tell the Onondagas what I now say. and that if I had called the 6 Nations down here to a Meeting & any French Man had dared in my presence to

have threatened their safety, I would have drove my ax into his head.

Fort Johnson 1 June 1756.

P. M.

Sr. William Johnson having sent for the River Indians who lived lately abt Esopus in this Province & are now incorporated with the lower Mohock Castle, 17 of them came whom he fully cloathed, Armed & gave them Amunition with Pipes & Tobacco. he then gave them a glass of Rum round to drink His Majestys Health & exhorted them to behave like Dutiful Children to the King their Father & to be ready at all times to use the Arms he had now given them, against all His Majestys Enemies.

They appeared to be greatly pleased & promised their Fidelity to His Majesty & that they would live & die with their Bretheren the English.

N. B. There are about 10 or 12 more Men who did not come this afternoon who are to be Cloathed, Armed &ca. in the same manner with these.

APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE CROGHAN

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson, June 1, 1756.

By the Honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majestys sole Agent & Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations & other Indians of the Northern District

To George Croghan Esqr.

By Virtue of the Power & Authority to be given by His Majesty & reposing especial Trust & Confidence in your Loyalty, Abilities & Integrity, I do hereby constitute & appoint You the

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada, Indian Records, Vol. 5.

THOMAS PENN

From an engraving by C. Turner owned by Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Memorandum taken the 31 Day of May 1756
from Newcastel and Sataccaroyies and William Jacquis
about their Journey to the Indians on Susquehannah
River with a Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

We arrived at Wyomick after we slept a Night
it being bad Weather by the Way from Bethlehem, and
found no Body there. Proceeded on till we come to
Siaogon where we found a great Number of Indians.
We immediately let them know that we were Messengers
from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Delaware Indians
and others on Susquehannah and desired that they
would order a Meeting of all their People in that Town
and in the Neighbourhood. Gave a String

Messengers were sent out immediately to the
several little Towns thereabout in order to summon
the Men to meet at the Town near Siaogon.

The Messengers come back next Day and reported
that they had met with such and such Chiefs at such
a Town who desired that the Pennsylvania Messengers
would come to their Town, since they had now come such
a great Way, they might as well come a little further.
Which the Pennsylvania Messengers refused and said
that it was Customary to transact Matters of Importance
and of a public Nature, in the most public Place, and
that they insisted, that the Meeting should be at Siaogon.

Their Answer come Back next Midnight, that
the aforesaid Chiefs would come to Siaogon next Day and
meet the Pennsylvania Messengers, and they arrived
accordingly. And all the Indians met in the afternoon
and Newcastle spoke to them to the following Purport.

(N.B.) Here I found that our Messengers had advised
with some particular Friends, among the
Indians, who found a Speech for them.
And Newcastle told me he was obliged to go
off a little from the Instructions he had
from the Governor.

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Brethren

We come to you with a very Important Message from the Governor and People of Pennsylvania, we may say from the King of Great Britain, who is chiefly concern'd, and in whose Name we shall speak to you. But as your Case is so that an Evil Spirit of great Power and Cunning hath blinded you and thrown Dust in your Eyes. We therefore in the first Place, by this String of Wampum, rub your Eyes very heartily that you may see where you are and how much you have lost yourself, and what you are about

Gave a String.

That evil Spirit also stopped up your Throat by some poisonous Stuff or other, so that you could not speak to your Brethren the English. We give you this to cleanse it and that the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth may be opened that you may speak freely in this Meeting.

Gave a String.

And as that Evil Spirit got the better of you once, he also stopped up your Ears that you could not hear any Thing that come from us the English. We do hereby bore open your Ears that you may be able to hear what we are going to say to you

Gave a String

Then Newcastle proceeded and spoke in Behalf of the Governor & People of Pennsylvania.

Brethren

We must let you know that some of you lifted up the Hatchet against me, and killed many of the People of Pennsylvania, both on the Western & Eastern Frontiers of this Province / or, the Hatchet against me, and wounded me on both Sides of my Head, so that my Body bled very much and my Seat is cover'd with Blood I sat still and bore it with a great Deal of Patience for a long Time, because I and the People of Pennsylvania have been used to peaceable Principles, and had no Inclination to War But when my Case grew more

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more desperate and I could bare it no longer, I with the People of Pennsylvania thought upon Means to defend ourselves, but before we did any thing, Letters arriv'd from your Uncles the six united Nations, who let me know by Sir William Johnson, that they prevailed on you to desist and lay aside the Hatchet, and that there had been a great meeting of your People at Otsinicky and the Delagates of the six Nations, in which it was agreed that Peace should be restored and every thing made up. I thought therefore proper to let you know, that as the Indians on Susquehannah, by these my Messengers an this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt.

P. S. The old Treaties of Freindship to be renewed and good Freindship restored as good as ever it was.

Brethren the Delawares & Shawanese.

This String of Wampum shall serve you as a Safe Guard, from your Towns on Susquehannah to Philadelphia for the Messengers of Peace. I shall be glad that all the Bushes and other Obstacles in the Solemn Road between us shall be removed, so that the People and Sachems can travel with ease from your Towns to ours, to treat on Friendship with me, and the People of Pennsylvania. Brethren what I say is from my Heart you may depend upon it.

Gave a String

Brethren.

I know very well that you are a foolish People like little Children, and that it was for want of Understanding that the Evil Spirit had such a Power over you. I promise you that the Blood shall be covered with Sand, and we will jointly pull up a large Tree by the Root and there dig a Hole as deep as to the Waters below the Earth and there we will throw in and bury our Hatchets and so plant the Tree upon that Hole again so that neither your Posterity or ours will ever be able to find it, upon which you may depend.

Gave a large Belt

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The Answer.

Paxanosa the Shawanese Chief Speaks for the Delawares, because Newcastle talks good Shawanese and Paxanosa talks good Delaware

Brethren the Governor and the People of Pensylvania.

The dark Clouds over-spread our Country so suddenly, that we have all at once been separated and that dark Cloud got in between us, and as it hath pleased the most high to dispel them a little so that we can just see one another again, our Eyes are now running with Tears, because of the melancholly Sight, seeing our Country covered with our own Blood / we mean yours and ours / give me leave to wipe off the Tears from your Eyes, tho' at the same time my own Eyes run with Tears in abundance for what has passed

Gave a String

Brethren.

As you come a great Way and tho' dangerous Places* where Evil Spirits reign, who might have put several Things in your Way to obstruct your Business, this String serves to clean your Mind and the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth that you may speak freely to us.

Gave a String

Brethren

As you will have occasion to hear as well as to speak in this meeting let this String of Wampum serve to open your Ears and to clear them from any Evil Matter that on your Journey might have fallen there.

Gave a String.

A Delaware Spoke

Brother Onas and the People of Pensylvania our Brethren.

We rejoyce to hear from you, and that you are willing to renew, the old good Understanding, and that you call to mind the first Treaties of Friendship made by Onas our great Friend, with our Deceased

* meaning when the Enemy the Indians in their service had their rendezvous

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Forefathers, when himself and his People first came over here we take hold of them Treaties with both our Hands and desire you will do the same take a good understanding and true Freindship may be Re=Established, let us both take hold of them Treaties with all our Strength, we beseech you, we on our Side will certainly do it.

Gave a Belt.

Brother Onas.

What you said to us we took to Heart, and as entered into our Heart, and we speake to you from our Heart, and we will deal honestly with you in every respect.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas.

We desire you will look upon us with Eyes of Mercy, we are a very poor People, our Wives and Children are almost naked, we are void of understanding and destitute of the Necessaries of Life. Pity us.

Gave a String

The Delawares, Menkies* and Mohikens to Onas and the People of Pennsylvania.

* Mingoes

Brethren.

Thre is a great Number of our People among you and in a Manner confined, we desire you will set them at Liberty, or rather give them a safe Conduct to Wyomick where we intend to settle, as one great Fireside there we will joyntly with you kindle a Council Fire which shall always burn and we will be one People with you. Gave two Belts.

Brother Onas and all the People of Pennsylvania.

We had the Misfortune that a great Dark Cloud overspread our Country but by your Prudence and that of our Uncles the six Nations

(* meaning the Cayugas & Senecas)

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it is now almost dispelled and we see the clear Heavens again. We the Delawares, the Shawanese, the Mohikons and Menkses (Monseys) give you this String of Wampum and desire you that the Bitterness that might have gathered in the Dark and unhappy Time may be removed and that you may by this means speak out. Take or accept this as a certain Cure for that Purpose and push by all that is past and look on your poor foolish Brethren with mercy, forgive all the Evil done to you by them.

Gave several Strings Wampum.

Brother Onas.

What our Uncles the six Nations required of us in your and their Behalf by their Deputies at Otsininko. We that live on the River Susquehannah have agreed to. We have laid aside our Hatchet and will never make Use of it more against you if your Brethren the English. All our young Men have been consulted about this and all cordially agree to it and we now speak in their Presence.

We must give you this Caution, not to charge them with any Thing that may be done by the Ohio Indians, under the Influence of the Frenchagainst you. We assure you our young Men will do no more Mischief to your People.

Gave a String.

Pisquetomen, Honest John. Speaker among the Delawares

The Delawares under the French Influence are going to the Southward. Removed in Forms

The foregoing contains a true Relation of the Report of the Indians

June 1st 1756. Conrad Weiser.

(* intended as Tadeushund's Name, but incorrectly written)

* These are the same which the White People call Miamis. They inhabiting that Country.

Capt.n Newcastles Speech
or report of his Embassy, to the
hostile Shawanese & Delawares
on Susquehanna June 1st. 1756.

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Fort Edward 3 June 1758

A.M.

[illegible] Sir William Johnson with the following Message
from the Onondaga & Cayuga Chiefs to the Five Nations
at Fort Johnson, which I desire you
will forward to him as soon as possible.

Brethren

I have now received my Journey & Commission from your Brother Mr Pitt, desiring that you would join your Army the French, & Indians in order to drive them away, & that they will attack the Battoes with the Army proceeding down the Lake, & that I am to join you with the Troops under my Command, & that you will be Encamped at Wood Creek

Desire

I have therefore sent this Message to acquaint the Indians
[illegible] that I am on my March & expect they will
[illegible] with a sufficient Number of their young Men
to join my Army at the Head of Wood Creek, & that
I intend the Battoes shall proceed with the Army
to the Carrying Place, from whence I intend to march
by Land to Ticonderoga, where I expect to meet you
& the Indians, & then proceed to Crown Point, which
I am ordered to reduce, & I will not fail
to inform you in the most friendly manner from time to time
of my Motions, that we may act in Concert together
for the good of our Brethren, & the Destruction of our
Enemies, & I desire you will send this Message
to the Onondaga & Cayuga Chiefs, & that they
will call a Meeting of the Chiefs of the Five Nations
at Onondaga, & then send a Belt of Wampum to
Fort Johnson, to be forwarded to me, that I may
know their Resolutions upon this Occasion, & I
desire you will send me Word by the Bearer
of this Message, what Number of Indians
will join me, & when I may depend upon
their Assistance, & I desire you will
speak to Sir William Johnson to
send a Belt of Wampum to the Onondaga
Chiefs, to desire them to call a Meeting

and Boys will be [illegible] Sunday School
[illegible] and that I [illegible] the Blessing
[illegible] to attend [illegible] I am glad
[illegible] my expenses to [illegible] and shall
[illegible] should have [illegible] I am glad

[illegible] 1850

[illegible] Indians who live [illegible] Province
[illegible] incorporated with the [illegible]
[illegible] where [illegible] Sunday School
[illegible] Instruction will be [illegible]
[illegible] Sunday [illegible] I am very glad to
[illegible] I [illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Indians [illegible] to
[illegible] and [illegible] I am [illegible]
[illegible] my expenses to [illegible] and
[illegible] I am [illegible] by the Bye [illegible]
[illegible] P.S. P.S. [illegible] 10 or 12 mor
[illegible] me in [illegible] to
[illegible] in the [illegible] Bye.

[illegible]

Memorandum taken the of May 1756 from New Castle &
Sclacaroyie & William Lacquis about their journeye to the Indians
on Susquehanna River with a Messag. from the Governor of Pensilvania

We are arrived at Wyomock [illegible] it being bad Wheather & a Nights
by the Way from Bethlehem and found nobody there, so proceeding on
till we came to Tia=ogon where we found a great Number of Indians.
We Imediatly let them know that we were Messengers from the Governor
of Pensilvania to the Delaware Indians & others on Susquehanna &
desired that they would Order a Meeting of all their People in that
Town and in the Neighbourhood — & Gave a String Wampum.

Messengers were sent out Imediatly to the Several litle Towns
there about in Order to Sumons the men to meet at the Town
near Tia=ogan, the Messenger came back next
Day and reported, that they had met with Such and Such Chiefs
at Such a Town who desired that the Pensilvania Messengers
would come to their Town Since they had now come Such a
great Way they might as well come a litle further, Which
the Pensilvania Messengers refused and said that it was customary
to transact Matters of Importance and of a Public Nature
in the most public Places and that they insisted upon that their
Meeting should be at Tia-ogon.
The Answer came back next Midnight that the foresaid Chiefs
would come to Tia-ogan next day and hear the Pensilvania
Messengers and they arrived accordingly and all the Indians met
in the afternoon and New Castle Spoke to them to the following
Purport

Mr. Conrad desired the Interpreter

Here I found that our Messengers had
Advised with some particular Friends among
the Indians who formed a Speech for them
and New Castle told me that he was obliged
to go off a litle from his Instructions he had
from the the Governor.

Brethren We come to You with a very Important Message from the

Governor and the People of Pensilvania, We may Say from the King of great Brittain who is chiefly concerned & in whose Name we Shall Speak to You. But as Your Case is so that an Evil Spirit of great Power & Cunning hath blinded You and throwd Dust into Your Eyes. We therefore in the first Place of this String of Wampum rub your Eyes with the hand tenderly that You may See where You are, and how much you have lost Your Selfs & what You are about. Gave a String of Wampum.

That evil Spirit also stopt up Your Throat by some Poisonous Stuff or other So that You could not Speak to your Brethren the English, We give you this to cleanse it and that the Passage from Your Heart to your Mouth may be opened that You may Speak freely in this Meeting.

Gave a String of Wampum.

And that evil Spirit got the better of You Once, he stopt up your Ears that You could not hear any thing that should Come from us the English, We do hereby bore open Your Ears that You may be able to hear what we are going to say to You. Gave a String.

Then New Castle proceeded & Spoke in Behalf of the Governour & the People of Pensilvania.

Brethren we must let You Know that Some of You lifted up the Hatchet against the and Killed many of the People of Pensilvania both on the Western & Eastern Frontiers of this Province / or the Hatchet against me and wounded Me on both Sides of my head So that my Body bleeded very much and my Seat is covird with Blood / I sat still and bore it with a great Deal of Patience for a long Time because I with the People of Pensilvania have been used to peaceable Principles and had no Inclination to War but when my Case grew more & more desperate and I could bear it no longer, I with the People of Pensilvania thought upon means to defend our Selves, but before we did any thing Letters arrived from Your Cousins the Six Nations who did let me know by Sir Wm Johnson that they had prevaild On You to desist, and lay aside the Tomahawk and that there had been a great Meeting of Your People at Oswegatchy, and the Delegates of the Six Nations, in which it was agreed that Peace should be restored and every thing made up, I thought therefore proper to let You know (that as the Indians on Susquehanna) by their many Belts & Strings and this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt.

P.S. We hold the Covenant of Friendship to be renewed and good Friendship as long as good as ever it was.

Brethren the Delaware & Shawanese. This String of Wampum shall

Serve you as a Safe Guard from your Town on Susquehanna to Philadelphia
for the Governors of Peace I shall be glad that all the Bushes & other Obstacles
in the Indians Road between us shall be removed. So that the old People
& Children can travel with Ease from Your Town to Ours to treat on
Friendship with Me & the People of Pensilvania. Brethren. What I say
is from my Heart You may depend Upon it. Gave a String.

Brethren I know very well that You are a foolish People like little Children
and that it was for want of Understanding that the evil Spirit had such
a Power over You, I promise You that the Road shall be cleared with
Sand & we will jointly pull up a Large Tree by the Roots and there dig
a Hole as deep as to the waters below the Earth and there we will throw
in and Bury our Hatchets and so plant the Tree upon that Hole again so
that neither Your Posterity or Ours will Ever be able to find them again
over which You May Depend.

Gave a Large Belt.

The Indians made the following Answer. Papanoa the Shawano Chief Speaker
for the Delaware because New Castle
talks good Shawano and Papanoa
talks good Delaware.

Brethren the Governor and the People of Pensilvania. The dark Clouds
overspread Our Country So Suddenly that we have been all at once Seperated
and that Dark Cloud got in between Us. And as it hath pleased the most
high to dispel them a little So that we can just See one another again
Our Eyes are now running with Tears because for the melancholy Sight
Seeing our Country Covered with our own Blood. We mean Yours and
Ours. Give me Leave to wipe off the Tears from Your Eyes that at the
same time my own Eyes run with Tears in abundance for what hath
been passed.

Gave a String

Brethren As You came a great Way and through dangerous Rivers
where evil Spirits reigne who might have put evil Things in Your way
to obstruct your Business this String Serve You to Take your Wind and
the Passage from your heart & your Mouth that You may Speak freely
to us.

Gave a String.

Brethren As You will have Occasion to hear as well as to Speak in this Meeting let
this String of Wampum Serve to open Your Ears and to clear them from
any Evil Matter that on your Journey might have fallen there.

Gave a String.

A Delaware Spoke

Brethren Onas & the People of Pensilvania Our Brethren ——
We rejoice to hear from You and that You are willing to renew the old
good Understanding & that You call to Mind the first Treaty of Friendship

Made by Our great Friend Onas with our deceased Forefathers when him Self and his People first came over here We take hold of those Treaties with both our hands and desire You will Do the same, that a good Understanding and true friendship may be reestablished, Let us Both take hold of those Chains with all our Strength, We beseech You, We On our Side will certainly do it. Gave a Belt.

Brother Onas. What You said to us We took to heart and Entered into Our hearts we speak to You from our Hearts and we will deal honestly with You in every Respect. Gave a String.

Brother Onas We desire you will look upon us with Eyes of Mercy We are a very poor People our Wives & Children are almost Naked We are Void of Understanding and destitute of the Necessaries of Life pity us. Gave String.

The Delawares Munsies & Mohickans
to Onas & the People of Pensylvania.

Brethren. There is a great Number of our People among You & as we expect We desire You will set them at Liberty or rather give them a safe Conduct to Weyomick where we intend to settle as On our first Seat. There we will jointly with You kindle a Council Fire which shall always burn and We will become One People with You. Gave Two Belts.

Brethren Onas & all the People of Pensylvania We had the Misfortune that a great & dark Cloud overspread our Country but by Your Guidance & that of our Uncles the Six Nations, it is now most dispell'd, & we see the clear Heavens again. We the Delaware the Shawanes the Mohickans & Munsies give You this String of Wampum and desire You, That the Bitterness that might have gathered in this dark and unhappy Time may be removed & that you may by the Beams first it out. Take or accept this as a Certain Cure for that Purpose & pass all what is past & think on Your poor foolish Brethren with Mercy & forget all the Evil done to You by them

Gave Seven Strings of Wampum.

Brethren Onas We are by the Six Nations required of Us & You & them selves by their Delegates at Ostsinikon. We that live on the Rivers of Susquehanna are engaged to We have laid aside our Hatchets & will never make War against You or your Brethren the English. All our Young Men have been consulted about this & all Unanimously agree to it & we now speak in their presence. We must give You to understand not to change your Minds any thing we may be told by the Ohio Indians under the Influence of the French as we assure You our young Men will do us no more Mischief & your People

Gave a String

Dec. 4th. Hannot John Speaker for the Delawares under the French Influence are going to the Ohio with Sweets, how Carlet informs us

The foregoing contains a true Relation of the Report of the Indians.

June 1st 1756.

Conrad Weiser

Memorandum taken the 31 Day of May 1756
from Newcastel and Satacaroyes and Williamlacquis
about their Journey to the Indians on Susquehannah
River with a Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

We arrived at Wyomick after we slept a Night
it being bad Weather by the Way from Bethlehem, and
found no Body there. so proceeded on till we come to —
Tiaogon where we found a great Number of Indians.
We immediately let them know that we were Messengers
from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Delaware Indians
and others on Susquehannah and desired that they
would order a Meeting of all their People in that Town
and in the Neighbourhood. Gave a String

Messengers were sent out immediately to the
several little Towns thereabout in order to summon
the Men to meet at the Town near Tiaogon.

The Messengers come back next Day and reported
that they had met with such and such Chiefs at such
a Town who desired that the Pennsylvania Messengers
would come to their Town, since they had now come such
a great Way, they might as well come a little further.
Which the Pennsylvania Messengers refused and said
that it was customary to transact Matters of Importance
and of a public Nature, in the most public Place, and
that they insisted, that the Meeting should be at Tiaogon.

Their Answer come back next Midnight, that
the aforesaid Chiefs would come to Tiaogon next Day and
beat the Pennsylvania Messengers, and they arrived
accordingly. And all the Indians met in the Afternoon
and Newcastle spoke to them to the following Purport.

(viz) Here I found that our Messengers had advised
with some particular Friends, among the
Indians, who found a Speech for them.
And Newcastle told me he was obliged to go
off a little from the Instructions he had
from the Governor.

Brethren.

We come to you with a very Important Message from the Governor and People of — Pennsylvania, we may say from the King of Great Britain, who is chiefly concern'd, and in whose Name we shall speak to you. But as your Case is so that an Evil Spirit of great Power and Cunning hath blinded you and throwed Dust in your Eyes. We therefore in the first Place, by this String of Wampum, rub your Eyes very heartily that you may see where you are and how much you have lost yourself, and what you are about

Gave a String.

That evil Spirit also stopped up your Throat by some poisonous Stuff or other, so that you could not speak to your Brethren the English. We give you this to cleans it and that the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth may be opened that you may speak freely in this Meeting.

Gave a String.

And as that Evil Spirit got the better of you once, he also stopped up your Ears that you could not hear any thing that come from us the English. We do hereby bore open your Ears that you may be able to hear what we are going to say to you

Gave a String

Then Newcastle proceeded and spoke in Behalf of the Governor & People of Pennsylvania.

Brethren

We must let you know that some of you lifted up the Hatchet against me, and killed many of the People of Pennsylvania, both on the Western & Eastren Frontier of this Province / or, the Hatchet against me, and — wounded me on both Sides of my Head, so that my Body bled very much and my Head is cover'd with Blood I sat still and bore it with a great Deal of Patience for a long Time, because I and the People of Pennsylvania have been used to peaceable Principles, and had no Inclination to War But when my Back grew more &

more desperate and Setteld Peace it no longer, I, with the People of Pennsylvania thought upon Means to defend ourselves, but before we did any thing, Letters arriv'd from your Uncles the six united Nations, who let me know by Sir William Johnson, that they prevailed on you to desist and lay aside the Hatchet, and that there had been a great meeting of your People at Otsiningky and the Delagtes of the six Nations, in which it was agreed that Peace should be restored and every thing made up, I thought therefore proper to let you know, that is the—— Indians on Susquehannah, By these my Messengers an this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

B. I. The old Treaties of Freindship to be renewed and good Freindship restored as good as ever it was.

Brethren the Delawares & Shawanese.

This String of Wampum shall serve you as a safe guard, from your Towns on Susquehannah to Philadelphia for the Messengers of Peace. I shall be glad that all the Bushes and other Obstacles in the Solemn Road between us shall be removed, so that the People and Sachems can travel with ease from your Towns to ours, to tract on Freindship with me, and the People of Pennsylvania. Brethren what I say is from my Heart you may depend upon it.

Gave a String

Brethren.

I know very well that you are a foolish People like little Children, and that it was for want of Understanding that the Evil Spirit had such a Power over you. I promise you that the Blood shall be covered with Sand, and we will joyntly pull up a large Tree by the Root, and there dig a Hole as deep as to the Waters below the Earth and there we will throw in and bury our Hatchets and so plant the Tree upon that Hole again so that neither your Posterity or ours will ever be able to find it, upon which you may depend.

Gave a large Belt

The Answer.

Paxanosa the Shawanese Chief Speaks for the Delawares, because Newcastle talks good Shawanese and Paxanosa talks good Delaware.

Brethren the Governor and the People of Pennsy.

The dark Clouds over-spread our Country so suddenly, that we have all at once been separated and that dark Cloud got in-between us, and as it hath pleased the most high to dispel them a little so that we can just see one another again, our Eyes are now running with Tears, because of the melancholly Sight, seeing our Country covered with our own Blood (we mean yours and ours) give me leave to wipe off the Tears from your Eyes, tho' at the same Time my own Eyes run with Tears in abundance for what has passed

Gave a String

Brethren.

As you come a great Way and thro' dangerous Places* where Evil Spirits reign, who might have put several Things in your Way to obstruct your Business, this String serves to clean your Mind and the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth that you may speak freely to us.

Gave a String

Brethren

As you will have occasion to hear as well as to speak in this Meeting let this String of Wampum serve to open your Ears and to clear them from any Evil Matter that on your Journey might have settled there.

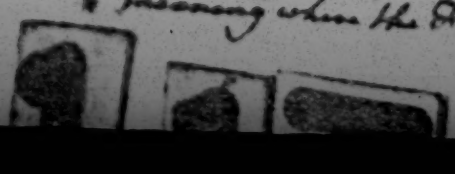
Gave a String.

A Delaware Spoke

Brother Onas and the People of Pennsylvania our Brethren.

We rejoice to hear from you, and that you are willing to renew the old good Understanding, and that you call to Mind the first Treaties of Friendship — made by Onas our great Friend, with our Deceased

* meaning when the Friends & the Indians in their several Treaties



forefathers, when himself and his People first came over here we take hold of them Treaties with both our Hands and desire you will do the same take a good understanding and true Friendship may be Re-Established, let us both take hold of them Treaties with all our Strength, we Beseech you, we on our side will certainly do it.

Gave a Belt.

Brother Onas.

What you said to us we took to Heart, and it entered into our Heart, and we speake to you from our Heart, and we will deal honestly with you in every respect.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas.

We desire you will look upon us with Eyes of Mercy, we are a very poor People, our Wives and Children are almost naked, we are Void of Understanding and destitute of the Necessaries of Life. Pity us.

Gave a String

The Delawares, Menksies* and Mohickens to Onas and the People of Pennsylvania.

*intended for Monsey

Brethren.

There is a great Number of our People** among you and in a Manner confined, we desire you will set them at Liberty, or rather give them a safe Conduct to Wayomick where we intend to settle, as on your Fireside there we will joyntly with you kindle a Council Fire which shall always burn and we will be one People with you. Gave two Belts.

Brother Onas and all the People of Pennsylvania

We had the Misfortune that a great Dark Cloud overspread our Country but by your Prudence and that of our Uncles the six Nations

(**meaning the Captive Indians at Philadelphia)

it is now almost dispelled and we see the clear Heavens again. We the Delawares, the Shawanese, the Mohikons and Menkesses give you this String of Wampum and desire you that the Bitterness that might have gathered in the Dark and unhappy time may be removed and that you may by this means spit it out. Take or accept this as a certain Cure for that Purpose and push by all that is past and think on your poor foolish Brethren with Mercy and forgive all the Evil done to you by them.

Gave several Strings Wampum.

Brother Onas.

What our Uncles the six Nations required of us in your and their Behalf by their Delegates at Otsininko. We that Live on the River Susquehannah have agreed to. We have laid aside our Hatchet and will never make Use of it more against you or your Brethren the English. All our young Men have been consulted about this and all earnestly agree to it and we now speak in their Presence.

We must give you this Caution, not to charge them with any Thing that may be done by the Ohio Indians, under the Influence of the French against you. We assure you our young Men will do no more Mischief to your People.

Gave a String.

Dieskunt, Honest John. Speaker among the Delawares.

The Delawares under the French Influence are going to the Twightwees*. Newcastle in Forms

The foregoing contains a true Relation of the Report of the Indians

June 1st 1756.

Conrad Weiser.

* Intended as Tadeuskunde Name, but incorrectly written
* There are the same which the White People call Miamis. They inhabiting that Country.

Capt.n Howard's Speech
or report of his Embassy to the
hostile Shawanese & Delawares
on Susquehanna June 6.th 1756

RED JACKET CORRESPOND., MEMORIALS, ETC., PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCIAL RECORDS, VOL. O, PP. 128-135.

Pennsylvania. 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday the 3d: June 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

John Mifflin, Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esquires

Indians
Newcastle
Jagrea
William Lacquis

Conrad Weiser Esquire Interpreter.

The Governor informed the Indians, that he had received their Letter by Express from Bethlehem, and desired the Secretary to tell them so, and that he would hasten to them and bid them welcome, which was done by a String on Wednesday last.

The Governor and Council expressed their Joy to see them returned in good Health, and then the Governor said,

Brethren,

Your Return in Safety gives us much Satisfaction. I give you this String to clean your Throats, and desire you will give me an Account of what has occurred in your Journey.

A String.

Then Jagrea told the Governor and Council that they were glad to see them in good Health, and returned the Governor Thanks that they were received with so much Satisfaction, and according to the Forms in use with Indians.

The Indians, by Jagrea, addressing the Interpreter said, they were no Speakers, nor would their Memories serve them to deliver in order the several Matters they have to communicate; but as they had carefully related all to him, and he had taken it down in writing, they desired he would read it, and deliver the Strings and Belts at the End of every Speech or Message as delivered to them, which was done in these Words.

Memorandum taken 31st day of May 1756 from Newcastle & Setacanoupes and divers Lenapis, about their Journey to the Indians on Susquehanna River with a Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

We arrived at Wioming after we slept four nights it being bad Weather by the way from Bethelham, and found no Body there, so proceeded on till we came to Tiaogon where we found a great Number of Indians. We Immediately let them know that we were Messengers from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Delaware Indians & others on Susquehanna and desired that they would Order a Meeting of all their People in that Town and in the Neighbourhood.

Gave a String

Messengers were sent out Immediately to the Several little Towns there about

Pennsylvania. 1756.

about, in order to Summon the Men to meet at the Town near Siaogon

The Messengers came back next day and Reported, that they had met with such & such Chiefs, at such a Town, who desired that the Pennsylvania Messengers would come to their Town, since they had come so far they might as well come a little farther, which the Pennsylvania Messengers Refused and said, that it was Customary to transact matters of Importance and of a Publick Nature, in the most publick Places, and that they Insisted that the Meeting should be at Siaogon

Their Answer Came back next Midnight, that the Aforsaid Chiefs would come to Siaogon next day and hear the Pennsylvania Messengers, and they Arrived Accordingly. And all the Indians met in the Afternoon and Newcastle spoke to them to the following Purport.

Here I found that our Messengers had Advised with some particular Friends among the Indians, who formed a Speech for them And Newcastle told me he was Obliged to go of a little from the Governors Instructions.

Brethren.

We come to you with a very Important Message from the Governor and People of Pennsylvania, we may say from the King of Great Britain who is Chiefly concerned and In whose name we shall speak to You. But as Your Case is so that an Evil Spirit of Great Power & Cunning has Blinded You and throwed dust on Your Eyes Wetherefore in the first Place, by this String of Wampum, rub Your Eyes very heartily that You may see where you Are and How much you have lost yourself and what You are about. Gave a String

That evil Spirit also stoped Up Your throat by some poisonous Stuff or Other so that you Could not speak to Your Brethren the English. this is to Cleanse it and that the passage from Your Heart to your mouth may be opened that you may speak freely in this Meeting. Gave a String

And as that Evil Spirit got the Better of You at once, he also stopped up Your ears that you Could not hear any thing that Came from us, the English, we do hereby bore open your Ears that You may be Able to hear what we are going to say to You. Gave a String

Then Newcastle proceeded and spoke in behalf of the Governor & People of Pennsylvania.

Brethren.

We must let You know that some of You lifted up the Hatchet against us and killed many of the People of Pennsylvania, both on the Western and

Pennsylvania. 1756

and Eastern Frontier of this Province for the Hatchet against me and wound ed me on both sides of Head so that my body Bled very much and my seat is covered with Blood I sat still & Bore it with a great deal of Patience for a long time, because I and the People of Pennsylvania have been used to peaceable princi ples, and have no inclination to warr but when my case grew more Desperate and I could bear it no longer I with the People of Pennsylvania thought upon means to Defend ourselves, but before we did any thing, Letters Arrived from your Uncles the Six Nations, who let me know by Sir William John ston, that they prevailed on You to desist & lay aside the Hatchet & that there had been a great Meeting of Your People at Otsininky & the Delegates of the Six Nations in which it was agreed that Place should be Restored & every thing made up I thought therefore Proper to let You know, that is the Indians on Susquehanna by these my Messengers and this my Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

P: S: The old Treaties of Friendship to be Renewed & Good friendship Re stored as good as Ever it was.

Brethren the Delewares & Shawonese

This String of Wampum shall serve you as a safegaurd, From your Towns on Susquehanna to Philadelphia, for the Messengers of peace, I shall be glad that all the Bushes and other Obstacles in the Sachems road between us shall be Removed so that the old People and Sachems can Travle with ease from Your Towns to Ours, to treat on Friendship with me and the People of Pennsylvania. Brethren what I say is from my heart you may depend upon it,

Gave a String

Brethren,

I know very well that you are a foolish People like little Children & that it was for want of Understanding that the Evil Spirit had Such a Power over you. I promise You that the Blood shall be covered with sand, and we will jointly pull up a large tree by the Roots, & there dig a hole as deep as the Waters below the Earth & there we will throw in & bury our Hatchets & so Plant the Tree upon Hole again so that Neither Your Posterity or ours will ever be able to find it Upon which you may depend,

Gave a Large Belt.

The Answer.

Paxanosa the Shawonese Chief Speaker of the Delewares, because Newcastle

talks

Pennsylvania 1756

talks good Shawonese & Paxanosa talks good Deleware

Brethren the Governor & the People of Pennsylvania

The dark Clouds overspread our Country so Suddenly that we have been all at once Seperated & that dark Cloud got in between us, and as it has Pleased the most High to dispel them a little so that we can just see one another again, our Eyes are now running with Tears, because of the Melancholy sight seeing our Country Covered with Blood (we mean yours & ours) give me leave to wipe off the Tears from your Eyes, tho' at the same time my own Eyes run with Tears in Abundance for what has Passed. gave a String

Brethren,

As you came a great way, & thro' dangerous Places where Evil Spirits reign who might have put several things in your way to Obstruct your Business, this String serves to Clean your mind & the Passage from your heart to your Mouths that you may Speak freely to us, Gave a String

Brethren.

As you will have Occasion to hear as well as to speak in this Meeting let this String of Wampum serve to Open your Ears & to Clear them from any Evil Matter that on your Journey might have settled there. Gave a String

A Deleware Spoke

Brother Onas & the People of Pennsylvania our Brethren

We Rejoice to hear from you, and that You are willing to renew the old good understanding, & that you call to mind the first treaties of Friendship made by Onas our great Friend, with our deceased Forefathers, when himself & his People first came over here, we take hold of them by Treaties with both our hands & desire you will do the same that a good Understanding & true Friendship may be Established, let us both take hold of them treaties with all our Strength, we beseech you, we on our side will Certainly do it Gave a Belt

Brother Onas.

What you said to us we took to Heart, & it Entered into our Heart, & we speak to you from our Hearts, and we will deal Honestly with you in every Respect Gave a String

Brother Onas,

We desire you will look upon us with Eyes of Mercy, we are a very poor people our Wives & Children are almost naked, we are void of Understanding and destitute of the Necessarys of Life. Pity us. Gave a String

Pennsylvania. 1756.

The Delawares, Mem hsies and Mohichons to Onas and the People of Pennsylvania.

Brethren,

There is a great Number of our People among you, and in a manner confined, we desire you will set them at Liberty, or rather give them a safe Conduct to Wyominh, where we intend to settle, as on your Fire Side; there we will, jointly with you kindle a Council Fire, which shall always burn, and we will be one People with you.

Gave Two Belts.

Brother Onas and all the People of Pennsylvania,

We had the Misfortune, that a great and dark Cloud overspread our Country, but by your Prudence, and that of our Uncles the Six Nations, it is now almost dispelled, and we see the clear Heavens again. We the Delawares, the Shawonese, the Mohichons and Mem hsies, give you this String of Wampum, and desire you that the Bitterness that might have gathered in this dark and unhappy Time may be removed, and that you may by this means spit it out. Take or accept this as a certain Cure for that Purpose, and pass by all that is past, and think on your poor foolish Brethren with Mercy, and forget all the Evil done to you by them.

Gave several Strings of Wampum.

Brother Onas,

What our Uncles the Six Nations required of us in your and their Behalf by their Delegates at Otsaningo, we that live on the River Sasquehannah have agreed to. We have laid aside our Hatchet, and will never make use of it more against you or your Brethren the English. All our young Men have been consulted about this, and all earnestly agree to it, and we now speak in their Presence.

We must give you this Caution, not to charge them with any thing that may be done by the Ohio Indians, under the Influence of the French against you. We assure you our young Men will do no more Mischief to your People.

Gave a String

Teedyuscung, otherwise called Honest John, was Speaker for the Delawares, who further informed us, that the Delawares under the French Influence are going to the Twightwees.

The foregoing contains a true Relation of the Report of the Indians.

Conrad Weiser

Then Jagrea spoke as follows,

Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania,

We have now finished our Report, having mentioned every thing material that passed at Diahogo. We have endeavoured to discharge our Trust faithfully, and we hope our Services will be well taken by you.

We

We are sure they were well meant, and an happy Foundation is laid on which you may erect a good Building, but it behoves you to use Dispatch, and send us back quickly with your Answers, least, as Times are dangerous, any thing may intervene to frustrate the good Work so fortunately begun.

After the Indians were gone, the Council took into Consideration the Draught of a Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities for Thirty Days, and the same being agreed on it was engrossed, and ordered to be entered.

The

Pennsylvania. 1756.

The Governor having prepared the following Message to the Assembly, the Secretary was sent with it to the House, together with a Copy of the Minutes of the Transactions with the Indians on Sasquehannah, and Extracts of Two Letters from Sir Charles Hardy, relating to Indian Affairs.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you Extracts from Two Letters of Sir Charles Hardy's, relating to Indian Affairs, as also the Minutes of what has been transacted with the Indians on Sasquehannah, in Consequence of those Letters; by which you will see the Disposition those People are in, and the Desire they have to be distinguished from the Indians that have joined the French, and to renew their Alliance and Friendship with us.

The Council have advised me upon this Occasion, to publish a Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities, that the Measures now taking for an Accommodation may meet with no Obstruction, nor any Umbrage be given to those Indians for preventing the bringing that Affair to a satisfactory Issue; and I propose to send the Proclamation forthwith to Diahogo, accompanied with a proper Message, and make no Doubt of the necessary Support from you in the Prosecution of these Measures.

In order to render the late Embargo permanent and effectual, I have called the Assembly of the Lower Counties to meet at Newcastle on Friday the Fourth Instant, and shall recommend it to them to pass a Law to the same Effect with that lately passed here; and as that will only occasion an Absence of three or four Days, I imagine it will not interrupt any Business that you may have under Consideration.

Robt. H. Morris

Philadelphia
June 2d. 1756.

The Governor received the following Message from the House by Two Members.

May it please the Governor,

As it appears by the Letters from Sir Charles Hardy, and the Minutes of Sir William Johnson's Negotiations with a Deputation from the Onondagos to the Delaware and Shawonese Indians, as well as by the Account of what has been transacted with the Indians on Sasquehannah, which the Governor has been pleased to lay before us, that the Delaware and Shawonese Indians, by the Authority and Interposition of the Six United Nations, have promised to cease from further Hostilities, and are disposed to renew and strengthen their Alliance and Friendship with the English, the Governor will not fail of the necessary Support in the Prosecution of such Measures as may tend to a happy Issue of this good Disposition in the Delaware and Shawonese Tribes; and accordingly we heartily recommend it to the Commissioners appointed by Law to dispose of the Sixty Thousand Pounds lately granted to the King's Use,

to

to concur with the Governor in furnishing such Supplies of Money as may be necessary for effectuating these good Purposes.

We are of Opinion that the Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, which has lain a considerable Time before the Governor for his Assent, might be of great Service at this Juncture, by bringing such of our Indians as have never joined with, and desire to be distinguished from, those who have been concerned in the Hostilities committed upon the Back Settlements of this and the neighbouring Provinces, under the immediate Inspection and Care of this Government, and as by the Passing this Bill, we apprehend the Necessities of these our Friendly Indians may be supplied, and their Affections secured on the easiest Terms, and those of other Dispositions brought in by their own Interests, we request the Governor would concur with us in passing that Bill.

June 3d. 1756.

Signd, by Order of the House.
Isaac Norris, Speaker.

The following Message respecting the Support of Government was sent to the Assembly by the Governor, and the Secretary was ordered to desire the House would return the proposed Amendments which the Governor had sent with the Bill for regulating the Indian Trade.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen;

You are sensible that the Trouble and Expence attending the Administration of the Government, since my Arrival, have been considerably greater than in any former Time, and that no Sums, since your first Sessions, have been granted for my Support; I must therefore desire you will take this Matter into your Consideration, and make such Provision as is agreeable to Justice, and the Practice of former Assemblies.

Philadelphia
June 3d. 1756.

Robt. H. Morris

Then the Governor and Council went to the Court House, and, before a large Company published the Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities, the Post having brought no Letters from Sir William Johnson.

An Invoice of Goods for Presents to the five Nations of Indians shipped on board the Irene, Nicholas Garrison the 3d. [illegible] by John Connall

C H
P

Sir William Johnson Bart. is charged for the 600 lbs. of Powder at the Rate of £11 p.c

No. 1. to 81	8 Whole Barrels Gunpowder 15 half Ditto 58 Quarter Ditto	600 lbs. Powder Johnson Sir Wm. Johnson
No. 82 a Cask	6 Dozen white Shirts 6 Ditto 6 Ditto Ruffled	In Store Wm. Johnson Inclosed by Majr. Brandt by Do. at Niag.
No. 83 to 88.	4 Boxes of Pipes 12 Gros each 2 Ditto 7 Gros each	In Store
No. 89. a Box	36 Mens Hats trimmed 24 Ditto laced with Tinsel 24 Ditto laced with broad Gold Lace	In Store
No. 90 a Box	20 Dozen of Stockings different Assortments	In Store
No. 91 a Cask	Brass Kettles different Assortments	In Store
No 92 to 95 Four Bales Linen.	5 Pcs. embroidered Serge 5 Pcs. best striped Duffill 16 Yards striped Linsey for Wrapper 5 Pcs. best striped Duffill Milled 16 Yards striped Linsey for Wrapper 5 pieces Ditto 18 Yards of striped Linsey for Wrapper 6 Pcs. red Stroud. 5 Pcs. blue Ditto 1 Pc. black Ditto	20 Blankets in the piece

12 Dozen spotted horn spring Knives
1/4 Doz. Dills large
5 Doz: large Slope point Knives
6 Doz: Ditto in Sheath
6 Doz: Womens pocket Scissars
6 Doz: Gun Screwers
4 Doz: hand Vill Yards
1 Gro. of large Cut Warps
6 Dozen single Spring Tobacco Boxes
2 Gro. Bath Stone rings
1 Gro. horn Combs
6 Doz. Ivory Combs
3 Doz: Looking Glasses
2 Doz: larger Ditto
6 Doz: Pocket Pistols

6 one

lb 103 Casks — Small Bars of Lead. £ Sir Wm. Johnson —

104 — 299 — 50 fine Vermillion £ Sir Wm. Johnson —

105 — 1/2 chest — 448 manufactured Tobacco. £

200 neat Fowling pieces in Lish Cases
30 Ditto
50 Ditto a better sort for the Chiefs
1 M. Gun flints
5 M. Gun flints. ——————

Sir Wm. Johnson
—— D.o ——
£

lb 117 — ses. — one Cask.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 3d June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

John Mifflin, Robert Strettell, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, }

Indians:

Newcastle,
Jagrea,
William Lacquis.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter.

The Governor informed the Indians that he had received their Letter by Express from Bethelehem, and desired the Secretary to tell them so, and that he would hasten to them and bid them welcome, which was done by String on Wednesday last.

The Governor and Council expressed their Joy to see them returned in good Health, and then the Governor said:

"Brethren:

"Your Return in Safety gives us much Satisfaction. I give you this String to clean Your throats, and desire you will give me an account of what has occurred in your Journey."

A String.

Then Jagrea told the Governor and Council that they were glad to see them in Good Health, and returned the Governor Thanks that they were received with so much Satisfaction, and according to the Forms in use with Indians.

The Indians, by Jagrea, addressing the Interpreter, said they were no Speakers, nor would their Memories serve them to deliver in order the Several matters they have to communicate; but as they had carefully related all to him and he had taken it down in writing, they desired he would read it, and deliver the Strings and Belts at the end of every Speech or Message as delivered to them, which was done in these Words:

"*Memorandum, taken 31st day of May, 1756, from New Castle & Satacaroupes, and William Laquis, about their Journey to the Indians on Susquehanna River, with a message from the Governor of Pennsylvania:*

"We arrived at Wyomink after we slept four nights, it being bad weather, by the way from Bethlehem, and found nobody there, so proceeded on till we came to Tiaogon, where we found a Great Number of Indians. We Immediately let them know that we were messengers from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Dela-

ware Indians & others on Susquehanna, and desired that they would Order a meeting of all their People in that Town and in the Neighbourhood.

"Gave a String.

"Messengers were sent out Immediately to the Several little Towns thereabout, in order to Summon the Men to meet at the Town near Tiaogon.

"The Messengers came back next day, and reported that they had met with such & such Chiefs, at such a Town, who desired that the Pennsylvania Messengers would come to their Town, since they had come so far they might as well come a little farther; which the Pennsylvania Messengers refused and said that it was customary to transact matters of Importance and of a Publick Nature in the most publick Places, and that they insisted that the Meeting should be at Tiaogon.

"Their answer came back next midnight, that the Aforesaid Chiefs would come to Tiaogon the next day and hear the Pennsylvania Messengers, and they arrived accordingly, and all the Indians met in the afternoon, and Newcastle spoke to them to the following Purport:

"Here I found that our Messengers had advised with some particular Friends among the Indians, who formed a Speech for them, and Newcastle told me he was Obliged to go of a little from the Governor's Instructions.

"'Brethren:

"'We come to you with a very Important Message from the Governor and People of Pennsylvania, we may say from the King of Great Britain, who is Chiefly concerned and in whose name we shall speak to you. But as Your Case is so that an Evil Spirit of Great Power & Cunning has Blinded you and throwed dust in your Eyes; We, therefore, in the first Place, by this String of Wampum, rub your Eyes very hardly, that you see where You are and how much you have lost yourself, and what you are about.'

"Gave a String.

"'That evil Spirit also stopped up your throat by some poisonous Stuff or Other, so that you could not speak to Your Brethren the English; this is to Cleanse it and that the passage from your Heart to your mouth may be opened, that you may speak freely in this meeting.'

"Gave a String.

"'And as that Evil Spirit got the Better of you at once, he also stopped up your ears that you Could not hear any thing that Come from us the English; we do hereby bore open your Ears, that you may be able to hear what we are agoing to say to You.'

"Gave a String."

"Then Newcastle proceeded and spoke in behalf of the Governor & People of Pennsylvania.

"'Brethren:

"'We must let you know that some of you lifted up the Hatchet against me, and killed many of the People of Pennsylvania, both on the Western and Eastern Frontier of this Province [or the Hatchet against me and wounded me on both sides of the Head, so that my Body Bled very much and my seat is covered with Blood], I sat still & Bore it with a Great deal of Patience for a long time, because I and the People of Pennsylvania have been used to peaceable principles, and have no inclination to warr; but when my case grew more Desperate and I could bear it no longer, I with the People of Pennsylvania thought upon means to Defend ourselves; but before we did any thing, Letters arrived from your Uncles the Six-Nations, who let me know by Sir William Johnston that they prevailed on you to desist and lay aside the Hatchet, & that there had been a great meeting of your People at Otsininky and the Delegates of the Six Nations, in which it was agreed that Peace should be restored & every thing made up. I thought, therefore, Propper to let you know, that is, the Indians on Susquehanna, by these my Messengers, and this my Belt of Wampum.'

"Gave a Belt.

"P. S.—The old Treaties of Friendship to be renewed & good friendship restored, as good as ever it was.

"'Brethren, the Delawares & Shawonese:

"'This string of Wampum shall serve you as a safe-guard From Your Towns on Susquehanna to Philadelphia, for the Messengers of Peace. I shall be glad that all the Bushes and other Obstacles in the Sachem's road between us shall be removed, so that the old People and Sachems can Travel with ease from your Towns to ours, to treat on Friendship with me and the People of Pennsylvania. Brethren what I say is from heart, you may depend upon it.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'I know very well you are a foolish People like little Children, & that it was for want of Understanding that the evil Spirit had Such a Power over you. I promise you that the Blood shall be covered with sand, and we will jointly pull up a large tree by the Roots, & there dig a hole as deep as the Waters below the Earth, & there we will throw in & bury our Hatchets, & so Plant the Tree upon the Hole again so that Neither your Posterity or ours will ever be able to find it, upon which you may depend.'

"Gave a large Belt.

"The Answer.

"Paxinosa, the Shawonese Chief, Speaker of the Delawares, be-

cause Newcastle talks good Shawonese, & Paxinosa talks good Delaware.

"'Brethren, the Governor and the People of Pennsylvania:

"'The dark Clouds overspread our Country so suddenly that we have been all at once Separated, & that dark Cloud got in between us; and as it has pleased the most High to dispel them a little so that we can just see one another again, our Eyes are now running with Tears because of the Melancholy Sight; seeing our Country Covered with Blood [we mean yours and ours], give me leave to wipe off the Tears from your Eyes, tho' at the same time my own Eyes run with Tears in Abundance for what has Passed.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'As you came a great way, & thro' dangerous Places, where evil Spirits reign, who might have put several things in your way to Obstruct your Business, this String serves to Clean your mind & the Passage from your heart to your mouths, that you may Speak freely to us.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'As you will have Occasion to hear as well as to Speak in this meeting, let this String of Wampum serve to Open your Ears, and to Clear them from any evil Matter that on Your Journey might have settled there.'

"Gave a String.

"A Delaware Spoke:

"'Brother Onas & the People of Pennsylvania, our Brethren:

"'We Rejoice to hear from you, and that you are willing to renew the old good Understanding, and that you call to mind the first treaties of Friendship made by Onas, our great Friend, with our deceased Fore fathers, when himself & his People first came over here. We take hold of them by Treaties with both our hands, & desire you will do the same, that a good Understanding & true Friendship may be established. Let us both take hold of them treaties with all our Strength, we beseech you; we on our side will Certainly do it.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brother Onas:

"'What you said to us we took to Heart, & it Entered into our Heart, & we speak to you from our Hearts, and we will deal Honestly with you in every Respect.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brother Onas:

"'We desire you will look upon us with Eyes of Mercy. We

are a very poor people; our Wives & Children are almost naked; we are void of Understanding, and destitute of the Necessaries of life. Pity us.'

"Gave a String.

"The Delawares, Memksies and Mohickons to Onas and the People of Pennsylvania:

"'Brethren:

"'There is a great Number of our People among you, and in a manner confined; we desire you will set them at Liberty, or rather give them a safe Conduct to Wyomink, where we intend to settle, as on your Fireside; there we will Jointly with you kindle a Council Fire, which shall always burn, and we will be one People with you.'

"Gave Two Belts.

"'Brother Onas and all the People of Pennsylvania:

"'We had the Misfortune that a great and dark cloud overspread our Country, but by your Prudence, and that of our uncles, the Six nations, it is now almost dispelled, and we see the clear Heavens again. We, the Delawares, the Shawonese, the Mohickons, and Memksies, give you this String of Wampum, and desire you that the Bitterness that might have gathered in this dark and unhappy Time may be removed, and that you may by this means spit it out. Take or accept this as a certain cure for that Purpose, and pass by all that is past, and think on your poor foolish brethren with mercy, and forget all the Evil done to you by them.'

"Gave several Strings of Wampum.

"'Brother Onas:

"'What our Uncles, the Six Nations, required of us in your and their Behalf, by their Delegates at Otsaningo, we that live on the River Sasquehannah have agreed to. We have laid aside our Hatchet, and will never make use of it more against you or your Brethren, the English; all our young Men have been consulted about this, and all earnestly agree to it, and we now speak in their Presence.

"'We must give you this Caution, not to charge them with any thing that may be done by the Ohio Indians, under the Influence of the French, against you. We assure you, our Young Men will do no more Mischief to your People.'

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"Teedyuscung, otherwise called Honest John, was Speaker for the Delawares, who further informed us that the Delawares, under the French Influence, are going to the Twightwees.

"The foregoing contains a true Relation of the Report of the Indians.

"CONRAD WEISER.

Then Jagrea spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania,

"We have now finished our Report, having mentioned every thing material that passed at Diahogo. We have endeavoured to discharge our Trust faithfully, and we hope our Services will be well taken by you. We are sure they are well meant, and a happy Foundation is laid on which you may erect a good Building, but it behoves you to use Dispatch, and send us back quickly with your answers, least, as Times are dangerous, any thing may intervene to frustrate the good Work so fortunately begun."

After the Indians were gone, the Council took into Consideration the Draught of a Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities for Thirty days, and the same being agreed on, it was engrossed, and ordered to be entered.

The Governor having prepared the following Message to the Assembly, the Secretary was sent with it to the House, together with a Copy of the Minutes of the Transactions with the Indians on Sasquehannah, and Extracts of Two Letters from Sir Charles Hardy relating to Indian Affairs:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I have directed the Secretary to lay before you Extracts from Two Letters of Sir Charles Hardy's relating to Indian affairs, as also the Minutes of what has been transacted with the Indians on Sasquehannah in Consequence of those Letters, by which you will see the Disposition those People are in, and the Desire they have to be distinguished from the Indians that have joined the French, and to Renew their alliance and Friendship with us.

"The Council have advised me upon this occasion to publish a Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities, that the Measures now taking for an accommodation may meet with no obstruction, nor any Umbrage be given to those Indians for preventing the bringing that affair to a Satisfactory Issue; and I propose to send the Proclamation forthwith to Diahogo accompanied with a proper Message, and make no Doubt of the necessary Support from you in the Prosecution of these measures.

"In order to render the late Embargo permanent and effectual, I have called the Assembly of the Lower Counties to meet at New Castle on Friday the Fourth Instant, and shall recommend it to them to pass a Law to the same Effect with that lately passed here; and as that will only Occasion an absence of three or four Days, I imagine it will not interrupt any Business that you may have under Consideration.

"ROBT. H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, June 2d, 1756."

The Governor received the following Message from the House by Two Members:

"May it please the Governor:

"As it appears by the Letters from Sir Charles Hardy and the Minutes of Sir William Johnston's Negotiations with a Deputation from the Onondagos to the Delaware and Shawonese Indians, as well as by the account of what has been transacted with the Indians on Sasquehannah, which the Governor has been pleased to lay before us, that the Delaware and Shawonese Indians, by the authority and interposition of the Six United Nations, have promised to cease from further Hostilities, and are disposed to renew and strengthen their alliance and Friendship with the English, the Governor will not fail of the necessary Support in the Prosecution of such Measures as may tend to a happy issue of this good Disposition in the Deleware and Shawonese Tribes, and accordingly we heartily recommend it to the Commissioners appointed by Law to dispose of the Sixty Thousand Pounds lately granted to the King's use, to concur with the Governor in furnishing such Supplies of Money as may be necessary for effectuating these good Purposes.

"We are of Opinion that the Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, which has lain a considerable Time before the Governor for his assent, might be of great Service at this Juncture, by bringing such of our Indians as have never joined with and desire to be distinguished from those who have been concerned in the Hostilities committed upon the Back Settlements of this and the neighbouring Provinces under the immediate Inspection and care of this Government; and as by the Passing this Bill we apprehend the Necessities of these our Friendly Indians may be supplied, and their Affections secured on the easiest Terms, and those of other Dispositions brought in by their own Interests, we request the Governor would concur with us in passing that Bill.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"June 3d, 1756."

The following Message respecting the Support of Government was sent the Assembly by the Governor, and the Secretary was ordered to desire the House would return the proposed amendments which the Governor had sent with the Bill for regulating the Indian Trade.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"You are sensible that the Trouble and Expence attending the administration of the Government since my arrival have been considerably greater than in any former Time, and that no Sums since

your first Sessions have been granted for my Support; I must, therefore, desire you will take this Matter into Your consideration, and make such Provision as is agreeable to Justice and the Practice of former Assemblies.

"ROBT. H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, June 3d, 1756."

Then the Governor and Council went to the Court House, and before a large Company published the Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities, the Post having brought no Letters from Sir William Johnson.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 8th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, }

Captain Newcastle, } Six Nation Indians.
Jagrea, or Satagarowyes, }

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter.

The Governor acquainted the Council that yesterday Mr. Logan was desired to go to Jersey to engage three or four of those Indians to accompany New Castle to Diahoga, and he consenting to go, proper Instructions were given him for that Purpose.

The Matters necessary to be said in answer to the Messages sent from Diahoga by New Castle were taken into Consideration, and after some time were agreed upon, and then the Indians were sent for.

The Governor was informed by Mr. Weiser that the Indians were uneasy at being detained in Town, being apprehensive that their long stay here would make the Diahoga Indians believe either that they were cut off by the English, or that this Government did not mean to conclude a Peace with them; and that Captain Newcastle, in particular, was out of humour because the Governor, before he went to Diahoga, had promised him, as he said, to send for his Niece, whom he had left at Michael Taafe's on Sasquehannah, and he expected to have seen her in Town at his and he was so much disgusted at not finding her here that he was determined to go to Taafe's, and declined returning to Diahoga.

On Mr. Weiser's giving this Information, the Governor convinced Capt. Newcastle that this had not been asked of him; but he was only requested to take care that she should be well subsisted at Taafe's, which he had, on the part of this government, promised she

Pennsylvania. 1756.

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Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, John Mifflin } Esquires
Richard Peters

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The Matters necessary to be said in Answer to the Messages sent from Diahoga by Newcastle were taken into Consideration, and after some time were agreed upon; and then the Indians were sent for.

The Governor was informed by Mr. Weiser, that the Indians were uneasy at being detained in Town; being apprehensive that their long Stay here would make the Diahoga Indians believe either that they were cut off by the English, or that this Government did not mean to conclude a Peace with them. And that Captain Newcastle in particular was out of humour, because the Governor, before he went to Diahoga, had promised him, as he said, to send for his Niece whom he had left at Michael Taaffe's on Susquehannah, and he expected to have seen her in Town at his Return, and he was so much disgusted at not finding her here, that he was determined to go to Taaffe's, and declined returning to Diahoga.

On Mr. Weiser's giving this Information, the Governor convinced Capt. Newcastle that this had not been asked of him; but he was only requested to take care that she should be well subsisted at Taaffe's, which he had, on the Part of this Government, promised she should. This Matter being cleared up to his Satisfaction, and a Promise made that the Girl should be now sent for to Town, Captain Newcastle consented to go again to Diahoga. Whereupon the Governor spoke as follows,

Brethren,

I have had good Reason to detain you here so long, for I have expected daily to receive the Result of the Council that is now holding at Onondago by the Six Nations, at the Instance of the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawonese; this you must be sensible would be proper for me to know before I returned the Answer of this Government to the Messages of the Diahoga Indians, least they should say one thing to the Six Nations, and another to me. And was it not that those Indians might, by your longer Stay, imagine you were killed, I should encline to detain you till I could know for certain what has passed at Onondago between

Sir

Sir William Johnson, the Six Nations, and the Deputies of the Sasquehannahs, Delawares and Shawonese.

Brethren,

Mr. Logan, a Member of Council, is now in Jersey, soliciting that Government for three or four of the best and discreetest of their Indians to accompany you, and he will send them under a safeguard to Bethlehem, where I expect they will meet you at the latter End of this Week. My Reason for joining them to you is, that they may testify to the Indians at Diahoga, the kind Treatment they have received from their Brethren, and to confirm the Testimony of William Lacquis, and by these Means intirely falsify the Stories that have been told those Indians of our having imprisoned and put to Death the Indians that staid amongus.

Brethren,

Hearken attentively to the particulars of my Answer to the Messages you brought from the Indians at Diahoga, the Interpreter will deliver it distinctly to you, and lay in order the Strings that I shall give to enforce what I say, for the better Assistance of your Memory.

The Governor and the People of Pennsylvania
To the Indians on Sasquehannah gathered at Diahoga.

Brethren,

I return you the Thanks of this Government for the kind Reception you gave to my Messengers; this I look upon as an Act of Friendship, and a Token of your kind Intentions. A String of 4 Rows.

Brethren,

I am glad to find a good Spirit at last prevailing amongst you, and that you hearkened to my Message, and laid it to Heart; you will ever find your Brethren sincerely disposed to consult and act for your truest Interest, and in the several Matters which were or shall now be particularly promised on our Part, you may rest assured we mean punctually to perform them, and expect the same Disposition in You. A String of 4 Rows.

Brethren, Delawares, Shawonese, Munsies and Mohiccons,

As you on your Part have confirmed the Treaties and Leagues of Amity ... subsisting between you and this Government, and given a Belt in Confirmation thereof, and desire the same may be done on our Part, I do now, by this Belt, ratify and confirm all former Treaties and Engagements, and assure you that they shall be most inviolably observed as long as the Sun shines.

Here a large Belt was given.

Brethren,

As your Confirmation of former Treaties was accompanied with Professions of Sincerity, so I make you the strongest Assurances of Truth in the Confirmation this Government has now made. A String of 4 Rows.

Brethren,

That both you and I may have an Opportunity of making these mutual Declarations

Pennsylvania 1756

Declarations at a publick Convention, I now kindle a council fire at the House of Conrad Weiser, who is one of the Council of the five Nations and the publick Interpretter of this Province. / a large Belt of 14 Rows

N: B. M.r Weiser said it was Necessary to name a particular Place But the Indians were Notwithstanding Allways at Liberty to name another, and he believed from Something Captain Newcastle had droped, the Indians would Chuse the forks of Delaware.

Brethren.

Having Appointed a place for us to meet in Council, I now Clean the Road to this Place, and Remove the Logs & other Obstructions out of it so that it may be perfectly Safe for Every one desirous to use it to travle to their Brethren when met in Council / a large Belt of 8 Rows & strings tied to it

Brethren.

It is Offencive to see Blood spilt upon the Road used by People who have lived in friendship Together. I therefore Remove all Blood out of the Road that leads to the Council fire. / a Belt of 9 Rows

Brethren,

Your Indians, who have stayed among us go where they please they live as we do and Enjoy their Liberty, we only Hinder them from going to the Frontiers where they might be mistaken for Enemys and hurt or Killed and that the Indians may know the Truth of this we send some of them Along with our Messenger to Diatoga who will Declare what Treatment they have had from us. what few we have in Confinement shall be set at Liberty when the Council meets and be brought there. / A String

Brethren.

This last is a very Important Article and what we absolutely depend upon that all Prisoners taken on both sides shall be delivered up: as there can be no Security on Either Side where this is not done, and that in the most full and Ample Manner without keeping Back a Single Prisoner this Belt assures you that it shall be punctually performed by us; and we Expect the same punctually on your Side. / Two large Belts, one 7, the other 8 Rows

Brethren.

You have Mentioned to us the Distresses you have been in and are in for want of Necessarys; these are owing to Your having given way to the Influences of an Evil Spirit: and Struck us your Brethren without any Cause, and as you have brought it on Yourselves you have the less Reason to Complain: But now that a good Spirit begins to shew it self in you and you desire to meet in Council I shall bring with me a Sufficiency of Cloaths and Provisions to Release those Distresses. / A String

Brethrin

Brethren.

As you have laid down the Hatchet, and desire the same may be done by us, our Messenger Carries with him our Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities with in the Limits therein Specified of which we have informed the six Nations.

O Brethren

Agreeable to the repeated Advice and Requests of Scarroyady and other Indians of the six Nations then residing in this Province, I engaged to build a fort at Shamokin for the Protection of our friendly Indians their wifes and Children and now acquaint you with the march of the Forces in order to effect this usefull work that it may give no umbrage, the Commander having my Orders not to Act offencively

Brethren.

You are to take notice that Nothing proposed by me is to Interfere with any Invitation you may have received from Sir William Johnston or Your Uncles the six Nations: they have Acquainted me that a great Council is to be held in the Country of the six Nations and those Indians a Diahoga are invited to it: I would have them by all means give their Attendance there. you may go to either Place as you incline for we are both in the Service of the King and Act by his Direction.

Brother Newcastle.

I have now finished what I would have you say in the name of this Province to the Indians gathered at Diahoga You will adapt the several Articles to Indian Customs Retaining the Spirit and Substance of them.

Some Messengers to particular Persons were Afterwards sent by him.

One to the Shawonese King Backshinosa, with a string to tell him the Governor had heard by all his Messengers of the great fidelity with which he had heard to the English that the Relyd on his giving him his best Council and furthering the good Measures now taken with all his skill and Influence he Invited him Particularly to the Council fire, where he expected his Assistance as he should stand in need of so faithfull and so wise a Councellor.

Another to John Steucallamy with a String to tell him it gave much Concern to hear he was ill Treated at Captain Mageys fort that the abuse offered was Entirely unknown to the Government and desired he would come with Captain Newcastle, and he shall have a kind Welcome, and receive Sufficient proofs of our Friendship for him.

at

your first Sessions have been granted for my Support; I must, therefore, desire you will take this Matter into Your consideration, and make such Provision as is agreeable to Justice and the Practice of former Assemblies.

"ROBT. H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, June 3d, 1756."

Then the Governor and Council went to the Court House, and before a large Company published the Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities, the Post having brought no Letters from Sir William Johnson.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 8th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, }

Captain Newcastle, } Six Nation Indians.
Jagrea, or Satagarowyes, }

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter.

The Governor acquainted the Council that yesterday Mr. Logan was desired to go to Jersey to engage three or four of those Indians to accompany New Castle to Diahoga, and he consenting to go, proper Instructions were given him for that Purpose.

The Matters necessary to be said in answer to the Messages sent from Diahoga by New Castle were taken into Consideration, and after some time were agreed upon, and then the Indians were sent for.

The Governor was informed by Mr. Weiser that the Indians were uneasy at being detained in Town, being apprehensive that their long stay here would make the Diahoga Indians believe either that they were cut off by the English, or that this Government did not mean to conclude a Peace with them; and that Captain Newcastle, in particular, was out of humour because the Governor, before he went to Diahoga, had promised him, as he said, to send for his Niece, whom he had left at Michael Taafe's on Sasquehannah, and he expected to have seen her in Town at his and he was so much disgusted at not finding her here that he was determined to go to Taafe's, and declined returning to Diahoga.

On Mr. Weiser's giving this Information, the Governor convinced Capt. Newcastle that this had not been asked of him; but he was only requested to take care that she should be well subsisted at Taafe's, which he had, on the part of this government, promised she

should. This matter being cleared up to his Satisfaction, and a Promise made that the Girl should be now sent for to Town, Captain Newcastle consented to go again to Diahoga; Whereupon the Governor spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"I have had good Reason to detain you here so long, for I have expected daily to receive the Result of the Council that is now holding at Onondago by the Six Nations, at the Instance of the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawonese, this, you must be sensible, would be propper for me to know before I returned the answer of this Government to the Messages of the Diahoga Indians, least they should say one thing to the Six Nations and another to me; and was it not that those Indians might, by your longer Stay, imagine you were killed, I should encline to detain you till I could know for certain what has passed at Onondaga between Sir William Johnson, the Six Nations, and the Deputies of the Sasquehannahs, Delewares, and Shawonese.

"Brethren:

"Mr. Logan, a Member of Council, is now in Jersey, solliciting that Government for three or four of the best and discreetest of their Indians to accompany you, and he will send them under a Safeguard to Bethlehem, where I expect they will meet you at the latter End of this week; my Reason for joining them to you is, that they may testify to the Indians at Diahogo the kind Treatment they have received from their Brethren, and to confirm the testimony of William Lacquis, and by these means intirely falsify the Stories that have been told those Indians of our having Imprisoned and put to death the Indians that staid amongst us.

"Brethren:

"Hearken attentively to the particulars of my answer to the Messages you brought from the Indians at Diahogo; the Interpretter will deliver it distinctly to you, and lay in order the Strings that I shall give to enforce what I say, for the better assistance of your Memory:

The Governor and the People of Pennsylvania To the Indians on Sasquehannah gathered at Diahoga:

"Brethren:

"I return you the Thanks of this Government for the kind Reception you gave to my messengers. This I look upon as an act of Friendship and a Token of your kind Intentions."

A String of 4 Rows.

"Brethren:

"I am glad to find a good Spirit at last prevailing amongst you, and that you hearkened to my message and laid it to Heart. You

will ever find your Brethren sincerely disposed to consult and act for your truest Interest, and in the several Matters which were or shall now be particularly promised on our Part. You may rest assured we mean punctually to perform them, and expect the same Disposition in You."

A String of 4 Rows.

"Brethren, Delawares, Shawonese, Munsies, and Mohiccons:

"As you, on your Part, have confirmed the Treaties and leagues of amity Subsisting between you and this Government, and given a Belt in Confirmation thereof, and desire the same may be done on our Part, I do now, by this Belt, ratify and confirm all former Treaties and Engagements, and assure you that they shall be most inviolably observed as long as the Sun shines."

Here a large Belt was given.

"Brethren:

"As your Confirmation of former Treaties was accompynied with professions of Sincerity, so I make you the Strongest Assurances of Truth in the Confirmation this Government has now made."

A String of 4 Rows.

"Brethren:

"That both you and I may have an Opportunity of making those mutual Declarations at a publick Convention, I now kindle a Council fire at the House of Conrad Weiser, who is one of the Council of the five Nations and the publick Interpretter of this Province."

A large Belt of 14 Rows.

N. B.—Mr. Weiser said it was Necessary to name a particular Place, But the Indians were, notwithstanding, allways at Liberty to name another, and he beleaved from Something that Captain Newcastle had droped, the Indians would chuse the forks of Delaware.

"Brethren:

"Having Appointed a place for us to meet in Council, I now clean the Road to this Place and remove the Logs & other Obstructions out of it, so that it may be perfectly Safe for every one desirous to use it to travle to their Brethren when met in Council."

A large Belt of 8 Rows & 8 Strings tied to it.

"Brethren:

"It is offencive to see Blood spilt upon the Road used by people who have lived in friendship Together. I, therefore, remove all Blood out of the Road that leads to the Council fire."

A Belt of 9 Rows.

"Brethren:

"Your Indians who have stayed among us go where they please, they live as we do and Enjoy their Liberty; we only Hinder them

from going to the Frontiers where they may be mistaken for Enemys and hurt or Killed; and that the Indians may know the Truth of this, we send some of them along with our Messengers to Diahoga, who will Declare what Treatment they have had from us. What few we have in Confinement shall be set at Liberty when the Council meets, and be brought there."

A String.

"Brethren:

"This last is a very Important article and on what we absolutely depend, that all Prisoners taken on both sides shall be delivered up, as there can be no Sincerity on Either Side where this is not done, and that, in the most full and ample manner, without keeping Back a Single Prisoner; this Belt assures you that it shall be punctually performed by us, and we Expect the same punctually on your Side."

Two large Belts, one 7 the other 8 Rows.

"Brethren:

"You have mentioned to us the Distresses You have been in and are in for want of Necessarys, these are owing to Your having given way to the Influence of an Evil Spirit, and Struck us your Brethren without any Cause, and as you have brought it on Yourselves you have the less reason to Complain; But now that a good spirit begins to shew itself in you, and you desire to meet in Council, I shall bring with me a Sufficiency of Cloaths and Provisions to releave those Distresses."

A String.

"Brethren:

"As you have laid down the Hatchet and desire the same may be done by us, our messenger Carries with him our Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities within the Limits therein Specified, of which we have informed the Six Nations.

"Brethren:

"Agreeable to the repeated advice and Request of Scarroyady and other Indians of the Six Nations then residing in this Province, I engaged to build a fort at Shamokin for the Protection of our friendly Indians, their wifes and children; and I now acquaint you with the march of the Forces, in Order to effect this usefull work, that it may give no umbrage, the Commander having my Orders not to act offencively.

"Brethren:

"You are to take notice that nothing proposed by me is to Interfere with any Invitation you may have from Sir William Johnston, or Your Uncles the Six Nations; they have acquainted me that a great Council is to be held in the Country of the Six Nations, and those Indians at Diahoga are invited to it; I would have them by

all means give their Attendance there; you may go to either Place as you incline, for we are both in the Service of the King and act by his Direction.

"Brother Newcastle:

"I have now finished what I would have you say, in the name of this Province, to the Indians gathered at Diahoga; you will adopt the several articles to Indian Customs, retaining the Spirit and Substance of them."

Some Messengers to Particular Persons, were afterwards sent by him

One to the Shawonese King, Packskinosa, with a String, to tell him the Governor had heard by all his Messengers of the great fidelity with which he had adhered to the English, that they relyed on his giving him his best Council, and furthering the good measures now taken, with all his skill and Influence; he Invited him Particularly to the Council fire, where he expected his assistance, as he should stand in need of so faithfull and so wise a councellor.

Another to John Shiccallamy with a String, to tell him it gave much concern to hear he was ill Treated at Captain Magee's Fort; that the abuse offered was entirely unknown to the Government, and desired he would come with Captain Newcastle, and he shall have a kind welcome, and receive Sufficient proofs of our Friendship for him.

Extract of a Letter from
Mr Charles Hardie
29 May 1756

Memorandum of an Account the Indians Nicodemus

At a Council held at Philadelphia
on Tuesday the 8th of June 1756.
present
The hon.ble the Governor

Benjamin Shoomaker
Richard Peters
Joseph Turner
John Mifflin

Captain Newcastle
Jagroa, or Salagarowyes
} Six Nation Indians

Conrad Weiser Esq.r Interpreter.

The Governor was informed by Mr. Weiser, that the Indians were uneasy at being detained in Town; being apprehensive that their long stay here would make the Diahoga Indians believe either that they were cut off by the English, or that this Government did not mean to conclude a peace with them; And that Captain Newcastle in particular was out of humour because the Governor, before he went to Diahoga, had promised him, as he said, to send for his Niece whom he had left at Michael Taaffe's on Susquehannah, and he expected to have seen her in Town at his Return, and he was so much Disgusted at not finding her here, that he was determined to go to Taaffe's, and declined returning to Diahoga.

On Mr. Weiser's giving this Information, the Governor convinced Captain Newcastle that this had not been asked of him; But he was only requested to take Care that she should be well subsisted at Taaffe's, which he had, on the part of this Government, promised she should. This Matter being cleared up to his Satisfaction, and a promise made that the Girl should be now sent for to Town, Captain Newcastle consented to go again to Diahoga: Whereupon the Governor spoke as follows.

Brethren,

I have had good Reason to detain you here so long, for I have expected daily to receive the Result of the Council that is now holding at Onondago by the Six Nations, at the Instance of the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese: This you must be sensible would be proper for me to know before I returned the Answer of this

Gov.t

Government to the Messages of the Diahoga Indians, lest they should say one thing to the Six Nations, and another to me. And was it not that those Indians might, by your longer Stay, imagine you were killed, I should incline to detain you 'till I could know for certain what has pass'd at Cuondago between Sir William Johnson, the Six Nations, and the Deputie's of the Susquehannah's, Delaware's and Shawanese.

Brethren,

Mr. Logan, a Member of Council, is now in Jersey, soliciting that Government for three or four of the best and discreetest of their Indians to accompany you, and he will send them under a safe Guard to Bethlehem, where I expect they will meet you at the latter End of this Week. My Reason for joining them to you is, that they may testify to the Indians at Diahoga, the kind Treatment they have received from their Brethren, and to confirm the Testimony of William Logan, and by those Means intirely falsify the Stories that have been told those Indians of our having imprisoned and put to Death the Indians that staid among us.

Brethren,

Hearken attentively to the particulars of my Answer to the Messages you brought from the Indians at Diahoga, the Interpreter will deliver it distinctly to you, and lay in Order the Strings that I shall give, to confirm what I say, for the better assistance of your Me: :mory.

The Governor and the People of Pennsylvania,
To the Indians on Susquehannah, gathered at Diahoga.

Brethren

I return you the Thanks of this Government for the kind Reception you gave to my Messengers; This I look upon as an Act of friendship, and a Token of your good Intentions.

Brethren (a String of 4.

I am glad to find a good Spirit at last pre: :vailing amongst you, and that you hearkened to my Message, and laid it to heart; you will ever find your Brethren sincerely disposed

who love

Memorandum of Conference with the Indians Viz.

disposed to consult and act for your truest Interest; and in the several Matters which were or shall now be particularly promised on our part, you may rest assured we mean punctually to perform them: and expect the same Disposition in you.

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Brethren, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsis, and Mohickons.

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Brethren

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Brethren

That both you and I may have an Opportunity of making these mutual Declarations at a public Convention, I now kindle a Council fire at the house of Conrad Weiser, who is one of the Council of the five Nations, and the public Interpreter of this Province.

(a large Belt of 14 Rows

N. B. Mr. Weiser said it was necessary to name a particular place, But the Indians were notwithstanding this always at Liberty to name another, and he believed, from something Lt. Governor Hamilton had dropt, the Indians would chuse the forks of Delaware.

Brethren

Having appointed a place for us to meet in Council, I now clear the Roads to this place, and remove the Logs and other Obstructions out of it, so that it may be perfectly safe for every one desirous to use it to travel to their Brethren when met in Council.

(a Belt of 8 Rows, & 8 Strings tied to it.

Brethren

Brethren

It is offensive to see Blood spilt upon the Road used by people who have lived in friendship together, I therefore remove all Blood out of the Road that leads to the Council fire.

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Brethren

Your Indians, who have staid among us, go where they please, they live as we do, and enjoy their Liberty. We only hinder them from going to the frontiers, where they might be mistaken for Enemies and hurt or killed; And that the Indians may know the Truth of this, we send of'm along with our Messenger to Diahoga, who will declare what Treatment they have had from us. What few we have in Confinement shall be set at Liberty when the Council meets, and be brought there.

(a String

Brethren

This last is a very Important Article, and what we absolute depend upon, that all prisoners taken on both Sides, shall be delivered up, as there can be no sincerity on either Side where this is not done, and that in the most full and ample Manner, without keeping back a single prisoner. This Belt assures you that it shall be punctually performed by us, and we expect the same punctuality on your Side.

(Two Belts, one of 7. the other of 8 Rows.

Brethren

You have mentioned to us the Distresses you have been and are in for want of Necessaries; These are owing to your having given way to the Influences of an Evil Spirit, and struck us your Brethren without Cause, and as you have brought it on your selves, you have the less Reason to complain; But now that a good Spirit begins to show itself in you, and you desire to meet us in Council, I shall bring with me a Sufficiency of Cloaths and Provisions to relieve those Distresses.

(a String

Brethren

As you have laid down the Hatchet, and desire the same may be done by us, our Messenger carries with him our Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities within the Limits therein Specified, of which we have informed the Six Nations.

Brethren,

Agreeable to the repeated Advice and Requests of

Scarroyady

who live

Memorandum of an Account with the Indians at [illegible]

Scarroyady and other Indians of the Six Nations then residing in this Province, I ougaged to build a fort at Shamokin for the Protection of our friendly Indians, their Wives and Children. And I now acquaint you with the March of the forces in order to effect this useful work, that it may give no Umbrage, the Commander having my Orders not to act offensively.

Brethren

You are to take Notice that nothing proposed by me is to interfere with any Invitation you may have received from Sir William Johnson or your Uncles the Six Nations; they have acquainted me that a great Council is to be held in the Country of the Six Nations, and that the Indians at Diahoga are invited to it; I would have them by all means give their attendance there; you may go to either place as you incline, for we are both in the Service of one King, and act by his Directions.

Brother Newcastle

I have now finished what I would have you say in the Name of this Province to the Indians gathered at Diahoga; you will adapt the several Articles to Indian Customs, retaining the Spirit and Substance of them.

Some Messages to particular people were afterwards sent by him ——

One to the Shawanese King, Eachshinosa, with a String, to tell him that the Governor had heard by all his Messengers of the great fidelity with which he had adher'd to the English, that he rely'd upon his giving him his best Counsel, and furthering the good Measures now taken with all his Skill and Influence; he invited him particularly to the Council fire, where he expected his Assistance, as he should stand in Need of so faithfull and wise a Counsellor.

Another to John Shecallamy, with a String, to tell him it gave much Concern to hear he was ill treated at Capt. Magee's fort; the Abuse offer'd was intirely unknown to the Government, and desired he would come with Capt. Newcastle, and he should have a kind welcome, and receive sufficient proofs of our friendship for him.

12. June. Mr. Logan, who had prevailed on John Pumpshire and two other Jersey Indians to undertake the Journey to Diahoga along with Capt Nowastle, brought them with him to Town on Saturday the 12th. of June, and a Counsil was called, to which they were admitted; and having expressd much readiness to do the promised any Service in their power, the several Matters given in Charge to Captain Nowcastle, were distinctly related to them, and they were dispatched the next Morning to Bethlehem, where they joined Nowcastle, and went with him to Diahoga.

A true Copy

Richard Peters
Secretary

FROM JOHN OGILVIE

The foregoing letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 78, by a letter, of June 9th to Johnson from John Ogilvie, at Albany, about letters received and sent, and money paid to John Glen. It was destroyed by fire.

EXPENSES OF ONONDAGA MEETING

D. S.[1]

Burnets field 10th. June 1756

An Account of Horsehire to carry provisions to Onondaga for the use of the Honble Sir William Johnson Bart, and Capt. Pattens Company of Grenadiers

John Jost Herkemer with 2 horses for 25 days @ 12/ for man, and horses pr day	£15	..	..
Johannes Rasbach with 2 horses	15	..	..
Andrew Weber with one Horse for 25 days at 6/ pr day	7	10	..
George Wens with one Horse for Do	7	10	..
Adam Bers with 2 horses for 25 days	15	..	..
John Christman one horse for Do	7	10	..
John Conrad Frank with 2 horses for Do	15	..	..
Do. for a horse which Capt. Patten took to Oswego with Saddle and Bridle, and never returned horse nor furniture	6	10	..
John Baker with a horse for 24 days @ 6	7	4	..
John Christman had an horse killed wth. carrying Adam Bers had two horses rendered unfit for any service, so that he could not use them for 2 Months, for which three horses they charge	8	..	..
Andrew Klebsaddle with 2 horses for 7 days	4	4	..
Do. to drive the Oxen with four men, besides himself	6	8	..
Andrew Weber for pasturage of the Oxen	..	8	..
Stephanus Frank for 11, loaves of bread	..	11	..
Dietrick Stale lost a Bell which he sent with the Oxen	..	8	6

[1] Original destroyed by fire.

John Rasbach lost an horse with a Saddle and Bridle which carried Cap[t]. Pattin's baggage..	6	..	..
carried forward	£122	3	6
Brought over	£122	3	6

Fort Johnson December 1756

I do Certify that the within named persons have been with me to Onondaga last Summer, and carried also Cap[t]. Patton's baggage and provisions for the Grenadier Company which he commanded, and which was by Gen[l]. Shirley's order

W. J.

FROM WILLIAM WILLIAMS

The foregoing paper is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 79, by a letter of June 10th to Johnson from William Williams, at Fort Williams, about Onondagas who have come to guard bateaux and escort Sir William, also about Canadian Indians. It was destroyed by fire.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany, June 11th. 1756

SIR

This is to let you know that Just now an Express arrived from New York, which informs us of the arrival of Major Gen[l]. Web — we have an account in Every body's mouth, that his Majesty has settled on you Six Hundred a year Ster: Capt Raxel is made Captain in the Room of Cap[t]. Rutherford Cap[t]. Rutherford a Major. he is arrived with Gen[l]. Web: I spoke with the Express, he confirms the above account — Gen[l]. Louden daily Expected — two prisoners taken this day on the other side of the River within a Mile of Albany.

[1] Original destroyed by fire.

Pennsylvania 1756

Mr. Logan, who had prevailed on John Pumpshire and two other Jersey Indians to Undertake the Journey to Diahoga with Captain Newcastle brought them with him to town this day and were admitted into Council and having Expressed much readiness to do the Province any Service in their Power, the Several Matters given in Charge to Captain Neiwastle were Destinctly related to them

And the Necessary Preparations were made for their Setting off tomorrow for Bethleham in order to join Captain Newcastle and to go with him to Diahoga.

Several Associated Companies of foot Militia in the Several Counties were read the Officers Approved and the Commissions Ordered to Issue

At a Council Held at Philadelphia Monday 14th June 1756

Present.

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Benjamin Shoemaker
Joseph Turner
Richard Peters
Thomas Cadwalader
} Esquires

John Mifflin
Benjamin Franklin
Joseph Fox
Evan Morgan
John Hughs
} Esquires Commissioners

The Governor informed the Council that having received the following Letter from the Commissioners he had desired them to meet him in Council this Morning

A Letter to the Governor from the Commissioners.

May it Please the Governor

When the Indians first began to Infest our Frontiers, the Commissioners were of Opinion, that the best means of Securing our Inhabitants, was to Carry the warr into the Enemys Country, and hunt them in all their Fishing, Hunting, Planting & dwelling places: But having sent for Conrad Weyser & others, in order to obtain their Opinion; and they Advising that by a Chain of forts the Frontiers should first be in some degree secured before we Acted Offencively, the same was agreed to, & the Building of Forts immediately

ent

set about; which took up much more time than was expected. Rewards were then offered to Volunteer Parties who should go out on the Scalping Account in Expectation that Numbers would encouraged by those Rewards; but in this we are Disappointed. We shall think however that the Indians ought to be pursued and Hunted. and as the back Inhabitants begin now to request Guards to protect them in getting in their Harvest, we submit it to the Governors Consideration whether the best means of Affording them the Protection will not be to order out parties from all the Forts, to Range on the west side of Susquehanna quite to Ohio & the Neighbourhood of fort duquesne to Annoy the Enemy, take prisoners, & obtain Intelligence which may be of great use in Case any Attempt on that Fort should be Ordered this summer by Lord Loudon. and the Enemy kept in Continual Allarm by these parties may Probably be so Employed as to find no Leasure to disturb our Harvest People If the Governor Approves this Measure we request he would Immediately issue the Necessary Orders before he goes on the Journey that we hear he is about to Undertake

Bs: Franklin
John Mifflin
Jos: Fox
Evan Morgan
John Hughes

The Commissioners came into Council and then were read the Examination of George Allen & others and of James & Lazarus Lacory and Others taken the Eighth Instant, A Letter of the Eleventh Instant from Colonel Clapham inclosing a Conference the Colonel had with Ogagtradarisha the day before and a Letter from Daniel Claus dated at fort Johnston the fifteenth of may to the Colonel all which were ordered to be Entered.

The Examination of George Allen, Abraham Soverhill, James Crampton, John Gallahar, John Murrah and Robert Egar taken the Eighth Instant at the Camp at Armstrongs.

These Examinants (being sent out on a Scout on Thursday the Third of June from M'Kee's Store to reconnoitre the Enemy at Shamokin &c.) returned this morning at 9 o Clock, and report they saw nothing till they came to M'Kees and found his House burnt, where they discovered the Tracks of an Indian Magason, and in following it up towards Shamokin they perceived the Tracks of several Horses, which had paced up and down, about three Weeks before, as they suppose; that they arrived at Shamokin on Saturday night, and not observing any Enemy, went to the Place where the Town had been, the Houses being burnt to the Ground; that they continued there till 10 a

Clock

Pennsylvania. 1756.

Clock the next day, and seeing no Appearance of an Enemy, except some old Tracks of Indians and Horses, they returned; and about half a mile on this Side found a Canoe, in which they came down to George Gabriels Place, whose Houses were burnt, and searched about for some Guns that were lost last Fall in the Skirmish between the Indians and M.cKhees Party, and found five of them in the River, that they then proceeded with their Canoe to Charles Williams's burnt House, from thence came by M.cKhees and saw nothing but a few Horses, and arrived at Berry's Place on Monday night; that early in the morning they discovered a Canoe with an Indian coming down the River, and as soon as they were perceivd. by him, he shewred acrofs the River, when some of them immediately got into their Canoe to follow him, upon which he hoisted a red Flag and came to them with his little Son, and to convince them of his Friendship produced a Letter from M.r Daniel Claus to Col.o Clapham, under an open Cover directed to Sir William Johnson Baronet, that they then immediately put off with their Canoes, and came down with their Flag to the Camp at Armstrongs.

The Examination of James and Lazarus Lowrey, Alexander Stevens, James Fulton and Cornelius Atkinson taken the 8.th Instant at the Camp at Armstrongs.

These Examinants (being sent out on a Scout the 5.th Instant from M.cKhee's Store to reconnoitre Shamokin and up both the Branches of Susquehannah) returned this morning at 7 o'Clock, and say that about a Mile from this Place, they saw the Tracks of Two Indians going down, and two up, the River, from thence they proceeded as far as Akins's Place on Monday, where they discovered the fresh Tracks of four Indians and four Horses, taking a Course at right Angles from the River towards Andrew Lycan's; that they followed the Tracks about six miles to no purpose, and then turned to the left, and went acrofs the Mountain towards M.r M.cKhee's Plantation, and having got within two Miles of that Place, they came upon the same Tracks, and supposed they had taken thro' the Gap of the Mountain to avoid the Difficulty of paffing it; that they pursued the said Tracks about a Mile, when James Lowrey desired his Company to stay there, till he should make a further Discovery (the Sun being then but half an hour high) that he followed up the Tracks till he came within seventy Yards of M.cKhee's cleared Fields, and plainly saw four Indians and as many Horses hoppled in the Meadows, upon which he immediately ran back a mile to acquaint his Companions with it, and upon their coming up, they all perceived five more Indians walking up from the River (with Water as they supposed) towards the Place where the House had stood; that while they were consulting together what they should do, they heard the Discharge of three Guns one after another on the right and left of them, when they--

imagined

imagined they were in Danger of being surrounded, if they continued there any longer; upon which they retired all night, and came in the morning to the Camp at Armstrong's to bring the Intelligence.

A Letter to Col: Clapham from Mr. Daniel Clause.

Fort Johnson 16th May 1756.

Sr.

I hope these may find you and your Party in perfect Health, and good Situation.

Mr. Montour, Scarroyady and the rest of the Indians remember their kind Respects to you, and desired me to let you know that they are safe arrivd at the Mohawks, where the most of them reside at Sir William Johnson's Seat as yet; and as by their leaving you they promised to let you hear from them when arrived among their Friends the 6 Nations, they agreed to send the Bearer hereof, Ogaghradarisha and the Cayuga Indian that was at Philadelphia, in order to acquaint you of every thing that is going on in these Parts.

They likewise let you know that there is in a short Time a general Treaty to be held at Oswego with the 6 Nations and all the Indian Nations, which will come and join the English, where they say they must be present in order to deliver all the Messages they were charged with from the Government of Pennsylvania, and as soon as that Treaty would be over, some of them would come down to Shamokin; and relate every thing transacted.

They expect these Messengers would be well used, in particular the old Man Ogaghradarisha, as he is a noted Friend of the English, and known by the Province of Pennsylvania, and was charged with important Messages to all the Nations on Sasquehannah, concerning the State of Matters with the English and Delawares.

They lastly request of you immediately to dispatch Letters of every thing he would relate to you to his Honour Governor Morris, that he might bring an Answer to them how every thing was situated in that Province and at Shamokin as he is sent on purpose to see whether you was at Shamokin, and how Affairs stood, as well with you as the Province of Pennsylvania, that they might act accordingly, after the Treaty of Oswego being over.

All this they confirm with the enclosed String of Wampum.

Every thing here goes on pretty well, Oswego is at present in a tolerable Situation, concerning Provisions &c.a and shall do well enough this Summer, if the French dont plague our Provision Battoes too much; we are often alarmed, they threatened to cut off the great Carrying Place, or Burnets Field, in order to stop our Communication. If it is confirmed, that Admiral Boscawen took the 11 Men of War with French Troops designed for Canada, it will give a great Shake to their Schemes this Season.

I

Pennsylvania. 1756

I hope to hear of your good Success & Remain.

Sir

Your most Humble Servant

Daniel Clause

A Letter to Governor Morris from Colonel Clapham

Sir. Camp at Armstrongs June the 11th 1756

Inclosed is the Result of a Conference held Yesterday with the Chief of the six Nations at this Camp the Answer to which depend on me only would not cost a moments hesitation your love of your Country and Superior Judgment in publick Affairs will undoubtedly lead you to better Conclusion than are in my power and whatever they shall be your Honour may assure yourself that they shall be punctually executed I hope I may take the Liberty to observe that his Proposal as it seems to open a more Amicable Prospect than has prevailed of Late ought by no means to be Rejected if the manner and Address of a Stranger ought to add the least weight to his Arguments I must do him the Justice to own that his came Extremely well Recommended I am in want of Oaham for the Cayuguas Vermillion & Wampum for the Onidans & should be Extremely Glad of Direxions being sent as an Interpretter. your Honour I flatter my self will furnish me with an Answer by the bearer and beleave me to be. Sir.

Your Honours most Affectionate & Obedient humble Servant

Will.m Clapham

At a Conferance held at at the Camp at Armstrongs June 10th 1756 between Colonel William Clapham Esquire and Oghaghradicha an Indian Chief of the Iroquois on the waters of Susquehanna.

Present

Captains	Interpreters
Lloyd, Shippen	James Logan & Lewis Montour

My Brother.

Colonel Johnston at my Departure told me thus Brother I find great difficulties in Governing and Supplying the wants of the six nations in Connection with me tis therefore Impossible I should also take Charge of those seated at a Distance on the waters of Susquehanna for which Reason I have Recommended them by you and this String of Wampum to Colonel Clapham /or Ugcaruntkiunth/ for that purpose.

Brother

Pennsylvania 1756

Brother.

The Iroquois living on the North Branch of Susquehanna have sent me as a representative of the whole to treat with you (producing a Belt of Wampum) and will ratify all my Contracts - Brother they agree to your Building a fort at Shamokin, but are desirous that you should also build a fort three days Journey in Canoe higher up the North Branch in their Country at a place Called Adjouquay and this Belt of Wampum is to Clear the Road that place

Brother. if you Agree to my proposal in behalf of my Nation I will return and I immediately collect our whole Force to be Employed in protecting your People while you are a Building a fort in our Country at Adjouquay where there is a good Situation and fine Soil at the Entrance of a deep Creek on a level plain in five miles extending and Clear of Woods Adjouquay is fourteen miles above Wioming and an old woman may Carry a heavy Pack of Skins from thence to the Minisink and Return to Adjauquay in two Nights.

My Brother. the Land is troubled and you may justly Apprehend Danger but if you will grant our Request we will be together, and if any danger happens to you we will share it with you. my Brother I have known this young man a good While pointing to James Lowry and have traveled far with him, he is a proper Man & knows the Country. well I should be glad to Recommend him as a Companion on the March

My Brother. (laying down a Belt of Wampum folded in the Middle) this describes your path to Shamokin unfolding the Belt and Extending it to its full length this is your Road to Adjouquay

Upon which he presented the Belt and Offered his little son as a pledge of his fidelity, insisting at the same that Colonel Clapham should visit their Town Escorted by their Warriors who despising to turn out of the way would Conduct him Straight thro the Delaware Town to their Village in defiance of All Opposition whatever

By the Colonels Order

T. Lloyd Aid de Camp

The Council taking into Consideration the several Matters mentioned in the Conference between Colonel Clapham and Ogaghradarisha they Advised the Governor to Return him Thanks for his Kind Speeches, and to give him an Invitation to Come to Philadelphia: and Accordingly the following Answer was agreed upon and Sent by the same Express.

The Answer of Governor Morris to what was delivered to Colonel Clapham by the Indian Sachem Ogaghradarisha at the Camp at Armstrongs on the 16th June 1756.

Brother Ogaghradarisha.

Colonel Clapham has Communicated to me by a Special Messenger the

several

Pennsylvania 1736

Several matters you have delivered to him as well from Sir William Johnston as from your good friends & Allies the six Nations, and I detained the Express no longer than was necessary to lay them before the wise men whose Advice I ask in all Matters relating to Government, for their Consideration and the concurr with me in this Answer which I am now going to make you.

Brother.

I return you hearty thanks for your Kind Speeches they Give me much Satisfaction bespeaking Great Care and sincere Affection for us on the part of Scarrogaday and our Other friends at fort Johnston and on the North Branch of Susquehanna and I am particularly Obliged to you for Undertaking this Hazardous Journey

A String

Brother.

You tell me that Sir William Johnston finding it too difficult for him to take the necessary care of the Remote Indians who live on the waters of Susquehanna has Recommended it to the person who has the Command of the provincial Forces now on their March to Shamokin to take care of them. this is Perfectly Agreeable to me I have Already given him Orders to Afford every kind of Relief & Protection in his power to Our friendly Indians and I now Repeat the same directions to him in Confirmation thereof I give this String.

A String.

Brother.

You say that the six Nations living on the North Branch of Susquehanna have Appointed you to Represent them and will Ratify & Confirm what ever you Transact with this Government on their behalf. As you have so full a power from them I must desire you to Proceed to this City the Place where all our wise men and Councellors Assemble together and transact the Publick Business. I have several Matters matters now under my Consideration of great Importance to our Allies the Indians which I cannot communicate but in Council, by this Belt therefore I Invite you to Come to this City and Afford me your Assistance and Advice in Council.

A Belt.

Brother.

I thank the Indians for their ready and Voluntary consent they have by You given consent to our Building a Fort at Shamokin. you must be sensible that this Measure did not Originally proceed from me, but was first moved by the Six Nations who lived amongst us, and on their Renewing their Request After having been present in the great Council lately held at Sir William Johnston's I consented to it. I promised it should be done and the Forces under Colonel Clapham are now going to carry the promise

Pennsylvania 1756

I made the six Nations where here into Execcution.

Brother.

I am desired to build another Fort fourteen miles above Wioming at a place Called Adjoquay I have Agreed to this Request and am taking measures to do it out of Hand about which I shall likewise want to Consult you.

Brother.

I have given notice of your Arrival amongst us to Sir William Johnston and Scarroyaday at Fort Johnston and I have sent Messengers to Diahoga to give them Information of it at least they should be uneasy at your Absence, and I mention this that you may be the more willing to come to this City where I shall be glad to take you by the Hand & place you among my Councellors.

Brother.

You may Return to Susquehanna from this City by a nigh & Convenient Road without any danger and I shall take Care that you be well Rewarded for your Trouble.

A String.

Brother.

As I expect to see you here you must not look on this as a Compleat Answer you must be Sensible from What I have said that your Message is extremely Agreeable to us and will be Complied with, but I have several things to be mentioned to you in a personal Conference.

14 June 1756

Rob.t H. Morris

The Governor wrote the following Letter to Colonel Clapham.

Philadelphia June 14. 1756

Sir.

Your Express Arrived in Town last night and delivered me your dispatches which I laid before the Council and Commissioners who were Unanimously of Opinion that we should Avail ourselves of the Opportunity given us by the Arrival of Ogaghradarisha to be made acquainted as well with what has been done among the six nations at Fort Johnston, as What is doing among the Several Tribes of Indians thro which he has passed and that I should Invite him to this City in order to Settle with him several Matters now under our Consideration, and Agreeable to their Determination I have formed my Answer to what was delivered by him in the Conference held at your Camp which I desire you will get well Interpretted to him and if he is Reluctant I must desire you will set him right and Encourage him to Come.

As Mr. Shippen is with you I desire he may conduct him at least as far

as

Pennsylvania 1756

as Lancaster if not to this City taking care that he be well Escorted, and when he Comes to Lancaster provided with any Necessarys he may want if they cannot be procured with you for the performance of his Journey.

The Commissioners are Acquanted with the Contents of your General Leter and I hope they will not let you want any thing you have wrote for either in this or your former Letters.

Captain Salter sett of yesterday with my Letter and Instructions to you, together with some Blank Commissions and other Papers. I have sent you £100 by Mr. Bard who will set off in a day or two and is all the money I have by me I have paid the Messenger six Bourds, and leave it to you to settle with him for the Journey and other Services: I am Sir.

Your humble Servant

Robt. H. Morris

The Governor then Confered with the Commissioners on the Several Matters Mentioned in their Letter to him and after some time spent in Consideration thereof the following Orders were Agreed to be sent to Lieutenant Colonol Armstrong, to the several Commisaries of the Provincial Stores in the County of Cumberland and the Orders and Instructions to James Young Esquire

Orders to Lieutenant Colonol Armstrong

You are Immidiately to send Capt. George Armstrong to build Bomptret Castle where it was ~~[illegible]~~ Laid out by Major Burd as Colonol Claphams Regiment is now in that Neighbourhood, and You will direct him to acquaint Colonol Clapham of all his Motions and keep up a Correspondence with him that they may mutually Assist each other if Needfull.

You are Also to send out from time to time one or more Companies as you shall Judge proper to Range and Scour the woods Westward as far as they can Accomodated with Provisions in proper Quantities and Qualitys, which Parties are to be made up of Detatchments from such Garrisons as you shall think fit, but not to Consist of less than fifty men in Each party and to be Commanded by such of the Officers as you shall Appoint and you are to furnish them with proper Orders and Instructions to search for and Any the Enemy Indians and to Recover as many Prisoners as they can and to be Particularly Careful in their Marches not to be surprised.

You will Receive from the Commissioners one Hundred Muskets with

their

Pennsylvania 1756

their Accoutrements and two Hundred Fuzees or light Arms with Murs: The former are to be Distributed among the Garrisons where they are most wanted, taking the Officers Receipts: and you are to send down all the Arms that bad and Defective the fuzees are Intended for the Ranging Service: and You are to be Accountable for the whole Quantity of Amunition & provision will also be sent up, and the Commissaries are to follow and observe your Orders and Directions in the Distribution thereof.

Philadelphia 14th June 1756

By his Honours Command
Wm Peters Milit. Secretary

Robt. H. Morris

Orders to the Several Commissaries of the Provincial Stores in the County of Cumberland.

You are hereby Ordered to deliver Apply and Distribute all the provincial Amunition Provisions & Stores which you now have upon hand and shall hereafter receive, unto such Person and Persons in such Parcles & Quantitys and for such uses as you shall from time to time be Ordered & directed by Colonol John Armstrong Esq. and not Otherwise: And his Orders and the propper Receipts of the several persons shall deliver Out the same to, upon such Orders from time to time, shall be your sufficient Voucher on making up and Settling your Accounts.

Philad. 14 June 1756

By his Honours Command
Wm. Peters Mil. Secretary

Robt. H. Morris

Orders and Instructions to James Young Esquire

Having Appointed you Commissary General of the Musters for this Province: you are as often as Occasion shall Require and you shall receive particular Orders for that purpose from me or the Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being to muster the Several Regiments and Companies raised in the pay of this Province and is making such Musters you are Distinctly to call over the names of the Officers and Men in Each Company, Examine their several Inlistments and Satisfy yourself that the persons Appearing and they whose names are inserted in the Certificates of Inlistment Respectively are the same And if the persons appearing at Such Muster you are to take a true list in which you are to set down the names of the Officers and men together with the dates of the Officers Commissions, the Age of Each Soldier his trade, the time of his Inlistment,

the

Pennsylvania 1756

the Country in which he was born which Muster Roll you are to Compare with the Muster Rolls Returned to you by and on the Oaths of the proper Officers of Each Company respectively, and if they in any thing differ you are to Enquire into the Cause of such difference and make Report thereof to me or the Commander in Chief for the time being.

And when you shall be furnished with money for that purpose by the Commissioners or any other proper Officers, you are at the time of Mustering or as soon After as Conveniently You can to pay the several Officers and men from the time of their respective Inlistment or their last payments agreeable to the Instructions you shall from time to time receive from the Commissioners or other Proper Officers.

You are to keep an Exact Journal of your proceedings in which you are to set down every thing Material that you shall transact observe or meet with in or upon this Service and also just and fair Accounts of all your Receipts, Payments and Disbursements from time to time Copys of which you are to Return to me or the Commander in Chief for the time being and the same are likewise to be laid before and Submitted to the Inspection and Examination of the Commissioners or the Other proper Officers

You are Also to Return to me lists or Rolls of the Several Companies you shall muster from time to times and as you will be required to swear that the same as well as your Accounts are just and true, you will be very Carefull in making them up.

You are on every Occasion to Examine into the state and Condition of the Forts Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, Blankets, Accoutrements, Tools, and Other Stock and things belonging to his Majesty or the Province and Remaining at such Fort and with each Company of which you are to Return me or the Commander in Chief for the time being an exact Account and Report, and of all other your Transactions and Proceedings in a convenient time After making such Musters from time to time.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday, 14th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner,
Richard Peters,
Thomas Cadwalader,
} Esquires.

John Mifflin,
Benjamin Franklin,
Joseph Fox,
Evan Morgan,
John Hughes,
} Esquires, Commissioners.

The Governor informed the Council that having received the following letter from the Commissioners, he had desired them to meet him in Council this Morning:

A Letter to the Governor from the Commissioners.

"May it Please the Governor:

"When the Indians first began to Infest our Frontiers, the Commissioners were of Oppinion that the best means of Securing our Inhabitants was to carry the warr into the Enemy's Country and hunt them in all their Fishing, Hunting, Planting, & dwelling places; But having sent for Croghan & others in order to obtain their Opinion, and they advising that by a Chain of forts the Frontier should first be in some degree secured before we acted Offencively, the same was agreed to—the Building of Forts immediately set about, which took up much more time than was expected. Rewards were then offered to Volunteer Parties who should go out on the Scalping account in Expectation that Numbers would be encouraged by those rewards; but in this we are Disappointed. We shall think, however, that the Indians ought to be pursued and Hunted; and as the back Inhabitants begin now to request Guards to protect them in getting in their Harvest, we submit it to the Governour's Consideration whether the best means of affording them the Protection will not be to order out parties from the Forts to range on the West side of Sasquehannah, quite to Ohio & the Neighbourhood of Fort Duquence, to Annoy the Enemy, take Prisoners, & obtain Intelligence, which may be of great use in Case any Attempt on that Fort should be ordered this Summer by Lord Loudon; and the Enemy, kept in Continual allarm by these parties, may Probably be so Employed as to find no Leasure to disturb our Harvest People. If the Governor approves this measure we request

he would Immediately issue the Necessary Orders before he goes on the journey that we hear he is about to undertake.

"B. FRANKLIN,
"JOHN MIFFLIN,
"JOS. FOX,
"EVAN MORGAN,
"JOHN HUGHES."

The Commissioners came into Council, and then were read the Examination of George Allen & others, and of James & Lazarus Lowry and others, taken the Eighth Instant; A Letter of the Eleventh Instant from Colonel Clapham, inclosing a Conference the Colonel had with Agaghradarisha the day before, and a Letter from Daniel Clause, dated at Fort Johnson the fifteenth of May, to the Colonel; all which were ordered to be Entered.

"*The Examination of George Allen, Abraham Loverhill, James Crampton, John Gallaher, John Murrah, and Robert Egar, taken the Eighth Instant at the Camp at Armstrong's (Fort Halifax):*

"These Examinants (being sent out on a Scout on Thursday the Third of June from McKee's Store to reconnoitre the Enemy at Shamokin, &ca.) returned this morning at 9 o'clock, and report they saw nothing till they came to McKee's and found his House burnt, where they discovered the Tracks of an Indian Magason, and in following it up towards Shamokin they perceived the Tracks of several Horses which had passed up and down about three weeks before, as they suppose. That they arrived at Shamokin on Saturday night, and not observing any Enemy, went to the Place where the Town had been, the Houses being burnt to the Ground. That they continued there till 10 o'clock the next day, and seeing no appearance of an Enemy except some old Tracks of Indians and Horses they returned, and about half a mile on this Side found a Canoe in which they came down to George Gabriel's Place, whose Houses were burnt, and searched about for some Guns that were lost last Fall in the Skirmish between the Indians and McKee's Party, and found five of them in the River. That they then proceeded with their Canoe to Charles Williams' burnt House; from thence came by McKee's and saw nothing but a Few Horses, and arrived at Berry's Place on Monday night. That early in the morning they discovered a Canoe with an Indian coming down the River, and as soon as they were perceived by him he sheered across the River, when some of them immediately got into their Canoe to follow him, upon which he hoisted a red Flag and came to them with his little Son, and to convince them of his friendship produced a letter from Mr. Daniel Claus to Colonel Clapham under an open Cover directed to Sir William Johnson, Baronet. That they then immediately put off with their Canoes and came down with their Flag to the Camp at Armstrong's."

"*The Examination of James and Lazarus Lowry, Alexander Stevens, James Fulton, and Cornelius Atkinson, taken the Eighth Instant at the Camp at Armstrong's.*

"These Examinants (being sent out on a Scout the 5th Instant from McKee's Store to reconoitre Shamokin and up both the Branches of Sasquehannah) returned this morning at 7 O'clock, and say that about a Mile from this Place they saw the Tracks of Two Indians going down and two up the River. From thence they proceeded as far as Akins' Place on Monday, where they discovered the fresh Tracks of four Indians and four Horses, taking a Course at right Angles from the River towards Andrew Lycon's; that they followed the Tracks about six miles to no purpose, and then turned to the left and went across the Mountain towards Mr. McKee's Plantation, and having got within two Miles of that Place they came upon the same Tracks, and supposed they had taken thro' the Gap of the Mountain to avoid the Difficulty of passing it; that they pursued the said Tracks about a Mile, when James Lowrey desired his company to stay there till he should make a further Discovery (the Sun being then but half an hour high); that he followed up the Tracks till he came within seventy yards of McKee's cleared Fields, and plainly saw four Indians and as many Horses hoppled in the Meadows, upon which he immediately ran back a mile to acquaint his Companions with it, and upon their coming up they all perceived five more Indians walking up from the River (with Water, as they supposed) towards the Place where the House had stood; that while they were consulting together what they should do they heard the Discharge of three Guns, one after another, on the right and left of them, when they imagined they were in Danger of being surrounded if they continued there any longer; upon which they retired all night, and came in the morning to the Camp at Armstrong's to bring the Intelligence."

—

A Letter to Col. Clapman from Mr. Daniel Clause.

"FORT JOHNSON, 15th May, 1756.

"Sir:

"I hope these may find you and your Party in perfect Health, and good Situation.

"Mr. Montour, Scarroyady, and the rest of the Indians remember their kind Respects to you, and desired me to let you know that they are safe arrived at the Mohawks, where the most of them residé at Sir William Johnson's Seat as yet; and as by their leaving you they promised to let you hear from them when arrived among their Friends, the Six Nations, they agreed to send the Bearer here of, Ogaghradarisha and the Cayuga Indian that was at Philadelphia,

in order to acquaint you of every thing that is going on in these Parts.

"They likewise let you know that there is in a short Time a general Treaty to be held at Oswego with the 6 Nations, and all the Indian Nations, which will come and join the English, where they say they must be present in order to deliver all the Messages they were charged with from the Government of Pennsylvania; and as soon as that Treaty would be over, some of them would come down to Shamokin, and relate every thing transacted.

"They expect these Messengers would be well used, in particular the old man, Ogoghradarisha, as he is a noted Friend of the English, and known by the Province of Pennsylvania, and was charged with important messages to all the nations on Sasquehannah, concerning the State of Matters with the English and Delawares.

"They lastly request of you immediately to dispatch Letters of every thing he would relate to you, to his Honour Governor Morris, that he might bring an answer to them how every thing was situated in that Province, and at Shamokin, as he is sent on purpose to see whether you was at Shamokin, and how affairs stood, as well with you as the Province of Pennsylvania, that they might act accordingly, after the Treaty of Oswego being over.

"All this they confirm with the enclosed String of Wampum.

"Every thing here goes on pretty well. Oswego is at present in a tolerable Situation, concerning Provisions, &ca. and shall do well enough this Summer if the French don't plague our Provision Battoes too much; we are often alarmed; they threatened to cut off the great carrying Place, or Burnet's Field, in order to stop our Communication.

"If it is confirmed that admiral Boscawen took the 11 men of War with French Troops designed for Canada, it will give a great Shake to their Schemes this Season.

"I hope to hear of your good Success, and remain,

"Sir, Your most Humble Servant,

"DANIEL CLAUSE."

—

A Letter to Governor Morris from Colonel Clapham.

"CAMP AT ARMSTRONG'S, June the 11th, 1756.

"Sir:

"Inclosed is the result of a Conference held yesterday with the Chief of the Six Nations at this Camp, the answer to which depend on me only, would not cost a moment's hesitation. Your love of your Country and Susperior judgment in public affairs will undoubtedly lead you to better Conclusion than are in my power, and what-

ever they shall be, your Honour may assure yourself that they shall be punctually executed. I hope I may take the Liberty to observe that his Proposal, as it seems to open a more amicable Prospect than has prevailed of Late, ought, by no means, to be rejected; if the manner and Adress of a Stranger ought to add the least weight to his arguments, I must do him the justice to own that his came Extremely well recommended. I am in want of Oakum for the Carpenters, Vermillion & Wampum for the Indians, & should be Extremely Glad of Divisions being sent as an Interpreter. Your Honour, I flatter myself, will furnish me with an answer by the bearer; and believe me to be,

"Sir, Your Honour's most affectionate &
"Obedient Humble Servant,
"WILL$^{M.}$ CLAPHAM.

"At a Conference held at the Camp at Armstrong's, June 10th, 1756, between Colonel William Clapham, Esquire, and Oghaghradisha, an Indian Chief of the Iroquois, on the waters of Susquehanna.

"PRESENT:

"Lloyd, } Captains.
"Shippen, }

"James Lowry, & } Interpreters.
"Lewis Montour, }

"'My Brother:

"'Colonel Johnston, at my Departure, told me thus: Brother, I find great difficulties in Governing and Supplying the wants of the Six Nations in Connection with me; 'tis therefore Impossible I should also take Charge of those seated at a Distance on the waters of Susquehanna, for which reason I have recommended them by you and this String of Wampum to Colonel Clapham [or Ugcarunthiunth] for that purpose.

"'Brother:

"'The Iroquois living on the North Branch of Susquehanna have sent me as a representative of the whole to treat with you (producing a Belt of Wampum), and will ratify all my Contracts. Brother: they agreed to your Building a fort at Shamokin, but are desirous that you should also build a fort three day's journey in a Canoe higher up the North Branch in their Country, at a place Called Adjouquay, and this Belt of Wampum is to Clear the road to that place.

"'Brother:

"'If you agree to my proposal in behalf of my Nation, I will return and Immediately collect our whole Force to be Employed in protecting your People while you are a Building a fort in our Country at Adjouquay, where there is a good Situation and fine Soil at

the Entrance of a deep Creek, on a level plain five miles extending, and Clear of Woods. Adjouquay is fourteen miles above Wioming, and old woman may carry a heavy Pack of Skins from thence to the Minisink and return to Adjouquay in two nights.

"'My Brother:

"'The Land is troubled and you may justly Apprehend Danger, but if you will grant our request we will be together, and if any danger happens to you we will share it with you. My Brother: I have known this young man a good While, pointing to James Lowry, and have traveled far with him; he is a propper man & knows the Country well, I should be glad to recommend him as a Companion on the March. My Brother (laying down a Belt of Wampum folded in the middle): this describes your path to Shamokin,' unfolding the Belt and Extending it to its full length, 'this is your road to Adjouquay.'

"Upon which he presented the Belt and offered his little son as a pledge of his fidelity, insisting at the same that Colonel Clapham should visit their Town, Escorted by their Warriors, who dispising to turn out of the way would Conduct him straight thro' the Delaware Town to their Village, in defiance of all Oposition whatever.

"By the Colonel's Order.

"T. LLOYD, Aid-de-Camp."

The Council taking into Consideration the several matters mentioned in the Conference between Colonel Clapham and Ogaghadradisha, they advised the Governor to return him Thanks for his Kind Speeches, and to give him an Invitation to Come to Philadelphia, and, accordingly, the following answer was agreed upon and Sent by the same Express:

"*The answer of Governor Morris to what was delivered to Colonel Clapham by the Indian Sachem Ogaghraderisha at the Camp at Armstrong's on the 10th June*, 1756.

"'Brother Ogaghraderisha:

"'Colonel Clapham has Communicated to me by a Special Messenger the several matters you have delivered to him, as well from Sir William Johnston as from your good friends & Allies the Six Nations, and I detained the Express no longer than was necessary to lay them before the wise men whose advice I ask in all matters relating to Government for their Consideration, and they concurr with me in this Answer, which I am now going to make you.

"'Brother:

"'I return you hearty thanks for your kind Speeches; they Give me much Satisfaction, bespeaking Great Care and sincere affection for us on the part of Scarroyady and our other friends at

fort Johnston, and on the North Branch of Susquehanna, and I am particularly Obliged to you for Undertaking this Hazarduous Journey.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'You tell me that Sir William Johnston, finding it too difficult for him to take the necessary care of the remote Indians who live on the waters of the Susquehanna, has recommended it to the person who has the Command of the Provincial Forces now on their March to Shamokin, to take care of them. This is Perfectly agreeable to me. I have already given him Orders to afford every kind of Relief & Protection in his power to Our friendly Indians, and I now repeat the same directions to him; in Confirmation thereof I give this String.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'You say that the six Nations living on the North Branch of Susquehanna, have appointed you to represent them and will ratify & confirm whatever you Transact with this Government on their behalf. As you have so full a Power from them, I must desire you to Proceed to this City, the Place where all our Wise men and Councillers Assemble together and transact the Publick Business. I have several matters now under my Consideration of Great Importance to our Allies, the Indians, which I cannot communicate but in Council; by this Belt, therfore, I invite you to Come to this City and afford me your assistance and advice in Council.'

"A Belt.

"'Brother:

"'I thank the Indians for their ready and Voluntary consent; they have by you given consent to our Building a Fort at Shamokin; you must be sensible that this measure did not Originally proceed from me, but was first moved by the Six Nations who lived amongst us, and on their renewing their request, after having been present in the great Council lately held at Sir William Johnston's, I consented to it. I promised it should be done, and the Forces under Colonel Clapham are now going to carry the promise I made the Six Nations when here, into Execution.

"'Brother:

"'I am desired to build another Fort fourteen miles above Wioming, at a Place called Adjouquay. I have agreed to this request and am taking measures to do it out of Hand, about which I shall likewise want to Consult you.

"'Brother:

"'I have given notice of your arrival amongst us to Sir William Johnston and Scarroyady at Fort Johnston, and I have sent Messen-

gers to Diahoga to give them Information of it; at least they should be uneasy at your absence, and I mention this that you may be the more willing to come to this City, where I shall be glad to take you by the Hand, & place you among my Councellors.

"'Brother:

"'You may return to Susquehanna from this City by a nigh & Convienient road with out any danger, and I shall take Care that you be well rewarded for your Trouble.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'As I expect to see you here you must not look on this as a Compleat answer; you must be sensible from What I have said that your Message is extremely Agreeable to us and will be Complied with, but I have several things to be mentioned to you in a personal Conference.'

"ROBT. H. MORRIS.

"14th June, 1756."

The Governor wrote the following Letter to Colonel Clapham:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 14th, 1756.

"Sir:

"Your Express Arrived in Town last night and delivered me your dispatches, which I laid before the Council and Commissioners, who were unanimously of Opinion that we should Avail ourselves of the Oppertunity given us by the arrival of Ogaghraderisha to be made acquainted as well with what has been done among the Six nations at Fort Johnston as what is doing among the several Tribes of Indians thro' which he has passed, and that I should invite him to this City in order to settle with him several matters now under our Consideration, and agreeable to their Determination I have formed my Answer to what was delivered by him in the Conference held at your Camp, which I desire you will get well Interpretted to him, and if he is reluctent I must desire you will set him right and Encourage him to come.

"As Mr. Shippen is with you I desire he may conduct him at least as far as Lancaster, if not to this City, taking care that he be well Escorted, and when he Comes to Lancaster provided with any necessary he may want, if they cannot be procured with you for the performance of his Journey.

"The Commissioners are acquainted with the Contents of your General Letter, and I hope they will not let you want any thing you have wrote for, either in this or your former Letters.

"Captain Satter sett of yesterday with my Letter and Instructions to you, together with some Blank Commissions and other Papers. I have sent you £100 by Mr. Bard, who will set off in a

day or two, and is all the money I have by me. I have paid the Messengers Six Pounds, and leave it to you to Settle with him for the journey and other Services.

"I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

"ROBT. H. MORRIS."

The Governor then Confered with the Commissioners on the Several matters mentioned in their Letter to him, and after some time spent in Consideration thereof, the following Orders were Agreed to be sent to Lieutenant Colonol Armstrong, to the several Commisaries of the Provincial Stores in the County of Cumberland, and the Orders and Instructions to James Young, Esquire:

"*Orders to Lieutenant Colonol Armstrong.*

"You are immediately to send Captain George Armstrong to build Pomphret Castle where it was laid out by Major Burd, as Colonol Clapham's regiment is now in that Neighbourhood, and you will direct him to acquaint Colonol Chapham of all his Motions, and keep up a Correspondence with him, that they may mutually assist each other if needfull.

"You are also to send out, from time to time, one or more Companies, as you shall judge proper, to range and Scour the woods Westward, as far as they can be accomodated with Provisions in proper Quantities and Qualitys; which Parties are to be made up of Detachments from such garrisons as you shall think fit, but not to consist of less than fifty in Each party, and to be Commanded by such of the officers as you shall appoint, and you are to furnish them with proper Orders and Instructions to search for and annoy the Enemy Indians, and to recover as many Prisoners as they can, and to be Particularly Careful in their marches not to be Surprised.

"You will receive from the Commissioners one Hundred muskets, with their Accoutrements, and two Hundred Fuzees or light Arms, with theirs. The former are to be Distributed among the Garrisons where they are most wanted, taking the Officers' receipts, and you are to send down all the Arms that are bad and Defective. The Fuzees are Intended for the ranging Service, and You are to be Accountable for the whole. A Quantity of Amunition & provision will also be sent up, and the Commissioners are to follow and observe your Orders and Directions in the Destribution thereof.

"ROB^{T}. H. MORRIS.

"By his Honour's Command,

"W^{M}. PETERS, Milli^{tv}. Secretary.

"Phil^{a}. 14th June, 1756."

"*Orders to the Several Commissaries of the Provincial Stores in the County of Cumberland.*

"You are hereby Ordered to deliver, Apply, and Distribute all the provincial Amunition, Provisions, & Stores, which you now have upon hand and shall hereafter receive, unto such Person and Persons, in such Parcles and Quantitys, and for such uses as you shall from time to time be ordered & directed by Colonel John Armstrong, Esqr., and not Otherwise; and his Orders and the propper receipts of the Several persons shall deliver out the same to, upon such Orders, from time to time, shall be your sufficient Voucher on making up and Settling your Accounts.

"ROBT. H. MORRIS."

"By his Honour's Command,

"WM. PETERS, Mily. Secretary.

"Phila., 14th June, 1756."

—

"*Orders and Instructions to James Young, Esquire.*

"Having Appointed you Commissary General of the muster for this Province, you are as often as occasion shall require, and you shall receive particular Orders for that purpose from me or the Commander-in-Chief of the Province for the time being, to muster the several Regiments and Companies raised in the pay of this Province; and in making such musters you are Distinctly to call over the names of the Officers and Men in Each Company, Examine their several Inlistments, and Satisfy yourself that the persons appearing, and they whose names are inserted in the Certificates of Inlistments, respectively are the same; and if the persons appearing at Such Muster, you are to take a true list, in which you are to set down the names of the Officers and men, together with the dates of the Officers' Commissions, the age of Each Soldier, his trade, the time of his Inlistment, the Country in which he was born; which muster Roll you are to compare with the muster Rolls returned to you by and on the Oaths of the proper Officers of Each Company respectively; and if they in any thing differ, you are to Enquire into the Cause of such difference, and make report thereof to me, or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being.

"And when you shall be furnished with money for that purpose by the Commissioners, or any other proper Officers, you are at the time of mustering, or as soon after as Conveniently you can, to pay the several Officers and men from the time of their respective Inlistments, or their last payments, agreeable to the Instructions you shall from time to time receive from the Commissioners, or other Proper Officers.

"You are to keep an Exact Journal of your proceedings, in which you are to set down every thing Material that you shall transact, observe, or meet with, in, or upon this service; and also just and fair accounts of all your Receipts, Payments, and disbursements from time to time; Copys of which you are to return to me, or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, and the same are likewise to be laid before and Submitted to the Inspection and Examination of the Commissioners, or the Other proper Officers.

"You are also to return to me lists or Rolls of the Several Companies you shall muster from time to time, and as you will be required to swear that the same, as well as your accounts, are just and true, you will be very Carefull in making them up.

"You are on every Occasion to Examine into the state and Condition of the Forts, Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, Blankets, Accoutrements, Tools, and Other Stock and things belonging to his Majesty, or the Province, and remaining at such Fort, and with each Company of which you are to return me, or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, an exact account and report; and of all other your Transactions and Proceedings in a Convenient time, after making such musters from time to time."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday 17th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

Robert Strettell, Thomas Cadwalader, William Logan, John Mifflin, Benjamin Shoemaker, } Esquires.

A Letter of Major William Parsons of the fifteenth Instant, and one from Mr. William Edmonds of the sixteenth, relating to Newcastle and the other Indians who were going to Diahoga with the Governor's Message being stopt at Bethlehem, on account of a Party of one hundred Men that were gone from the Jerseys on a Scalping Party, were read. The Council having considered the same, they were of Opinion that the President shou'd immediately send an Express to Governor Belcher, notifying to him our Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities against the Indians, and letting him know that the said Indian Messengers were sent to Diahoga by this Government, there being a Prospect of bringing about an accomodation with the Sasquehannah Indians, in order to fix a Time and Place for holding a Treaty with some Deputies of those Indians; and that they were detained at Bethlehem on receiving the account of the said scalping Party. He was Likewise advised to desire his Excellency would forthwith recall them, and prevent any other Persons from going out against the Indians, till the Expiration of the Time limited in the Proclamation.

[illegible]

Colonel Claus has communicated to me
the several matters you have delivered to him
from Sir William Johnson, as from our good Friends and Al-
lies Nations; and I detained the Express no longer than was
necessary to lay them before the wise Men, whose advice I ask on
matters relating to Government, for their consideration, and to
concur with me in the Answer which I am now going to make to
your

Brothers

Return you my hearty thanks for your kind speech. It gives
me much satisfaction by perceiving great care and sincere affection
for us on the part of Corlaer and our other Friends at Fort
Johnson, and on the West Branch of Susquehanna and Wyo-
particularly obliged to you for undertaking this hazardous
Journey.

Brother

You tell me that Sir William Johnson finding it too diffi-
cult for him to take the necessary care of the remote Indians who
live on the Waters of the Susquehanna, have recommended it to
the Person who has the Command of the Provincial Forces now on
their March to Shamokin to take care of them. This is perfectly
agreable to me; I have already given them my Orders to afford
every kind of Protection in his Power to our friendly Indians,
and I now repeat the same directions to him; in Confirmation
whereof I give this String

A String

[illegible] without you [illegible]
[illegible] on their behalf. As you have so full a Com[illegible]
I must desire you to proceed to this City, the place where
wise men and Councellors assemble together and transact
the Publick Business. We have several matters now under
consideration of great Importance to our Allies the Indians
which cannot communicate but in Council, by this belt
therefore I invite you to come to this City and afford me your
Assistance and Advice in Council.

Brother

A Bell.

[illegible] Indians for the ready and voluntary co[illegible]
[illegible] your going to our Building a Fort at Niagara
[illegible] possible that this measure did originally proceed from me, but was first moved by the six
[illegible] who held among [illegible] and on their returning their
[illegible] of [illegible] the great Council lately held at
[illegible] [illegible] to it, I promised it should
[illegible] Captain Bell now gave
[illegible] Indians to the Nations represented
[illegible]

Brother,

[illegible] to build another Fort fourteen Miles above Nio
[illegible] called Presqu'isle Shou agreed to this:

[illegible] have given notice of your arrival here
to William Johnson and Lazarus Lazarby at Fort Stanwix
Whom sent Messengers to Diskaho to give them intel-
-ligion of it least they should be uneasy at your Absence
Intention this that you may be the more willing to come to
this City, where Shall be glad to see you by the Hand to
place you among my Councellors.

Brother

You may return to Onaquaga at Fort Stanwix by a nigh and Convenient Road without any Danger and I shall take care that you be well rewarded for your

Trouble

Brother

As I expect to see you here, you must not look on this as a compleat Answer, you must be sensible from what I have said that your Message is extreamly agreable to Us and we be comfitted with but Stay several things to be mentiond to you in a Personal Conference.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Prov[illegible] at Philad[a] the 15th June Anno Dom: 1756

Seal of the Province.

Rob[t] H. Morris

Canandaigua 15th Jan. 1790.

A. M.

Instructions to be observed by Jasper Parrish Esqr. appointed Interpreter to the several Speeches & Conferences to be made & Proceedings upon the Part of the United States with the Chiefs & Warriors of the Seven Nations of Canada residing within the Territory of the United States.

These Instructions are issued & made out by the Governor of the said Territory in the Capacity of Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern District.

Jasper Parrish Esqr.

Sir

You are hereby appointed Interpreter to the Conferences & Treaty to be held with the Chiefs & Warriors of the Seven Nations of Canada residing within the United States at Fort Stanwix on the Ensuing Month of September.

You are to attend at Canandaigua on the first day of August next & from thence proceed with the Body of Indians who are to meet at the Treaty with the United States, & after the Treaty shall have been concluded, return with them to their Villages near the mouth of the River St. Lawrence & Lake Champlain, & upon your Arrival there immediately transmit to the Secretary of War a Report of your Proceedings.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Canandaigua this fifteenth day of January in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & ninety & of the Independence of the United States of America the fourteenth.

By the Governor

Signed

Arthur St. Clair

Secretary

Instructions to Jasper Parrish Interpreter &c.

Sir William Kirkland appointed Conductor to the Seven Nations of Canada residing within the United States to Fort Stanwix

You are to proceed to Canandaigua & there meet the Body of Indians who are to attend the Treaty to be held at Fort Stanwix in the Month of September next, & after the Treaty shall have been concluded, return with them to their Villages near the mouth of the River St. Lawrence & Lake Champlain, & upon your Arrival there immediately transmit to the Secretary of War a Report of your Proceedings.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Canandaigua this fifteenth day of January in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & ninety & of the Independence of the United States of America the fourteenth.

By the Governor

Signed

Arthur St. Clair

Secretary

Instructions to Sir William Kirkland Conductor to the Seven Nations of Canada residing within the United States at Fort Stanwix

You are to proceed to Canandaigua & there meet the Body of Indians who are to attend the Treaty to be held at Fort Stanwix in the Month of September next, & after the Treaty shall have been concluded, return with them to their Villages near the mouth of the River St. Lawrence & Lake Champlain, & upon your Arrival there immediately transmit to the Secretary of War a Report of your Proceedings.

Given

Pennsylvania 1756

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday 17th: June 1756.

Present

Robert Strettell, William Logan, Benjamin Shoemaker, Thomas Cadwalader, John Mifflin } Esquires

A Letter of Major William Parsons of the fifteenth Instant, and one from Mr. William Edmonds of the sixteenth, relating to Newcastle and the other Indians, who were going to Diahoga with the Governor's Message, being stopt at Bethlehem, on account of a Party of one hundred Men that were gone from the Jerseys on a Scalping Party, were read; the Council having considered the same, they were of Opinion, that the President should immediately send an Express to Governor Belcher, notifying to him our Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities against the Indians, and letting him know that the said Indian Messengers were sent to Diahoga by this Government, there being a Prospect of bringing about an Accomodation with the Sasquehannah Indians, in order to fix a Time and Place for holding a Treaty with some Deputies of those Indians; and that they were detained at Bethlehem on receiving the Accounts of the said scalping Party. He was likewise advised to desire his Excellency would forthwith recall them, and prevent any other Persons from going out against the Indians, till the Expiration of the Time limited in the Proclamation.

The Council ordered that a Copy of the President's Letter to Governor Belcher, with the other Papers, should be sent by Express to Governor Morris at Amboy, that his Honour might take such other Steps as he should think proper. And a Letter was likewise sent to Mr. William Edmonds at Bethlehem to acquaint him with the Proceedings of the Council, and to advise the Messengers to go on as soon as they are satisfied they can proceed with Safety: all which were ordered to be entered as follows.

A Letter to Governor Morris from Major Parsons.

Easton June the 15th: 1756.

Honourable Sir,

Your Favour of the 12th: Instant came safe to hand yesterday morning, and as you have not commanded me otherways I purpose to let Capt. Foulk's Lieut. and Men remain in Fort Allen till Capt. Reynolds comes to relieve them. Yesterday Evening James Ennis and Thomas Apty came from Bethlehem in their Way to Paulin's Hill to enquire if the scalping Party were gone out from that Place. I gave them a Letter of Recommendation to Col. John Anderson and all other his Majesty's Justices and Officers, desiring them to assist and forward them in their Journey, and to do every thing in their Power

to

Pennsylvania 1756

to divert that party from going out if they were not Already gone, this Afternoon.
Mr. Enis & Mr. Apty returned to this Place & tell me that about Eighteen or twenty miles from hence they met with Johnathan Hampton Esq. & Doctor Hart who Informed them that four Officers & twenty five men each set out last Saturday & took ten days provisions with them Whereupon I wrote Immediately to Messieurs Horsfield & Edmonds and desired them to take Care of the Indians & keep them at Bethleham, only until your further pleasure could be known, & begged them to send Mr. Enis & Mr. James immediately express to Philadelphia to Inform your Honour how Matters are Situated

Last Thursday being at Fort Norris, the Captain received the Copy of a letter without date Informing him, that the Indians sometime last Week Imagining killed & Scalped a certain Felix Wins near the fort at the Gap of Swahatara & Carried away his wife and Three Children and burnt his House, that it is supposed there must be a Considerable number by the Quantity of Goods & they Carried off that two Children were Missing about two Miles from Fort Henry supposed to be Carried away by the Indians, as Several of their Tracks were seen in that Neighbourhood. I am

Honourable Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Wm. Parsons

A Letter to Governor Morris from Wm. Edmunds

May it Please Your Honour.

According to the Directions received in the Secretarys Letter of Thomas James Mr. James Ennis & Thomas Apty being very Adapted Persons for such a Journey I Procured them to go with two Letters, one to Mr. Parsons the other to Justice Anderson Desiring those two Majistrates to Assist them to Expedite their Journey to Paulins Hill where they were to Enquire Concerning the Party we heard were going or gone Against the Indians but when they had proceeded about twenty Miles in the Jerseys they met with Johnathan Hampton Esq. Commissary General of the Forces & Doctor Hart who for Certainly Informed them that last Saturday four Officers with Each Twenty five men, set off from Paulins Hill towards the great Swamp in Quest of Indians and had taken ten days Provisions with them, on which they returned Yesterday Afternoon to Bethleham which was to our great Satisfaction having in Mr. Spangenbergs Absence being gone to Warwick in Lancaster County Received by Express, a letter from your Honour which by the Gentlemen Appointed to Transact his Affairs, was Opened, and as for Conscience sake, we particularly respect Our Rulers, & Especially are for promoting or Assisting, to the good peace of the Land where we live, the said Gentleman Particularly Recommended to me

the

Pennsylvania 1756.

The Carrying your Honours Commands into Execution Accordingly I ordered the three pair of Mauhisons, for the Indians, & their Horses, to made & held in Readiness for the Journey which I intended to Accompany them in as far as Gradenhutten. But now may it Please your Honour the Case is so when Thomas Spyty & James Ens Returned, we Consulted & Concluded, to Acquaint the Indian Messengers of that we heard from your Honour, and Also of the Proceedings in the Jersey, Accordingly we Appointed them to meet After Supper they being Also Impatient to hear, what was doing in Jersey, when we came together Acquainted them of the Arrival of Ogaghradarisha & of the Cayuha Indian in Diahoga and your Honours desire of their soon proceeding to Diahoga viz't to Remove the great Concern they might have for Ogaghradarisha by telling them the Comfortable News, of his being Come safe to Colonel Wm. Claptham, from whom your Honour had Messages come from the six nation Expressing their great Satisfaction at Our Building a Fort at Shamokin, and then I added that I believed your Honour was not Acquainted of what we Now heard was done in the Jerseys When your Letter came away from Philadelphia &c with some More words by way of Conference, I Desired to know as Circumstances now were Whether their mind was immediately to Proceed on their Journey or not and After, it was Agreed, that Captain Newcastle should Consult his Companion, & give Answer this Morning. which is to this Effect that he did in Philadelphia & does now Desire to have a White man or two to go with him which would not only be a Guard for them Against White People, but Also he thinks it Necessary, somebody should Particularly be your Representative, to the Indians & Speak in Your name, to them, Further whether the Governor of the Jerseys might not be Prevailed on by Proclamation to Suspend the Hostilities in the manner your Honour has here, & further desired me to Acquaint your Honour soon they would wait Your Honours direction & further Assistance here, as your Wisdom you shall see meet. they Also beg Your Honour to procure Augustus the Indian to go with them.

Bethleham June 16th. 1756

From Sir your Honours
& most Obedient
Humble Servant
Wm Edmunds

P: S: at their desire I have inserted Augustus his name but do think as they know the way he will not incline to go along with them and therefore must desire your Honour will not force him

A Letter to Governor Belcher from the President of the Council

Sir

Philadelphia 17th June 1756

There being some prospect of Bringing About an Accommodation with the Susquehanna

Pennsylvania 1756

Susquehanna Indians by means of the Six nations his Honour our Governor by the Advice of his Council issued the Inclosed proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities against them, and this Government having Occasion a few days ago to send some friendly Indians with a Message to Diahoga in Order to Agree on a time and Place for holding a treaty with some Deputies of those Indians for fixing the terms of a proposed peace with them, an express came here to day from Bethelham to Acquaint the Governor that those Indian Messengers had stopt there and was Afraid to proceed any further on Account of the danger they Apprehended themselves to be in from a party of one Hundred men who they Understood set out from your province last Saturday with a Scalping Design against the Enemy Indians

The Governor being gone to Amboy Convened the Council, who Advises me that as we Conceive it is of Great Consequence to the Neighbouring provinces as well as this that those Indian Messengers should not be hindered or delayd in Proceeding on their Journey to Diahoga if it could be Avoided I should therefore immediately despatch an Express to your Excellency to desire you would be pleased not only to Recall the said Scalping party if Practicable but by Proclamation or such other Method as you should Judge most Proppir to prevent any more parties going out against the Indians at least till y time Limitted in the inclosed Proclamation shall be Expired if not till the Result of the Proposed Treaty for setling the terms of a peace with them can be known. and hoping you will Concurr with us in this Salutary Measure / as we think it / for the mutual good of yours as well as our Provinces: I am.

Your Excellencys.

Very humble Servant

Robert Strettle President of the Council

A Letter from William Peters Esq. to Governor Morris

Sir, &

Philadelphia 17 June 1756

The Council ordered me to send you inclosed y Copy of their Letter to Mr Peters in Order that you might take any other Steps in y Affair that you should Judge Necessary.

You see by y inclosed Advertisement that the Elections are to be Monday

and

Pennsylvania 1736

and Tuesday, we have no Material News since you went. I am

Your Honours

Please to tell my Brother W. I hope he wont forget to speak to ye Gentlemen about taking my Son

& Most Obedient Servant

Wm Peters

A Letter from William Peters to Wm Edmunds

Sir. Philadelphia 17th June 1736

The Governor being Absent in the Jerseys, the Council have wrote to Governor Belcher to desire he will forthwith recall ye Scalping party who went out last Saturday from his Province and prevent any Others going out till ye Result of the proposed Treaty with the Susquehana Indians can be known and I have also wrote to our Governor on ye Affair In ye Mean time ye Council are of Opinion that Newcastle & the Rest of the Indians at Bethleham should not go from thence till they can be satisfied ye they can Proceed with Safety. I am

Sir &

Your Humble Servant

Wm Peters.

"You are to keep an Exact Journal of your proceedings, in which you are to set down every thing Material that you shall transact, observe, or meet with, in, or upon this service; and also just and fair accounts of all your Receipts, Payments, and disbursements from time to time; Copys of which you are to return to me, or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, and the same are likewise to be laid before and Submitted to the Inspection and Examination of the Commissioners, or the Other proper Officers.

"You are also to return to me lists or Rolls of the Several Companies you shall muster from time to time, and as you will be required to swear that the same, as well as your accounts, are just and true, you will be very Carefull in making them up.

"You are on every Occasion to Examine into the state and Condition of the Forts, Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, Blankets, Accoutrements, Tools, and Other Stock and things belonging to his Majesty, or the Province, and remaining at such Fort, and with each Company of which you are to return me, or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, an exact account and report; and of all other your Transactions and Proceedings in a Convenient time, after making such musters from time to time."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday 17th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

Robert Strettell, Thomas Cadwalader,
William Logan, John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Benjamin Shoemaker,

A Letter of Major William Parsons of the fifteenth Instant, and one from Mr. William Edmonds of the sixteenth, relating to Newcastle and the other Indians who were going to Diahoga with the Governor's Message being stopt at Bethlehem, on account of a Party of one hundred Men that were gone from the Jerseys on a Scalping Party, were read. The Council having considered the same, they were of Opinion that the President shou'd immediately send an Express to Governor Belcher, notifying to him our Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities against the Indians, and letting him know that the said Indian Messengers were sent to Diahoga by this Government, there being a Prospect of bringing about an accomodation with the Sasquehannah Indians, in order to fix a Time and Place for holding a Treaty with some Deputies of those Indians; and that they were detained at Bethlehem on receiving the account of the said scalping Party. He was Likewise advised to desire his Excellency would forthwith recall them, and prevent any other Persons from going out against the Indians, till the Expiration of the Time limited in the Proclamation.

The Council ordered that a Copy of the President's Letter to Governor Belcher, with the other Papers, should be sent by Express to Governor Morris at Amboy, that his Honour might take such other steps as he should think Proper; And a Letter was likewise sent to Mr. William Edmonds at Bethlehem, to acquaint him with the Proceedings of the Council, and to advise the Messengers to go on as soon as they are Satisfied they can proceed with safety; all which were ordered to be entered as follows:

A Letter to Governor Morris from Major Parsons.

"EASTON, June the 15th, 1756.

"Honourable Sir:

"Your Favour of the 12th Instant came safe to hand yesterday morning, and as you have not commanded me otherways, I purpose to let Capt. Foulk's Lieut' and Men remain in Fort Allen till Capt. Reynolds comes to relieve them; Yesterday Evening, James Enis and Thomas Apty came from Bethlehem in their Way to Paulin's Kill, to enquire if the Scalping Party were gone out from that Place. I gave them a letter of Recommendation to Col. John Anderson, and all other his Majesty's Justices and officers, desiring them to assist and forward them in their Journey, and to do everything in their Power to divert that party from going out, if they were not already gone. This afternoon Mr. Enis & Mr. Apty returned to this Place & tell me that about Eighteen or twenty miles from hence, they met with Johnathan Hampton, Esqr., and Doctor Hart, who Informed them that four Officers & twenty-five men each set out last Saturday & took ten days' provisions with them; whereupon, I wrote Immediately to messeaurs Horsfield & Edmonds, and desired them to take care of the Indians, & keep them at Bethlehem, only until your further pleasure could be known, & beged them to send Mr. Enis & Mr. James immediately Express to Philadelphia to Inform your Honour how matters are Situated.

"Last Thursday, being at Fort Morris, the Captain received the Copy of a Letter without date, Informing him that the Indians (sometime last Week, I imagine,) killed & scalped a certain Felix Wins, near the fort, at the Gap of Swahtaraw, & Carried away his wife and Three Children, and burnt his House; that it is supposed there must be a Considerable number, by the Quantity of Goods, &c., they carried off; that two Children were missing, about two miles from Fort Henry, supposed to be Carried away by the Indians, as several of their Tracks were seen in that Neighbourhood.

"I am, Honourable Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

"WM. PARSONS."

A Letter to Governor Morris from William Edmunds.

"May it Please Your Honour:

"According to the Directions received in the Secretary's Letter, & Thomas James, Mr. James Ennis, & Thomas Apty, being very adapted Persons for such a Journey, I Procured them to go with two Letters, one to Mr. Parsons, the other to Justice Anderson, Desiring those two Magistrates to assist them to Expedite their Journey to Paulin's Kill, where they were to Enquire Concerning the Party we heard were going or gone against the Indians; but when they had proceeded about twenty miles in the Jerseys, they met with Johnathan Hampton, Esq., Commissary General of the Jerseys, & Doctor Hart, who for Certainty informed them that last Saturday four Officers with each Twenty-five men set off from Paulin's Kill towards the great Swamp, in Quest of Indians, and had taken ten days' Provisions with them, on which they returned on yesterday afternoon to Bethleham, which was to our great satisfaction, having in Mr. Spangenberg's absence, being gone to Warwick in Lancaster County, &c., Received by Express a Letter from your Honour, which, by the Gentleman appointed to Transact his affairs, was opened, and as for Conscience sake we particularly respect our rulers, & Especially are for promoting or assisting to the good & peace of the Land where we live, the said Gentleman Particularly recommended to me The Carrying Your Honour's Commands into Execution. Accordingly I ordered the three pair of maukasins for the Indians, & their Horses to be made and held in readiness for the journey, which I intend to accompany them in as far as Gnadenhutten. But now, may it Please Your Honour, the Case is so; when Thomas Apty & James Enis Returned, we Consulted & Concluded to acquaint the Indian Messengers of that we heard from your Honour, and also of the Proceedings in the Jersey, accordingly we appointed them to meet after Supper, they being also Impatient to hear what was doing in Jersey.; when we came together I acquainted them with the arrival of Ogaghradisha, & of the Cayuha Indian in Diahoga, and your Honour's desire of their soon proceeding to Diahoga, vizt., to remove the great Concern they might have for Ogaghraderisha, by telling them the Comfortable news, of his being Come safe to Colonel Wm. Clapham, from whom your Honour had messages come from the Six nations, Expressing their great Satisfaction at our Building a Fort at Shamokin; and then I added that I believed your Honour was not Acquainted of what we now heard was done in the Jerseys. When your Letters came away from Philadelphia, &c., with some more words by way of Conference, I Desired to know as Circumstances now were, whether their mind was immediately to Proceed on their Journey or not, and after it was agreed that Captain Newcastle should Consult his Companion & give answer this morning, which is to this effect, that he did in Philadelphia & does now

Desire to have a White man or two to go with him, which would not only be a Guard for them against White People, but also he thinks it necessary somebody should Particularly be your representative to the Indians, & Speak in Your name to them. Further, whether the Governor of the Jerseys might not be Prevailed on by Proclamation to suspend the Hostilities in the manner Your Honour has here, & further desired me to acquaint your Honour, soon they would wait your Honour's direction & further assistance here, as your Wisdom you shall see meet; they also beg your Honour to procure Augustus the Indian, to go with them.

"From, Sir, your Honour's most Obedient Humble Servant,

"W^M. EDMUNDS.

"BETHLEHEM, June 16th, 1756.

"P. S.—At their desire, I have inserted Augustus, his name, but, do think, as they know the way he will not incline to go along with them, and therefore must desire your Honour will not force him."

—

A Letter to Governor Belcher from the President of the Council.

"PHILADELPHIA, 17th June, 1756.

"Sir:

"There being some prospect of Bringing about an accomadation with the Susquehanna Indians by means of the Six Nations, his Honour, our Governor, by the advice of his Council, issued the Inclosed proclamation for a suspension of Hostilities against them; and this Government having occasion a few days ago to send some friendly Indians with a message to Diahoga, in order to agree on a time and Place for holding a treaty with some Deputies of those Indians, for fixing the terms of ye proposed peace with them, an express came here to-day from Bethlehem to Acquaint the Governor that those Indian Messengers had stopt there, and was afraid to proceed any further on account of the danger they apprehended themselves to be in from a party of one Hundred men, who, they understood, set out from your Province last Saturday with a Scalping design against the Enemy Indians.

"The Governor being gone to Amboy, Convened the Council, who advises me, that as we conceive it is of Great Consequence to the Neighbouring Provinces as well as this, that these Indian Messengers should not be hindered or delayed in Proceeding on their Journey to Diahoga, if it could be avoided, I should, therefore, immediately dispatch an Express to your Excellency to desire you would be pleased not only to recall the said Scalping party, if Practicable, but by Proclamation, or such other method as you should Judge most Propper, to prevent any more parties going out against the Indians, at least till ye time Limited in the inclosed

Proclamation shall be expired, if not till the result of the Proposed Treaty for setting the terms of a peace with them can be known; and hoping you will Concur with us in this Salutary measure (as we think it) for the mutual good of yours as well as our Provinces.

"I am Your Excellency's Very humble Servant,

"ROBERT STRETTLE,

"President of the Council."

—

A letter from William Peters, Esqr to Governor Morris.

"PHILADELPHIA, 17th June, 1756.

"Sir:

"The Council ordered me to send you inclosed ye Copy of their letter to Mr. Belcher, in order that you might take any other Steps in ye affair that you should judge Necessary.

"You see by ye inclosed Advertisement, that the Elections are to be Monday and Tuesday. We have no material news since you went.

"I am Your Honour's most Obedient Servant,

"W^M. PETERS.

"Please to tell my Brother y^t I hope he wont forget to speak to ye Gentlemen about taking my Son."

—

A letter from William Peters to W^m. Edmunds.

"PHILADELPHIA, 17 June, 1756.

"Sir:

"The Governor being absent in the Jerseys, the Council have wrote to Governor Belcher to desire he will forthwith recall y^t Scalping party who went out last Saturday from his Province, and prevent any others going out till ye result of the proposed Treaty with the Susquehanna Indians can be known; and I have also wrote to our Governor on ye affairs. In ye meantime ye Council are of Opinion that Newcastle & the rest of the Indians at Bethleham should not go from thence till they can be satisfied y^t they can Proceed with safety.

"I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

"W^M. PETERS."

June 13.

[illegible] Broadgate [illegible] Broadgate lived about [illegible]
[illegible] Habitation, by whom [illegible]
[illegible] and then word what [illegible]
[illegible] & they might [illegible]
[illegible] the Ancient [illegible]
[illegible] Boat [illegible]
[illegible] the Town & the Day [illegible]
[illegible] Mary [illegible]
[illegible] Parish [illegible]
[illegible] Parish [illegible]
[illegible] Parish

[illegible] Sir William married one of the
[illegible] Hannah, the daughter [illegible]
[illegible] Sir [illegible] Hall [illegible]
[illegible] Sir William [illegible]
[illegible] all the Indians [illegible]
[illegible] all the Wealthy [illegible]
[illegible] Sir William. The Tribe [illegible]
[illegible] Bower adjoining to the Treaty
[illegible] Ground for purpose [illegible]
[illegible] they could [illegible]
[illegible] Key [illegible] Key
[illegible] Shoal
[illegible]

[illegible] Walnut
[illegible] Head, to perform
the grand Ceremony [illegible] the Death
[illegible] Tabacco) [illegible]
[illegible] Head [illegible]
[illegible]

1. [illegible] Piece [illegible] Belt
[illegible] Treaty.
2. [illegible] to confirm the Relation of
the Deceased.
3. A Belt to the various Tribes, admo-
nishing them that notwithstanding [illegible]
[illegible] they should continue to

resp

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. [illegible]

[illegible]

(5 [illegible])

[illegible]

[illegible]

5 [illegible]

[illegible]

20 June [illegible]

Philadelphia June 25th 1756

Sir

I am favoured with yours of Yesterday by the Express and in Answer think it proper that Capt. Newcastle sets off directly for Diahoga and takes with him two or three of the Indians just arrived That they may testify along with him our good reception of them

I do hereby impower the Brethren and request them to receive into their Houses at Bethlehem all such friendly Indians as shall come to them and desire to be taken in and to support and maintain them till they have my further Orders always taking care to Advertise me from time to time of the Arrival of any Indians, mentioning their place of abode, their Tribe and such other Circumstances as shall be necessary to give me a just and proper Account of them, and any Expences attending this service will be paid by the Government.

Herewith inclose my Additional Instructions to Newcastle which I beg you will send to him wherever he is with all possible dispatch as every Article is very necessary and if he should be gone as you see from the first part of my Letter that I intend some of the Indians from Diahoga should accompany Newcastle desire you or some of the Brethren will speak in my Name to such of the Diahoga Indians as you shall think most trusty and send them forward directly with my Additional Messages to Newcastle. I am Sir your most Obed. Humble Servt

Rob. H. Morris

P.S. I hope this will find you perfectly recovered please to make my Compliments to Mr. Spangenberg—

To Fr. Anspach Esq.

Indian Chief Capt.
Rensselaer Kennedy

Beck

the Bird was called a Feather in Englishmans Hand
which signified signifying the Joy of
Canada & the 5 Nations holding each other by the
hand in token of Friendship, which Bird the
remainder of the Body which depicted her
Enemys & that at the great Assembly there
were to be Indians with one hundred
Canadians, some of which were to be
Captains that had to the number of 5 Nations
Captains that had to the number of 5 Nations
would in fact Deceive that they would not to
think hard of it.

1st. That he proceeded from that this
Country provided to Clear that the Indians would
Encamp in the same place in allowing the
Canadians in this Country who in the end
would out number them that the Canadians
not be Capable in that respect as they from
Encouragement to the Bird did not make any In:
Encouragement but had only wish only to
Defend their Lands: but the Gov. further said

Children perhaps my Behaving thy not may
be the Occasion of your Destruction & the English
may revenge it on you wherby war which
I have done, my Children they will be very Angry
Therefore give you thy small Hatchet wch
is very sharp to put in your Bosom that
if they should come angry against
you, you may defend your selves there
with, & likewise put my Hand on your

Head

[illegible] go to Onondaga, and that he would speak a word
[illegible] to them at their Meeting as made Known to them,
would give them a handsome Present and proceed
with Drink, that Business & Head them with a Drake,
but that after they had Drank it, it would Leave
them all mad & Stupid, Somebody Else would receive
Advice after Register would be mixt with a Drake, and
would Confound them so much that they would
[illegible] that the Governor was in Liquor
[illegible] that Register would be Confounded
[illegible]

[illegible] Thursday
[illegible]

[illegible] Second Message
[illegible] Conference

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in Case [illegible] Delegation
[illegible] they told me it would
[illegible] Lyckens [illegible]
[illegible] that my Business
[illegible] to Speak to the Indians
[illegible] at Onondago, having
[illegible] to bring that unhappy
Lyckens with the Belts & [illegible]
[illegible] Belt, & that by the
[illegible] time when I had agreed
[illegible] & many Belts

[illegible]

[illegible] Indians were not
[illegible] Lyckens, at the
[illegible] a very great one, and
[illegible] nyc & Delaware
[illegible] would be Indifferent
what they Delegates
[illegible] to them
[illegible] nothing more at Heart
[illegible] Breach between your
[illegible] Government & ye
[illegible] about it, but, Depart
[illegible] my Journey, the
[illegible] Belt to the
[illegible] Union in my Hand.

Pennsylvania 1756

and Tuesday, we have no Material News since you went. I am

Your Honours

& Most Obedient Servant

Wm Peters

Please to tell my Brother W. I hope he wont forget to speak to ye Gentlemen about taking my Son

A Letter from William Peters to Wm Edmunds

Philadelphia 17th June 1756

Sir.

The Governor being Absent in the Jerseys, the Council have wrote to Governor Belcher to desire he will forthwith recall yt. Scalping party who went out last Saturday from his Province and prevent any Others going out till ye Result of the proposed Treaty with the Susquehana Indians can be known and I have also wrote to our Governor on ye Affair In ye Mean time ye Council are of Opinion that Newcastle & the Rest of the Indians at Bethleham should not go from thence till they can be satisfied yt they can Proceed with safety. I am

Sir &

Your Humble Servant

Wm Peters.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 25th: June 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Benjamin Shoemaker, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires.

Two Letters were read from Governor Phipps, one dated the third Instant, in favour of the Schooner Pembroke Richard Stacey master of Marblehead, that she may be permitted to take in Provisions for the use of the Fishery; another of the fourteenth Instant, in favour of the Brigantine Prince George Caleb Prince Master, to the same Purpose; but it appearing by the Contents of the Letters, that neither of the Applications are within the Act of Assembly; and therefore the Persons attending were informed, that the Cases as stated in the Letters, were not provided for by the Act, and no Order could legally issue; but

Appliers

Appliers were at Liberty to remonstrate to the Assembly, and pray for an Alteration of the Law.

An Application of the Twenty Second Instant from Mr. Bell Merchant of this City was likewise read, setting forth, that in Consequence of his Orders from the Contractor to supply his Majesty's Troops and Garrisons in Newfoundland, he had chartered and loaded the Brigantine Princess Louisa, William Gardner, Master, with Provisions for the Use of Col. Hopsons Regiment and the Detachments of Artillery there, on which Provisions they depend, and have no other Expectations of being supplied; and desired his Honour would be pleased to give an Order to the Collector to clear the said Vessel. The Council, on considering the Act lately passed, were unanimously of Opinion, that no such Order could legally issue; of which Mr. Bell was acquainted.

Then an Application from the Governor of Bermudas, under the Great Seal of that Government, in favour of the Sloop Experiment Israel Somersell Master, dated the seventh Instant, and a Letter of the fourteenth from Stephen Hopkins Esquire Governor of Rhode Island, in favour of the Sloop Sea Flower, Peleg Shearman Master were read, desiring that they may be permitted to ship Provisions for the Use of the Inhabitants of the several Governments; the Requests not being made agreable to the Tenor of the Terms prescribed in the Act of Assembly, the Council are of Opinion the Governor cannot lawfully permit it.

The Governor informed the Council, that, having received the following Letter from Mr. Horsefield the twenty third Instant, and had wrote him an Answer, and sent therewith a Message to be delivered by him to Newcastle, which were read, and ordered to be entered.

A Letter to Governor Morris from Timothy Horsefield Esquire.

Bethlehem June 21st. 1756.

May it please your Honour,

This morning early about 5 o'Clock, there arrived here two Delaware Indians from Diahoga, who declaring themselves Friends to the English, and peaceably disposed were by us received as such. Their Names are Nicodemus and Christian his Son, and formerly lived in Gnaden-Hütten. As soon as I heard of their being here, tho' sick in Bed, I sent for Captain Newcastle, and acquainted him with it, and what I had heard of the Circumstances, namely, that they left Diahoga with a Company of their Friends, Men Women and Children, to the Number of Fifteen; that a Days Journey beyond Gnaden-Hütten they had left the rest of their Company, and determined to venture their Lives and come thro, and see how they could get the rest after them. When the Captain heard this, he directly resolved in Vertue of his Commission from your Honour, to go this Day with his Company and Nicodemus's Son Christian, attended by Mr. Edmonds

to

to Gnaden-Hütten, and immediately proceed to bring them to the Fort, and from thence hither in Safety, till further Orders from your Honour. I thought this highly necessary to acquaint your Honour with by Express, that we may speedily know your Honour's Pleasure herein. I am with all due Respect

Your Honour's
most obedient humble Servant
Tim°. Horsfield

P. S.

The underwritten Particulars I got to the Knowledge of from our Indians, who had conversed with them, but as I had promised Capt. Newcastle he should know the Contents of my Letter to your Honour, I could not insert them in it, doubting whether it might be prudent he should know so much.

1. When these Indians came away, and it was known they found there was a great many of the same Mind with them, and wished themselves under the Protection of the English, and they think many will follow them, particularly if they hear these have succeeded.

2. That several of the Chiefs who had lived in Diahoga when Captain Newcastle was last there, were now moved higher up, and generally thought (tho not certainly known) to be gone to the French.

As Things are circumstanced, I humbly conceive it will be highly necessary to use all the Dispatch imaginable to send away the Captain, he himself being very urgent for the Messengers Return that he may forthwith proceed up to Diahoga.

Tim°. Horsfield.

A Letter from Governor Morris to Timothy Horsfield Esquire.

Philadelphia June 23d. 1756.

Sir

I am favoured with yours of the twenty first by the Express, and in answer think it proper, that Capt. Newcastle should set off directly for Diahoga, and take with him two or three of the Indians just arrived, that they may testify along with him our good Reception of them.

I do hereby empower the Brethren and request them to receive into their Houses at Bethlehem all such friendly Indians as shall come to them, and desire to be taken in, and to support and maintain them, till they have my further Orders, always taking Care to advertise me from Time to Time of the Arrival of any Indians, mentioning their Place of Abode, their Tribe and such other Circumstances, as shall be necessary to give me a just and proper Account of them; and any Expences attending this Service will be paid by the Government.

I herewith enclose an additional Message to Newcastle, which I beg you will send to him, wherever he is, with all possible Dispatch, as every Article is very necessary; and if he should be gone, as you see from the first Part of my Letter that I intend some of the Indians from Diahoga should accompany him,

I

Pennsylvania. 1756.

I desire you, or some of the Brethren, will speak, in my Name, to such of the Diahoga Indians as you shall think most trusty, and send them forwars directly ~~with~~ my additional Messages to Newcastle. I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

Robt H. Morris

Additional Messages to be delivered by Captain Newcastle to the Indians at Diahoga, enclosed in the foregoing Letter to Mr. Horsfield.

Brother,

Having received Information, that some of the friendly Indians at Diahoga are come to put themselves under our Protection, and that others who they left behind are disposed to follow them, I desire you will assure all such, in my Name, that they shall be welcome to me, and be put into Places of Safety, and well maintained and taken Care of; and further I request you will bring them with you, after you have finished the Busines committed to your Care.

A String.

Brother,

I now inform you that Ogaghradarisha, an Indian who I suppose is well known to you, was lately at Fort Johnson along with Scarroyady and Andrew Montour, and was sent by Sir William Johnson and Scarroyady along with the Cayuga Indian who was at Philadelphia with a Message to the Indians at Diahoga, and with another to Col. Clapham, at whose Camp he is now arrived; and I have sent for him to come to me, that I may take his Advice in Indian Affairs. I desire you will acquaint the Indians at Diahogo with his safe Arrival, and that I shall not detain him longer than is necessary.

Brother,

The scalping Party who went from the Jersey is returned, and I have received Assurances from them, that they will not go into any further hostile Measures. They were not acquainted with the Suspension of Hostilities, or they would not have gone; of this acquaint the Indians at Diahoga, and that they will meet with no Obstruction from any of our Warriors; but be aided by them, if they incline to remain with you.

Brother,

I earnestly request you will see John Shickcalamy, and entreat him to join his Family to those who are disposed to come to us, and I engage him a good Reception.

THEN the Governor laid before the Council the following Speech of Ogaghradarisha to Col. Clapham, which he had received enclosed in a Letter from the Colonel, and the same was read and ordered to be entered, as follows.

Ogaghradarisha

BURG, PA.; PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCIAL RECORDS, VOL. 6, PP. 159-163.

Ogaghradarisha produces a Belt of Wampum which he received from Sir William Johnson with a Message to the Indians at Diahogarotties Purpose, Brothers let this Belt of Wampum take You by the Hand and in most friendly Manner and lead you to a Great fire at Onego to lay your Grievances before me in Council of the Six Nations.

and says that the first place he came to on the North Branch of the River Susquehanna was Mahanquango where there three little towns one Mingoe & Two Tuscarora and found the English Employed in Building Forts at the said Towns which they were doing at all the Towns belonging to the six Nations in those parts Except Choequonota where he saw Thirty Delawares and Twenty of the six Nations and in Conversation with the Delawares found that they were of the Number of those who had Committed Hostilities Against the English but having Sufficiently Avenged themselves were Satisfied for the Present the said Delawares had a few English Prisoners with them and Informed him that the Greatest part of the English Prisoners were sent away to the Ohio that from Choequonote he came to Diahoga where he was directed to deliver his Message from the Council of the six Nations & found only a few women some sick with the small Pox, many dead, and a few others Planting Corn that he saw Nothing but Empty Houses in his Passage By Hearing nor any thing at Shamokin that Choquonote he saw a Indian named Bem who told him that Ninety Delawares & Shawonese Coming to Strike the English & That a great Present of Amunition and Goods waited their Acceptance at Fort Duquesne where the son in Law of French Margaret Ansured him there were seven hundred Indians Collected Expecting orders and an Opperturnity to Strike the English French Margarets son in Law also Informed him there were but Eighty french men in Fort Duquesne and very few in the other French Forts on the Ohio which was owing to Large Detatchments being sent from thence to the Northward that the Thirty Indians at Choquonote privately told him that their Intention was to Settle their Families at the Head of a Creek Called Scioda (which runs into the River Ohio near the Lower Shawonese Town) at which Place all the Shawonese Delawares & Wayndotts have Concluded to Settle their Familys also at a place of Security for them to live after which they might Safely Leave their wives and Children & be Enabled to make their future Encroachments on the English with a Blow more direct than Ever But that they determine to keep the french in Ignorance of this their Intention till they had Received the Presents designed for them that they held daily Councils Expressed great Enmity Against the English & he was fully Convinced were determined to move off in a Body next fall.

Taken at the Camp at Armstrongs
June 15th. 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 25th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Two Letters were read from Governor Phipps, one dated the third Instant, in favour of the Schooner Pembroke, Richard Slacey, master, of Marblehead, that she may be permitted to take in Provisions for the use of the Fishery; another of the fourteenth Instant, in favour of the Brigantine Prince George, Caleb Prince, master, to the same Purpose; but it appearing by the Contents of the Letters that neither of the applications are within the act of Assembly, and therefore the Persons attending were informed that the Cases, as stated in the Letters, were not provided for by the Act, and no Order could legally issue; but Appliers were at Liberty to remonstrate to the Assembly, and pray for an Alteration of the Law.

An Application of the Twenty-Second Instant from Mr. Bell, merchant, of this City, was likewise read, setting forth that in Consequence of his Orders from the Contractor to supply his majesty's Troops and Garrisons in Newfoundland, he had Chartered and loaded the Brigantine Princess Louisa, William Gardener, Master, with Provisions for the use of Col. Hopson's Regiment and the Detachments of Artillery there, on which Provisions they depend, and have no other Expectations of being supplied; and desired his Honour would be pleased to give an Order to the Collector to clear the said vessel. The Council, on considering the act lately passed, were unanimously of opinion that no such Order could legally issue, of which Mr. Bell was acquainted.

Then an application from the Governor of Bermudas, under the Great Seal of that Government, in favour of the Sloop Experiment, Israel Somersett, master, dated the seventh Instant, and a letter of the fourteenth from Stephen Hopkins, Esquire, Governor of Rhoade Island, in favor of the Sloop Sea Flower, Peleg Shearman, master, were read, desiring that they may be permitted to ship Provisions for the use of the Inhabitants of the several Governments. The Requests not being made agreeable to the Tenor of the Terms prescribed in the Act of Assembly, the Council are of Opinion the Governor cannot lawfully permit it.

The Governor informed the Council that having received the following Letter from Mr. Horsefield the twenty-third Instant, and had wrote him an answer, and sent therewith a Message to be de-

livered by him to New Castle, which were read and ordered to be entered.

A Letter to Governor Morris from Timothy Horsfield, Esquire.

"BETHLEHEM, June 21st, 1756.

"May it please your Honour:

"This Morning about 5 o'clock there arrived here two Delaware Indians from Diahoga, who declaring themselves Friends to the English and peaceably disposed, were by us received as such. Their names are Nicodemus and Christian, his son, and formerly lived in Gnaden-Hutten. As soon as I heard of their being here, tho' sick in Bed, I sent for Captain New Castle and acquainted him with it, and what I heard of the circumstances, namely: that they left Diahoga with a company of their Friends, Men, Women, and children, to the number of Fifteen; that a Day's Journey beyond Gnaden-Hutten they had left the rest of their Company, and determined to venture their Lives and come thro' and see how they could get the rest after them. When the Captain heard this he directly resolved, in vertue of his commission from your Honour, to go this day with his Company and Nicodemus' Son Christian, attended by Mr. Edmonds, to Gnaden-Hutten and immediately proceed to bring them to the Fort and from thence hither in Safety, till further Orders from your Honour. I thought this highly necessary to acquaint your Honour with by Express, that we may speedily know your Honour's Pleasure herein. I am with all due Respect,

"Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

"TIM^{o}. HORSFIELD.

"P. S.—The underwritten Particulars I got to the Knowledge of from our Indians, who had conversed with them; but as I had promised Captain Newcastle he should know the Contents of my Letter to your Honour I could not insert them in it, doubting whether it might be prudent he should know so much.

"1. When these Indians came away, and it was known they found there was a great many of the same Mind with them, and wished themselves under the Protection of the English, and they think many will follow them, particularly if they hear these have succeeded.

"2. That several of the Chiefs who had lived in Diahoga, when Captain Newcastle was last there, were now moved higher up, and generally thought (tho' not certainly known) to be gone to the French.

"As Things are circumstances, I humbly conceive it will be highly necessary to use all the Dispatch imaginable to send away the Captain, he himself being very urgent for the Messenger's Return that he may forthwith proceed up to Diahoga.

"TIM^{o}. HORSFIELD."

A Letter from Governor Morris to Timothy Horsfield, Esquire.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 23d, 1756.

"Sir:

"I am favoured with yours of the twenty-first by the Express, and in answer think it proper that Capt. New Castle should set off directly for Diahoga, and take with him two or three of the Indians just arrived, that they may testify along with him our good Reception of them.

"I do hereby empower the Brethren and request them to receive into their Houses at Bethlehem all such friendly Indians as shall come to them and desire to be taken in, and to support and maintain them till they have my further orders, always taking Care to advertise me from Time to Time of the arrival of any Indians, mentioning their Place of Abode, their Tribe, and such other Circumstances as shall be necessary to give me a just and proper account of them, and any Expences attending this Service will be paid by the Government.

"I herewith enclose an additional Message to New Castle, which I beg you will send to him wherever he is with all possible Dispatch; as every Article's very necessary, and if he should be gone, as you see from the first Part of my Letter that I intend some of the Indians from Diahoga should accompany him, I desire you or some of the Brethren will speak in my name to such of the Diahoga Indians as you shall think most trusty, and send them forward directly with my additional messages to New Castle. I am,

"Sir, Your humble Servant,

"ROBT. H. MORRIS."

—

"*Additional Messages to be delivered by Captain New Castle to the Indians at Diahoga enclosed in the foregoing Letter to Mr. Horsfield.*

"'Brother:

"'Having received Information that some of the friendly Indians at Diahoga are come to put themselves under our Protection, and that others who they left behind are disposed to follow them, I desire you will assure all such, in my name, that they shall be welcome to me and be put into Places of Safety and well maintained and taken care of; and further, I request you will bring them with you, after you have finished the Business committed to your Care.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'I now inform you that Ogaghradarisha, an Indian, who I sup-

pose is well known to you, was lately at Fort Johnson along with Scarroyady and Andrew Montour, and was sent by Sir William Johnson and Scarroyady along with the Cayuga Indian who was at Philadelphia with a Message to the Indians at Diahoga, and with another to Col. Clapham at whose Camp he is now arrived, and I have sent for him to come to me that I may take his Advice in Indian Affairs. I desire you will acquaint the Indians at Diahoga with his safe arrival, and that I shall not detain him longer than is necessary.

"'Brother:

"'The Scalping Party who went from the Jersey is returned, and I have received assurances from them that they will not go into any further hostile Measures. They were not acquainted with the Suspension of Hostilities, or they would not have gone; of this acquaint the Indians at Diahoga, and that they will meet with no Obstruction from any of our Warriors, but be aided by them, if they incline to remain with you.

"'Brother:

"'I earnestly request you will see John Shickcalamy, and entreat him to join his Family to those who are disposed to come to us, and I engage him a good reception.'"

Then the Governor laid before the Council the following Speech of Ogaghredarisha to Col. Clapham, which he had received enclosed in a Letter from the Colonel, and the same was read and ordered to be entered as follows:

"Ogaghraderisha produces a Belt of Wampum, which he received from Sir William Johnson, with a Message to the Indians at Diahoga to this Purpose: 'Brothers, let this Belt of Wampum take you by the Hand in most friendly Manner and lead you to a great fire at Oswego, to lay your Grievances before me in Council of the Six Nations,' and says that the first place he came to on the North Branch of the River Susquehanna was Mahanquango, where there were three little towns, one Mingoe & two Tuscarora, and found the English Employed in Building Forts at the said Towns, which they were doing at all the Towns belonging to the Six Nations in those Parts, except Chocquonote, where he saw Thirty Delewares and Twenty of the Six Nations, and in Conversation with the Delewares found that they were of the Number of those who had Committed Hostilities against the English, but having sufficiently avenged themselves, were Satisfied for the Present. The said Delewares had a few English Prisoners with them, and Informed him that the Greatest part of the English Prisoners were sent away to the Ohio; that from Chocquonote he came to Diahoga, where he was directed to deliver his message from the Council of the Six Nations, and found only a few women, some sick with the Small pox, many Dead, and a few others planting Corn; that he saw

nothing but emty Houses in his Passage By Wyoming, nor any thing at Shamokin; that at Choquonote he saw a Indian named Bem, who told him that Ninety Delewares & Shawonese were Coming to Strike the English, & that a great Present of Amunition and Goods waited their acceptance at Fort Duquesne, where the Son-in-Law of French Margaret ansured him there were seven hundred Indians Collected, Expecting Orders and an Opportunity to strike the English. French Margaret's Son-in-Law also Informed him there were but eighty Frenchmen in Fort Duquesne, and very few in the other French Forts on the Ohio, which was owing to large Detachments being sent from thence to the northward; that the Thirty Indians at Choquonote privately told him that their Intention was to settle their Families at the Head of a Creek called Sciota (which runs into the River Ohio near the Lower Shawonese Town), at which Place all the Shawonese, Delewares, & Waindotts have concluded to settle their Families, also at a place of Security for them to live, after which they might safely leave their wives and Children, & be enabled to make their future Encroachments on the English with a Blow more severe than ever; But that they determined to keep the French in Ignorance of this their Intention till they had received the Presents designed for them; that they held daily Councils, expressed great Enmity against the English, & he was fully Convinced were determined to move off in a Body next fall.

"Taken at the Camp at Armstrong's, June 15th, 1756."

Actum Bethlehem Jun^e the 25th 1736.

At a Solemn Meeting with Capt Newcastle & his Company of Jo: Peppy &c. First a String of Wampum was presented to Jo Peppy. That he & Comp^s were welcome amongst us. Then they were told, that his Honour the Governor has given Orders to provide them Necessary Refreshments &c. and that he wants to know, what Persons & families are come, & what Families are still at Diaogu, that perhaps might come down amongst us.

The taking of a Copy of the Governors Proclamation for Suspending all Actions of Hostilities &c along with them was recommended unto them & we found they had one.

The Governors Pass was read and explain'd, and then delivered to them. They were spoke to about the Flag, it being the kings Flag which by no means should be violated, and good Care thereof was recomended very much to them.

The additional Messages, sent by the Governor, was read and interpreted to Newcastle, & two Strings, belonging to it, delivered to him, & the writing itself also, that he may peruse it, when ever Occasion requires.

The Building of a Fort at Shamokin & the great Necessity for it, was strongly represented to Newcastle vizt That the Iswe Nations had press'd it very much & Scarrojady urg'd also very much the finishing of it, when he was at Philadelphia. and this Matter must be represented in its real Light to the Indians at Diaogu. It is for the Safety of our Friendly Indians along the Susquehannah. Ogagodarissa

They were told further, that ~~Scarrojady~~ was at Shamokin, & very glade of the Fort, which they are building there. That he was called to Governor to Philadelphia & would not be detained longer than needful. Newcastle was desired to relate this to the Indians at Diaogu.

Newcastle was also informed, that it would be agreeable to the Governors Mind, if one or two of those Indians, who lately came from Diaogu, should go along with him.

Newcastles Journey was urged, that it might not be delayd, and he promised to go as soon, as his Health would permit. He being as yet a little indisposed by reason of the ~~Piles~~ boils he had on his backside.

A String of Wampum was sent to John Shikallimy signifying that the Governor invites him to come to him, & if possible, in Company with Capt: Newcastle. ———

At last a String of wampon was deliver'd to Newcastle, which is sent by the Governor to the friendly Indians, Signifying, that as Sir William Johnson hath invited the Six Nations and all western Indians to Oswego it was left entirely to their own Choice either to go to the Treaty at Oswego or come to the Governor at Philadelphia, Sir William & the Governor being of one and the same Interest, both Friends to the Indians & Servants to the same King.

After we were just going to Break up, Jo. Peppy declared openly in the Delaware Language which was interpreted by Lampshire that he was very Sorry, that he had taken such a Mistep as to leave his English Brethren when he Should have come amongst them yet more.

He Said further, that he since then had been so Excessively troubled in his Mind about it, & not being able to live any longer under such Oppression & Uneasiness of Mind, he at last resolved to venture his Life, & so returns with all his Family to the English again. Now he beggs very much to be forgiven, & surrenders himself entirely to the Mercy of the Government, to do with him as they pleased.

He further said, that he knew Ten or twelve Families more, which would be glade to come down again to the English, but he did not think proper to acquaint them of his Resolution, when he went himself & so left them behind.

Then he was told what His Hon.r the Governor had wrote concerning them viz.t That they were welcome among us, & that He expected to hear who they were & their Names, and then He would appoint for them accordingly a Place of safety. In the mean Time they were to stay among us & to their Security we are give them two of our white Brethren to be their Guard, that none Shall hurt them. And if in Case any white Man should come, & offer to speak with them, he Shall be refused, except he has an Order from our Magistrate. And in this Situation they are to remain, till further Orders from his Honour the Governor.

Present as witness Wm Edmonds

Copy of Notes Bethlehem Jnw. 25th. 1756.

At a Solemn Meeting with Capt. Newcastle & his Comp.
and Jos. Peppy &c.

First a String of wampom was presented to Jo. Peppy. That he & Comp. were welcome amongst us. Then they were told, that his Hon.r the Governor has given Orders to provide them necessary refreshments, & that he wants to know, what Persons & Families are come, & what Families are still at Diaogo, that perhaps might come down amongst us.

The taking of a Copy of the Governors Proclamation for suspending all Actions of Hostilities, along with them, was recommended unto them, & we found they had one. The Governors Pass was read & explained & then delivered to them. They were Spoke to about the Flag, & good care thereof was recommended very much to them, it being the kings Flag, which by no means should be violated.

The additional Messages, sent by the Governor was read & interpreted to Newcastle, & two Strings belonging to it, delivered to him, & the writing itself also that he may peruse it, whenever Occasion requires.

The Building of a Fort at Shomokin, & the great Necessity for it was strongly represented to Newcastle viz.t That the five Nations had pressed it very much, & Scarrojady urged the finishing of it also, when he was at Philadelphia, this Matter must be represented in its real Light to the Indians at Diaogo. It is for the safety of our Friendly Indians along the Susquehannah.

They were told that Scarrojady was at Shomokin, very glad of the Fort which is building there. That he was called to the Governor to Philad.a and would not be detained long &c. Newcastle was desired to relate this to the Indians at Diaogo. Newcastle was also informed, that it would be agreable to the Gov.r Mind, if one or two of those Indians who lately came from Diaogo should go along with him.

Newcastles Journey was urged, that it might not be delayed & he promised to go as soon, as his Health would permit. He being as yet a little indisposed by reason of the Piles.

A String of wampom was delivered to Newcastle, which is sent by the Governor to the friendly Indians, Signifying that as Sir William Johnson hath invited the Six Nations & all western Indians to Oswego, it was left entirely to their own Choice either to go to the Treaty at Oswego, or come to the Governor at Philadelphia Sir William & the Governor being of one & the same Interest, both Friends to the

Indians, & Servants to the same King. After the Meeting was just going to break up, Jos. Peppy declared openly in the Delaware Language, which was interpreted by Cumpshire, that he was very sorry to have made such a Mistep as to leave his English Brethren when he Should have come among them yet more. He said further, that he since then had been so exceedingly troubled in his Mind about it, & heartily able to live any longer under such Oppression & Uneasiness of Mind, he resolved to venture his Life to return with all his Family to the English again. Now he beggs very much to be forgiven, & surrenders himself entirely to the Mercy of the Government, to do with him as they pleased.

He further said, that he knew Ten or twelve families more that would be glad to come down again to the English, but he did not think proper went he went himself, to acquaint them of his Resolution, & so left them behind.

Then he was told what his Hon.r the Governor had wrote concerning them viz.t That they were welcome among us, & that his Hon.r expected to hear, who they were & their Names, and then he would appoint for them accordingly a Place of Safety. In the mean Time they were to stay among us & to their Security we will give them two of our white Brethren to be their Guard that none Shall hurt them. And if in Case any white Man should come & offer to speak with them, he shall be refused except he comes with an Order from our Magistrate. And in this Situation they are to remain, till further Orders from his Hon.r the Gov.r

Names of them, that are come down from Diaogo.

Joo. Pepy Wewulalinlent
Sarah (his wife) Nalehileihgae
his Children.
James Peletch
Isaac.
Sarah
Jesaias, Gonasenook
Methschisek.

Nicodemus, Wlschichegeechiè
Justina (his wife) Saagochgnè
their Children
Zacharias. Pelachtschowechwè
Christian Pallaky.
Natan Wonsots
Thomas Potschalageex
Gasstaatis.
Dorothea.

The following Persons have spoke with Pepy, & wants to come down & live again among the English, & besides them there are some more he never spoke yet to, but believes they will gladely come also.

Benjamin 3.
Bartolomeus 5.
Moses . 3
Apawachanant 2.
Johannes . . 2.
Semeon . . 4
Cornelia & Christiana } 2. two sisters of our Br angustus

in all 21 Persons.

Remember to thank me for the service I
(really) did you, in saving you the Joy of Heaven, (Heaven
Which I am sorry to say is filled with many
to whom especial Heaven is appointed who are
now here amongst us, & will by this Letter
give them due notice to prepare themselves by ap-
pearing that I may be one less to meet with
them. Pay remember me to Peter in Clear
Cary.

Yr Friend

Brothers

Remember me to Betty give
Hannah my Love & tell Polly me wish I had
time & inclination (enough) to write to Sarah.
Tell Mrs Cary (superior me) if you do so
Sarah expects you take up Pen and write
immediately using the French as your
Mistress. Glad you acted so faithful
Part Brothers, you could never plan better
Pay Hannah Walker in your town cryer. I
that is a true Jacobite. Thy friend
Brothers. Thy friend

bell Ropes. it may turn upon their own heads — God Speed you in all things is the wish of Your Affect. humble Servt.

WILLIAM CORRY

I heard Sir peter[1] was very ill at the Flats.

TO WILLIAM SHIRLEY

Df. S.[2]

Camp at Onondaga Lake[3] *June 27th. 1756*

SIR

I have the honour of yrs. of the 23d. Inst.[4]

I have not had an answer from the Six Nations as yet, so that I cannot with any degree of certainty say what I can do as with regard to the Number of 100 Men yr Excellcy desires I would engage for the Crown Point Expedition. they tell me I am to have their answer to Morrow I hope it will be favourable notwithstanding the many Ill impressions our backwardness & Losses has made on their Minds. as well as the Indefatigable overtures of the French, & their Indians, who have had great opertunity this time past of Corrupting them. I am sorry to See there is little hopes of any of the Twighties, or other Western Indians comeing to Oswego as Your Excellency & myself expected. I cannot therefore see the necessity of my going there.

This Moment two Indians whom I sent from Oneida 11 Days ago to call the Shawanese, & Delawares returned, & tell me that they parted this Morning with 26 Shawanese & Delawares, whom I expect will be here this night So that to Morrow I hope to hear their Resolutions. I shall use all means in my power to bring this Meeting to as Happy an Issue as possible, and if turns out well hope to bring down a Number of Warriors with Me,

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[1] Peter Wraxall, secretary for Indian affairs.

[2] Original destroyed by fire.

[3] Johnson left Fort Johnson June 3d, reached Oneida the 13th, Onondaga the 18th, set out to return July 3d and reached home the 7th.

[4] Not found.

Whom I must Cloath well &c[a]. wch I cannot well do so soon unless I had that present at leâst the Coats, Shirts, Hatts & ammunition w[h]. S[r]. Charles Hardy has. they never will be so acceptable, or of such Service as at my return. When I propose (if they go with me) to stick at no Expence to engage them heartily as the rest would then fall in the Sooner.

I am
y[r]. Excell[cys].
Most Obed[t].
Most Humble Serv[t].
W[m]. JOHNSON

I find by all the Nations here who ever resorted the Carrying place, that Cap[t]. Williams [1] is very disagreeable person to them they earnestly desire, & insist upon it that he be removed, or they will never go on the Scout, or any other Service there.

I am sorry I am under a necessity of taking so disagreeable a task in hand, as to write against any Gentleman, but as I plainly see & find he has greatly disobliged all the Oneidas, Tuscaroras & Onondagas greatly to the prejudice of the Service, I think it my Duty to take notice of it to your Excellency. his Interpreter is as much found fault with.

GENR[L]. SHIRLEY

FROM JOHN BRADSTREET ET AL

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 79 by a letter, of the 28th, from John Bradstreet to Johnson about provisions forwarded and journey to Oswego with mention of Captains Vanbarge and Patton and Mr Pitcher; and a letter, of the 28th, from William Corry, at Albany, to Johnson, about arrival of men-of-war in the St Lawrence, Fort Duquesne, arrival of English generals, billeting redcoats in Albany and sending supplies. They were destroyed by fire.

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[1] Captain William Williams, of Sir William Pepperrell's regiment. He was stationed at the Oneida Carrying Place.

Pennsylvania. 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 28th: June 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Record of the Conviction of Thomas Francis for Horsestealing at Newcastle, with the Judges Letter of the twenty sixth of April last was read, and the Governor, who had this Matter under his Consideration at Newcastle, saying, that the Judges in a Conference on the Subject could not mention any thing in Favour of the condemned Person; and no one of the many who have been condemned under the Law against Horsestealing having suffered Death, the Council advised the Governor to issue a Warrant for his Execution, in pursuance of the Sentence. Mr. Chew discovering Error in the Certificate of the Record of Conviction, nothing certain was — concluded on as to the Execution.

The Governor informed the Council that he had received a Letter — from Mr. Spangenberg, inclosing some Papers relating to Indian Affairs, which were read and ordered to be entered as follows.

A Letter to Governor Morris from Mr. Spangenberg.

May it please your Honour,

Having been from home, when Newcastle came to Bethlehem, and your Honour's Letter to me; my Brethren have taken care to see your Orders obeyed, as far as lay in their Power.

What hath been spoke and done with Newcastle, before he sat off from Bethlehem, your Honour will see out of the inclosed Account dated June 15.

Since that Time he came back, and brought with him Jo. Pepy and Nicodemus, and their Families, the List whereof your Honour will see laid by in their Letter.

Yesterday He, Newcastle, desired to know your Honour's further Order, which was delivered unto him accordingly, out of your Honour's Letter, as will appear by the Record dated 25 June 56.

Now to tell your Honour the Truth, I don't believe, that either Jo. Pepy or Nicodemus, and their Families, can stay at Bethlehem. We have been obliged, to put People out of the House, to make Room for them. But this is not all: There is such a Rage in the Neighbourhood against the said poor Creatures, that I fear they will mob us and them together. For Jo. Pepy having lived among the Presby-terians, and treacherously being gone from them, hath exasperated them in the highest Degree.

We have put two Men with them, to be their Safeguard, but your Honour knows very well, that this won't hinder the Stream, when it is coming upon them and us at the same Time.

I proposed to them to day, whether they, or any of them should chuse to go

with

with Newcastle; but they did not care for it. They are afraid, I believe, because they have deserted from the Indians, as before from the English.

They have told me the Families, which are inclined to come, and will come, if they can, with Newcastle. The most of them are well known here, to be good for nothing and quite faithless Creatures.

I therefore humbly beg of your Honour to remove the said Jo. Pepy and Nicodemus and their Families, the sooner the better, to Philadelphia; for there they are in the Heart of the Country, and Mischief may be prevented, which could breed evil Consequences.

As for the rest, I hear that Ja. Pepy, as well as Nicodemus have been all along employed in Councils and Treaties, and Messages, since the Time the War begun; so that, if they are Friends indeed, they may give your Honour a Light into many Things, relating to the Indian Affairs. I am

Your Honours
most humble Servant
Spangenberg.

Bthl. Jun. 26. 1756.

The Names of the Two Delaware Families, now at Bethlehem, that came there from Diahoga June 24. 1756.

Joseph Pepy. Wennalalinlent
Sarah. Valehilechque (his Wife)
Their Children

James Peledsch
Isaac.
Sarah.
Isaias. Gonaseenoch
Nettshish.

Nicodemus. Wshichagechire
Justina Saagochque
their Children

Zacharias Petachtshowechwè
Christian Pullahy
Nathan Wonspris
Thomas Potshalagees
Gashatis
Dorothea

Substance of what was said to the Indians at Bethlehem 15 June 1756.

The Indians vizt. Newcastle, Jagrea, John Pomshire, Thomas Stores & Joseph Michty, being together, and some of the Brethren at Bethlehem present, William Edmonds asked the Captain about the Interpreter, and John Pomshire was appointed thereto. Then William Edmonds informed them, from the Governor's Letter, that by a Letter from M^{r}. Charles Reed of the Jerseys, he had Intelligence that some white People were gone from Paulin's Hill in the Jerseys, to scout after and scalp the Indians, and that therefore he desired out of Love and Care for the Safety of these Indian Messengers we would keep them here so long, till we could send Messengers thither to enquire into the Certainty thereof, and whether they were returned, and if they had killed and done any Indians Mischief; and that Two Messengers were sent from here accordingly with Letters to M^{r}. Parsons and to Justice Anderson, desiring them to assist them all they could on their Journey. Further that since the said Messengers were gone, the Governor hath been pleased to let us know by an Express, that he hath been informed by Col^{o} Clapham, that Ogaghradarisha a Chief

of

of the Six Nations, was come to Shamokin, expressing their high Satisfaction at our building a Fort at Shamokin, and that another Indian of Cayuga had accompanied him as far as Diahoga, and had been afraid of going on, tho he might have come safe with Ogaghradarisha.

It was on this account the Governor's Desire, that Newcastle and his Company might proceed on their Journey for Diahoga, as soon as possible. On this Newcastle replied, that he would consult with his Companions, and let us know his Mind to morrow morning. The next morning he said, that as it was so dangerous now to go up by reason of the Jersey Parties, who were gone out against the Indians, and his Cousins were ready to go with him Step by Step on this important affair, he should be short in Duty and always to blame, if he should proceed without first acquainting the Governor, that said young Men were gone according to the Report we had by the Messengers sent to Jerseys, especially if they should meet with his Cousins, and do them Mischief.

At the same time, he desired that his Companions might have what they wanted for their Journey; and was told thereupon that the Governor had given Orders for it, and that we would not fail to let them have every thing what could be got here.

Testis Wm Edmonds.

Substance of what was delivered to Captain Newcastle at Bethlehem the 26 June 1756.

At a solemn Meeting with Capt. Newcastle and his Company and Ja Pepyde. First, a String of Wampum was presented to Ja. Pepy, that he and Company were welcome among us; then they were told, that his Honour the Governor has given Orders to provide them necessary Refreshments &c, and that he wants to know what Persons and Families are come, and what Families are still at Diahoga, that perhaps might come among us.

The taking of a Copy of the Governor's Proclamation for suspending all Actions of Hostilities &c with them was recommended, and we found they had one.

The Governors Pass was read, explained and then delivered to them. They were spoke to about the Flag, it being the Kings, which by no means should be violated, and great Care thereof was recommended to them.

The additional Message sent by the Governor was read and interpreted to Newcastle, and two Strings belonging to it delivered to him, and the Writing itself also, that he may peruse it, whenever Occasion requires.

The building of a Fort at Shamokin and the great necessity for it was strongly represented to Newcastle, vizt that the Five Nations had prest it very much, and Scarroyady urged also very much the finishing of it when he was at Philadelphia, and this Matter must be represented in its real Light to the Indians at Diahoga. It is for the Safety of our friendly Indians along the Susquehannah.

They were told farther, that Ogaghradarisha was at Shamokin, and very

very glad of the Fort which they are building there. That he was called to the Governor to Philadelphia, and would not be detained longer than needful; Newcastle was desired to relate this to the Indians at Diahoga.

Newcastle was also informed that it would be agreeable to the Governor's Mind, if one or two of those Indians, who lately came from Diahoga, should go along with them.

Newcastle's Journey was urged that it might not be delayed, and he promised to go as soon as his Health would permit; he being as yet a little indisposed, by reason of some Boils.

A String of Wampum was sent to John Shickcalamy, signifying, that the Governor invites him to come to him, and, if possible, in Company with Capt. Newcastle.

At last a String of Wampum was delivered to Newcastle, which is sent by the Governor to the friendly Indians, signifying, that as Sir William Johnson hath invited the Six Nations, and all the Western Indians to Oswego, it was left intirely to their own Choice, either to go to the Treaty at Oswego, or come to the Governor at Philadelphia, Sir William and the Governor being of one and the same Interest, both Friends to the Indians and Servants to the same King.

After we were just going to break up, Ja Pepy declared openly in the Delaware Language, which was interpreted by Somwhire, that he was very sorry that he had taken such a Mistep, as to leave his English Brethren, when he should have come nearer to them.

He said further, that he since then had been so excessively troubled in his Mind about it, and not being able to live any longer under such Oppression and Uneasiness of Mind, he at last resolved to venture his Life, and so returned with all his Family to the English again. Now he begs very much to be forgiven, and surrenders himself intirely to the Mercy of the Government, to do with him as they pleased.

He farther said, that he knew Ten or Twelve Families more, which would be glad to come down again to the English, but he did not think proper to acquaint them of his Resolution, when he went himself, and so left them behind.

Then he was told what his Honour the Governor had wrote concerning them viz: that they were welcome among us, and that he expected to hear who they were, and their Names, and then he would appoint for them accordingly a Place of Safety. In the mean time they were to stay among us, and for their Security we will give them Two of our white Brethren to be their Guard, that none shall hurt them; and in case any white Man should come, and offer to speak with them he shall be refused, except he have an Order from our Magistrate, and in this Situation they are to remain, till farther Orders from his Honour the Governor.

Testis Wm. Edmonds.

TWO Members waited on the Governor to aquaint him, that the House were met pursuant to their Adjournment, and ready to receive any thing he

might

might have to lay before them. His Honour was pleased to inform the Members, that he would send a Message to the House to morrow morning.

The Bill for continuing the Excise was then read with the Amendments, after which the Governor communicated to the Council that Part of the Proprietary Instructions to him, relating to Bills of that Nature, being the latter Clause of the eleventh Instruction: whereupon the said Bill was amended according to that Instruction; and the Proprietor in his Letters to the Governor and the Secretary expressing his Desire, that this Instruction should be laid before the Assembly, the Council advised the Governor to send a Copy of the said Instruction, with the said Amendments to the House, which follows in these Words.

"You shall not give your Assent to any Law for prolonging the present "Excise, or laying any other Excise, or raising any Money on the Inhabitants "of the said Province of Pennsylvania, unless there be an enacting Clause, "that all Money arising from the said Excise, or other Duties, shall be "disposed of only as we or either of us, exercising the Office of Governor, or "the Lieutenant Governor, or in case of his Death or Absence, the President "of the Council, and the House of Representatives, for the Time being, shall "direct, and not otherwise".

The Bill, Intituled, An Act for supplying the Western and Northern Indians, Friends and Allies of Great Britain, with Goods at more easy Rates, supporting an Agent or Agents among them, and preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade," with the former Amendments were read, and reconsidered, and the Council advised the Governor to send the said Bill with the same Amendments to the House.

The Bill, Entituled, An Act for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants and Estates of the said City for defraying the necessary Expences thereof," was read with the Amendments, and referred to those Gentlemen of the Council who are Members of the Corporation to reconsider it, settle the Amendments and make their Report at the next Council.

The Governor having received Two Letters of the Thirteenth of March last, from Mr. Fox, One of his Majesty's principal Secretary's of State, the same were read and ordered to be entered; and the following Message was thereupon drawn up by the Governor and agreed to, and the Secretary was directed to carry it to the House in the Morning.

Gentlemen.

His Majesty having been Pleased to Appoint the Earl of Loudon Commander in Chief of all his Forces in North America and Ordered two Regiments of foot

a

a Train of Artilery, and a Sufficient Quantity of Warlike Stores for the Service & defence of these Colonies, he has Commanded me to give his Lordship and the Troops all the Assistance in my Power, and Particularly to Recommend it to you, to Appropriate such part of the funds Already Raised, or which shall be Raised for the Publick Service, to be Issued and Applied to the General service, in such manner as the Commander in Chief shall direct

His Majesty Enabled by Act of Parliament, has been pleased to Appoint a Number of German Swiss and Dutch Protestants to be Officers of a Regiment which he has called the Royal American Regiment; and it being of great Importance to his Majestys Service that proper Encouragement be given to such Persons as may be Inclined to Inlist in the Kings Troops, he has Ordered me particularly to Recommend it to you to make Provision out of such funds as Already Exist, or may hereafter be Raised for the King Service, for Repaying the Masters of such Indented Servants as shall Engage in his Majestys Service the money paid by the said Masters upon the Original Contract, in Proportion to the Time such Indented Servants have to serve.

His Majesty has further Commanded me to Recommend it to you, to pass Effectual Laws for prohibiting all trade and Commerce with the French, and to prevent their being Supplied with Provisions; and as the Law Lately passed here for an Embargo will by the Expiration of the Act for that purpose passed in the Lower Counties, end on the Seventh of July I hope You will prepare a proper Bill for Continueing an Embargo, so Necessary for his Majestys Service and the Safety of these Colonies, for some time Longer.

The Secretary will lay before you Extracts of the Secretary of States Letter to me relating to the Matters now Recommended, and I hope you will without delay enter upon Consideration of them, and Comply with his Majestys Expectations.

The Money heretofore given for the Kings use will be very soon Expended and I shall in that Case be under a Necessity of Disbanding the troops Raised for the defence of the Province, and of Destroying or Abandoning the several forts erected upon our Frontiers I must therefore desire you will grant such further supplies as the present Situation of our Affairs Require.

Philadelphia June
29th 1756

Robt H: Morris

A Letter from Secretary Fox to Governor Morris.

Sir. Whitehall 13th March 1756

The Earl of Loudon, whom the King has Appointed Commander in Chief of All his Forces whatsoever in North America being prepared to set out with all Expedition together with two Regiments of foot, a train of Artilery, & a sufficient

Pennsylvania 1756

-ent Quantity of warlike Stores which his Majesty has been pleased to order for the Publick Service in those parts, I am Commanded to signify to you the Kings Pleasure that you should be ready to give his Lordship and the troops from England. all the Assistance in your Power on their arrival in America Agreable to the Orders sent you in Sir Thomas Robinsons Letter of October 26th. 1754 and you will Correspond with, and Apply to the Earl of Loudon on all Occasions in the same manner as you were directed to do with the late General Braddock and Major General Shirley.

It being of great Importance to the Kings Service that all possible facilities should be granted for the Encouragement of Such Persons, as May be inclined to Inlist in the Kings Troops, it is his Majesty Pleasure that you Recommend it to your Assembly to make Provision out of such funds as Already exist or may hereafter be Raised for the Kings Service, for Repaying the Masters of such Indented Servants as shall engage in his Majesty's Service the Money paid by the said Masters, upon the Original Contract, in Proportion to the time such Indented Servants have to serve & you will at all times Discourage the Harbouring concealing or Assisting such as shall desert the service & also use all means for discovering & apprehending such deserters you will likewise use your Best Endeavours to prevail on your Assembly to Appropriate such part of the funds now Raised or which shall be Raised for the publick Service to be Issued and Applied to the General Service in such Manner as the Commander in Chief shall direct.

The King would have you Recommend it in the Strongest manner to your Council and Assembly to pass Effectual Laws for prohibiting all trade and Commerce with the French and for preventing the Exportation of Provi-sions of all Kinds, to any of their Islands or Colonies.

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
H Fox

A Letter from Secretary Fox to Governor Morris.

Whitehall 13th March 1756

Sir.

I have Acquainted you in my other Letter of this date, with the King's having Appointed the Earl of Loudon to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty

Forces

Forces in North America, but as it will be some time before this Lordship or Major General Abercrombie (who is to be next in Command to him) can set out from hence, the the King has directed Colonel Webb (who will follard this Letter to you) to Embark Immediately for North America, and to take upon him the Command of the Forces there till the Arrival of Lord Loudon or Major General Abercrombie you will therefore Correspond with Colonel Webb, and give him all necessary Lights and Assistance in the same Manner you were directed to do to the late General Braddock.

It having been Represented that a Number of the Foreign Settlers in America might be more willing to enter in the Kings Service, if they were Commanded by Officers of their own Country, an Act of Parliament has been passed, of which I send you Inclosed a Printed Copy, enabling His Majesty to grant Commissions to a certain Number of German, Swiss, and Dutch Protestants, who have served as Officers or Engineers, and as they have Already engaged they will Embark with all Expedition in order to Assist in Raising and Commanding such of the Foreign Protestants in North America, as shall be Able and willing to serve with the rest of the Forces upon this Occasion and it is the Kings Pleasure that you should give any of the said Officers, who may into your Government all the Assistance in Your Power in the Execution of this Service.

It being of the Greatest Importance that His Majesty should in the present Situation of Affairs be truly and Exactly informed of the Real State of Defence of all his Colonies in America as well in Relation to the Ordnance and Stores of warr which are in each Colony Respectively as to the Forts & fortifications and the Number of their Inhabitants, It is the Kings Pleasure, that you should prepare and transmit to the Earl of Loudon, or the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces for the time being an Exact and Particular Account thereof with respect to the Colony under your Government in which you are to Express the Present actual State & Quantity of the Cannon, small Arms Amunition and other Ordnance & Military Stores belonging to the said Colony, either in the Publick Magazines or in the Possession of the Militia, or other Private Persons together with the true State of all Places either Already fortified, or which you judge forthwith necessary to be fortified, with your Opinion at large in what Manner His Majesty may farther Contribute to the Security & Defence of the said Colony & also as exact Account as you can Obtain of what Number the Militia is Composed, and how armed, mustered and trained.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
H Fox

B: S. Your Letters of Sept. 24th Octo. 27th & 28th Dec. 22, & one without date have been Received

nothing but emty Houses in his Passage By Wyoming, nor any thing at Shamokin; that at Choquonote he saw a Indian named Bem, who told him that Ninety Delewares & Shawonese were Coming to Strike the English, & that a great Present of Amunition and Goods waited their acceptance at Fort Duquesne, where the Son-in-Law of French Margaret ansured him there were seven hundred Indians Collected, Expecting Orders and an Opportunity to strike the English. French Margaret's Son-in-Law also Informed him there were but eighty Frenchmen in Fort Duquesne, and very few in the other French Forts on the Ohio, which was owing to large Detachments being sent from thence to the northward; that the Thirty Indians at Choquonote privately told him that their Intention was to settle their Families at the Head of a Creek called Sciota (which runs into the River Ohio near the Lower Shawonese Town), at which Place all the Shawonese, Delewares, & Waindotts have concluded to settle their Families, also at a place of Security for them to live, after which they might safely leave their wives and Children, & be enabled to make their future Encroachments on the English with a Blow more severe than ever; But that they determined to keep the French in Ignorance of this their Intention till they had received the Presents designed for them; that they held daily Councils, expressed great Enmity against the English, & he was fully Convinced were determined to move off in a Body next fall.

"Taken at the Camp at Armstrong's, June 15th, 1756."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 28th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	

The Record of the Conviction of Thomas Francis for Horse-stealing at Newcastle, with the Judge's Letter of the twenty-sixth of April last, was read, and the Governor, who had this Matter under his Consideration at Newcastle, saying that the Judges, in a Conference on the subject, could not mention any thing in Favour of the condemned Person, and no one of the many who have been condemned under the Law against Horse Stealing having suffered Death, the Council advised the Governor to issue a Warrant for his Execution in pursuance of the Sentence. Mr. Chew discovering Error in the Certificate of the record of Conviction, nothing certain was concluded on as to the Execution.

The Governor informed the Council that he had received a letter

from Mr. Spangenberg, inclosing some papers relating to Indian Affairs, which were read and ordered to be entered as follows:

A Letter to Governor Morris from Mr. Spangenberg.

"May it please your Honour:

"Having been from home when New Castle came to Bethlehem, and your Honour's Letter to me, my Brethren have taken care to see your Orders obey'd, as far as lay in their Power.

"What hath been spoke and done with New Castle, before he sat off from Bethlehem, your Honour will see out of the inclosed account dated June 15th.

"Since that Time he came back and brought with him Jo. Pepy and Nicodemus, and their Families, the list where of your Honour will see laid by in this Letter.

"Yesterday He (Newcastle) desired to know your Honour's further Order, which was delivered unto him accordingly, out of your Honour's Letter, as will appear by the Record, dated 25 June, '56.

"Now to tell your Honour the Truth, I don't believe that either Jo. Pepy or Nicodemus and their Families can stay at Bethlehem. We have been obliged to put People out of the House to make Room for them. But this is not all; There is such a Rage in the neighborhood against the said poor Creatures, that I fear they will mob us and them together. For Jo. Pepy having lived among the Presbyterians, and treacherously being gone from them, hath exasperated them in the highest Degree.

"We have put two Men with them to be their Safe-guard, but your Honour knows very well that this won't hinder the Stream when it is comeing upon them and us at the same Time.

"I proposed to them to-day, whether they or any of them should chuse to go with Newcastle; but they did not care for it. They are afraid, I believe, because they have deserted from the Indians, as before from the English.

"They have told me the Families which are inclined to come, and will come, if they can, with Newcastle. The most of them are well-known here to be good-for-nothing and quite faithless Creatures.

"I, therefore, humbly beg of your Honour to remove the said Jo. Pepy, and Nicodemus, and their Families, the sooner the better, to Philadelphia; for there they are in the Heart of the Country, and Mischief may be prevented which could breed evil consequences.

"As for the rest, I hear that Jo. Pepy, as well as Nicodemus, have been all along employed in Councils, and Treaties, and Messages, since the Time the War begun; so that if they are Friends indeed,

they may give your Honour a Light into many Things relating to the Indian Affairs. I am,

"Your Honour's most humble Servant,

"SPANGENBERG.

"B'th[h], Jun. 26, 1756."

—

"*The Names of the Two Deleware Families, now at Bethlehem, that came there from Diahoga, June* 24, 1756.

"Joseph Pepy. Wewnlalinlent.
"Sarah. Nalchileehque, (his wife).

"*Their Children:*

"James. Pelesch.
"Isaac.
"Sarah.
"Jesaias. Gonassenook.
"Mettshish.
"Nocodemus. Weshichagechive.
"Justina. Saagochque.

"*Their Children*:

"Zacharias. Petachtghowechive.
"Christian. Pullaky.
"Nathan. Wonspris.
"Thomas. Potshalagees.
"Gashatis.
"Dorothea."

—

"*Substance of what was said to the Indians at Bethlehem,* 15 *June,* 1756.

"The Indians, vist.: Newcastle, Jagrea, John Pomshire, Thomas Stores, & Joseph Michty, being together, and some of the Brethren at Bethlehem present, William Edmonds asked the Captain about the Interpreter, and John Pomshire was appointed thereto. Then William Edmonds informed them from the Governor's Letter, that by a Letter from Mr. Charles Reed, of the Jerseys, he had Intelligence that some white People were gone from Paulin's Kill in the Jerseys, to scout after and Scalp the Indians, and that, therefore, he desired, out of Love and care for the Safety of these Indian Messengers, we would keep them here so long till we could send Messengers thither to enquire into the certainty thereof, and whether they were returned, and if they had killed and done any Indians mischief, and that Two Messengers were sent from here

accordingly with Letters to Mr. Parsons, and to Justice Anderson, desiring them to assist them all they could on their Journey. Further, that since the said Messengers were gone, the Governor hath been pleased to let us know by an Express that he hath been informed by Col. Clapham that Ogaghradarisha, a Chief of the Six Nations, was come to Shamokin, expressing their high Satisfaction at our building a Fort at Shamokin, and that another Indian of Cayuga had accompanied him as far as Diahoga, and had been afraid of going on, tho' he might have come safe with Ogaghradarisha.

"It was on this Account the Governor's Desire that New Castle and his Company might proceed on their Journey for Diahoga as soon as possible. On this New Castle replied that he would consult with his Companions and let us know his mind to-morrow morning. The next morning he said that as it was so dangerous now to go up by reason of the Jersey Parties who were gone out against the Indians, and his Cousins were ready to go with him Step by Step on this important Affair, he should be short in Duty and always to blame if he should proceed without first acquainting the Governor, that said young Men were gone according to the Report we had by the Messengers sent to Jerseys, especially if they should meet with his Cousins and do them Mischief.

"At the same time he desired that his Companions might have what they wanted for their Journey, and was told thereupon that the Governor had given Orders for it, and that we would not fail to let them have every thing what could be got here.

"Testis: WM. EDMONDS."

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"*Substance of what was delivered to Captain New Castle at Bethelhem the* 26 *June*, 1756.

"At a Solemn Meeting with Capt. Newcastle and his Company, and Jo. Pepy, &c., First, a String of Wampum was presented to Jo. Pepy that he and Company were welcome among us; then they were told that his Honour, the Governor, has given Orders to provide them necessary Refreshments, &c., and that he wants to know what Persons and Families are come, and what Families are still at Diahoga that perhaps might come among us.

"The taking of a Copy of the Governor's Proclamation for suspending all Actions of Hostilities, &c., with them, was recommended, and we found they had one.

"The Governor's Pass was read, explained, and then delivered to them. They were spoke to about the Flag, it being the King's, which by no means should be violated, and great Care thereof was recommended to them.

"The additional Message sent by the Governor was read and interpreted to Newcastle, and two Strings belonging to it delivered to him, and the Writing itself also, that he may peruse it whenever Occasions requires.

"The building of a Fort at Shamokin, and the great necessity for it, was strongly represented to Newcastle, vist., that the Five Nations had pressed it very much, and Scarroyady urged also very much the finishing of it when he was at Philadelphia, and this Matter must be represented in its real Light to the Indians at Diahoga. It is for the safety of our friendly Indians along the Sasquehannah.

"They were told further, that Ogaghradarisha was at Shamokin, and very glad of the Fort which they are building there; that he was called to the Governor to Philadelphia, and would not be detained longer than needful. Newcastle was desired to relate this to the Indians at Diahoga.

"Newcastle was also informed that it would be agreeable to the Governor's Mind, if one or two of those Indians, who lately came from Diahoga, should go along with them.

"Newcastle's Journey was urged that it might not be delayed, and he promised to go as soon as his Health wou'd permit; he being as yet a little indisposed, by reason of some Boils.

"A String of Wampum was sent to John Shickcalamy, signifying that the Governor invited him to come to him, and, if possible, in company with Capt. Newcastle.

"At last a String of Wampum was delivered to Newcastle, which is sent by the Governor to the friendly Indians, signifying that as Sir William Johnston hath invited the Six Nations and all the Western Indians to Oswego, it was left entirely to their own Choice, either to go to the Treaty at Oswego, or come to the Governor at Philadelphia; Sir William and the Governor being of one and the Same Interest—both Friends to the Indians, and Servants to the Same King.

"After we were Just going to break up, Jo. Pepy declared openly in the Delaware Language, which was interpreted by Pomshire, that he was very sorry that he had taken such a Mistep as to leave his English Brethren, when he should have come nearer to them.

"He said further, that he, since then, had been so excessively troubled in his mind about it, and not being able to live any longer under such Oppression and Uneasiness of mind, he at last resolved to venture his Life, and so returned with all his family to the English again. Now he begs very much to be forgiven, and surrenders himself intirely to the Mercy of the Government, to do with him as they pleased.

"He farther said, that he knew Ten or Twelve Families more which would be glad to come down again to the English, but he

did not think proper to acquaint them of his Resolution when he went himself, and so left them behind.

"Then he was told what his Honour, the Governor, had wrote concerning them, vist., that they were welcome among us, and that he expected to hear who they were, and their names; and then he would appoint for them, accordingly, a Place of Safety. In the meantime, they were to stay among us, and for their Security we will give them Two of our white Brethren to be their Guard, that none shall hurt them; and in case any white Man should come and offer to speak with them, he shall be refused, except he have an Order from our Magistrate; and in this Situation they are to remain till farther Orders from his Honour, the Governor.

"Testis: WM. EDMOMDS."

Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House were met pursuant to their adjournment, and ready to receive any thing he might have to lay before them. His Honour was pleased to inform the members that he would send a Message to the House to-morrow morning.

The Bill for continuing the Excise was then read with the Amendments, after which the Governor communicated to the Council that Part of the Proprietary Instructions to him relating to Bills of that nature, being the latter clause of the eleventh Instruction; whereupon the said Bill was amended according to that Instruction, and the Proprietor in his Letters to the Governor and Secretary, expressing his Desire that this Instruction should be laid before the Assembly, the Council advised the Governor to send a Copy of the said Instruction, with the said amendments, to the House, which follows in these Words:

"You shall not give your assent to any Law for prolonging the present Excise, or laying any other Excise, or raising any money on the Inhabitants of the said Province of Pennsylvania, unless there be an enacting Clause, that all Money arising from the said Excise or other Duties shall be disposed of only as we, or either of us, exercising the office of Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor, or in case of his Death or absence, the President of the Council and the House of Representatives, for the Time being, shall direct, and not otherwise."

The Bill Entituled "An Act for supplying the Western and Northern Indians, Friends and allies of Great Britain, with Goods at more easy Rates, supporting an Agent or Agents among them and preventing abuses in the Indian Trade," with the former amendments, were read and reconsidered, and the Council advised the Governor to send the said Bill, with the same amendments, to the House.

The Bill Entituled "An Act for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch and enlightening the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys of

the City of Philadelphia, and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants and Estates of the said City for defraying the necessary Expences thereof," was read with the amendments, referred to those gentlemen of the Council who are members of the Corporation to reconsider it, settle the amendments, and make their report at the next Council.

The Governor having received Two letters of the Thirteenth of March last, from Mr. Fox, one of his Majesty's principal Secretary's of State, the same were read and Ordered to be entered, and the following Message was thereupon drawn up by the Governor and agreed to, and the Secretary was directed to carry it to the House in the Morning:

"Gentlemen:

"His Majesty having been Pleased to Appoint the Earl of Loudon Commander-in-Chief of all his Forces in North America,, and ordered two Regiments of foot, a Train of Artillery, and a sufficient Quantity of Warlike Stores for the Service & defence of these Colonies, he has Commanded me to give his Lordship and the Troops all the Assistance in my Power; and Particularly to recommend it to you to appropriate such part of the funds already raised, or which shall be raised for the Publick Service, to be Issued and applied to the General service in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

"His Majesty, Enabled by act of Parliament, has been pleased to appoint a number of German, Swiss, and Dutch Protestants to be Officers of a Regiment which he has called the Royal American Regiment, and it being of great Importance to his Majesty's Service that Proper Encouragement be given to such Persons as may be Inclined to Inlist in the King's Troops, he has Ordered me particularly to recommend it to you to make Provision out of such funds as Already Exist, or may hereafter be raised for the King's Service, for repaying the masters of such Indented Servants as shall Engage in his Majesty's Service the money paid by the said Masters upon the Original Contract, in Proportion to the Time such Indented Servants have to serve.

"His Majesty has further Commanded me to recommend it to you to pass Effectual Laws for prohibiting all trade and Commerce with the French, and to prevent their being Supplied with Provisions; and as the Law lately passed here for an Embargo will, by the Expiration of the act for that purpose passed in the Lower Counties, end on the Seventh of July, I hope You will prepare a proper Bill for Continuing an Embargo so necessary for his Majesty's Service and the Safety of these Colonies for some time Longer.

"The Secretary will lay before you Extracts of the Secretary's of States Letter to me relating to the Matters now recommended, and

I hope you will, without delay, enter upon Consideration of them, and Comply with his Majesty's Expectations.

"The money heretofore given for the King's use will be very soon expended, and I shall in that case be under a necessity of Disbanding the troops raised for the defence of the Province, and of Destroying or abandoning the several forts erected upon our Frontiers. I must, therefore, desire you will grant such further supplies as the present situation of our affairs require.

"ROBT. H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, June 29th, 1756."

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A Letter from Secretary Fox to Governor Morris.

"WHITE HALL, 13th of March, 1756.

"Sir:

"The Earl of Loudon, whom the King has appointed Commander-in-Chief of all his forces whatsoever in North America, being prepared to set out with all Expedition, together with two Regiments of foot, a train of Artillery, & a Sufficient Quantity of Warlike Stores, which his Majesty has been pleased to order for the Publick Service in those parts, I am Commanded to signify to you the King's Pleasure that you should be ready to Give his Lordship, and the troops from England, all the Assistance in your Power on their Arrival in America, agreeable to the Orders sent you in Sir Thomas Robinson's Letter of October 26th, 1754; and you will Correspond with and apply to the Earl of Loudon on all Occasions, in the same manner as you were directed to do with the late General Braddock and Major General Shirley.

"It being of great Importance to the King's Service that all possible facilities should be granted for the Encouragement of Such Persons as may be inclined to Inlist in the King's Troops, it is his Majesty's Pleasure that you recommend it to your Assembly to make Provision out of such funds as already exist, or may hereafter be raised for the King's Service, for repaying the masters of such Indented Servants as shall engage in his majesty's Service, the Money paid by the said Masters upon the Original Contract, in Proportion to the time such Indented Servants have to serve; & you will at all times Discourage the Harbouring, concealing, or assisting such as shall desert the Service, & also use all means for discovering & apprehending such deserters. You will likewise use your best Endeavour to prevail on your assembly to appropriate such part of the funds now raised or which shall be raised for the public Service, to be Issued and applied to the General Service in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

"The King would have you recommend it in the Strongest man-

ner to your Council and assembly to pass Effectual Laws for prohibiting all trade and Commerce with the French, and for preventing the Exportation of Provisions of all Kinds to any of their Islands or Colonies.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"H. FOX."

A Letter from Secretary Fox to Governor Morris.

"WHITEHALL, 13th March, 1756.

"Sir:

"I have acquainted you in my Letter of this date with the King's having appointed the Earl of Loudon to be Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America; but as it will be some time before his Lordship or Major General Abercrombie (who is to be next in Command to him) can set out from hence, the King has directed Colonel Webb (who will follard this Letter to you) to Embark Immediately for North America, and to take upon him the Command of the Forces there till the arrival of Lord Loudon or Major General Abercrombie. You will, therefore, correspond with Colonel Webb, and give him all necessary Lights and assistance in the same manner you were directed to do to the late General Braddock.

"It having been represented that a Number of the Foreign Settlers in America might be more willing to enter in the King's Service if they were Commanded by Officers of their own Country, an Act of Parliament has been passed, of which I send you, Inclosed, a Printed Copy, enabling His Majesty to grant Commissions to a certain Number of Germain, Swiss, and Dutch Protestants, who have served as Officers or Engineers; and as they have already engaged, they will embark with all Expedition in order to assist in raising and Commanding such of the Foreign Protestants in North America, as shall be able and willing to serve with the rest of the Forces upon this Occasion; and it is the King's Pleasure that you should give any of the said Officers who may enter into your Government, all the Assistance in your Power in the Execution of this Service.

"It being of the Greatest Importance that his Majesty should in the present situation of Affairs be truly and Exactly informed of the real state of defence of all his Colonies in America, as well in relation to the Ordnance and Stores of warr which are in each Colony, respectively, as to the Forts & fortifications, and the Number of their Inhabitants, It is the King's Pleasure that you should prepare and transmit to the Earl of Loudon, or the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces for the time being, an Exact and Particular account thereof with respect to the Colony under Your

Government, in which you are to express the Present actual state & Quantity of the Cannon, Small Arms, Amunition, and other Ordnance & military Stores belonging to the said Colony, either in the Publick Magazines or in the Possession of the Militia, or other Private Persons, together with the true state of all Places, either already fortified, or which you judge forthwith necessary to be fortified, with your Opinion at large in what manner His Majesty may farther Contribute to the Security & Defence of the said Colony, & also as exact Account as you can obtain of what Number the Militia is Composed, and how armed, mustered, and trained.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"H. FOX.

"P. S.—Your Letters of Sept. 24th, Oct. 27th & 28th, Dec. 22nd, & one without date, have been received."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 30th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Governor sent the following Message to the House with the two Bills, one for continuing the Excise, the other for regulating the Indian Trade, with the Amendments as agreed to in Council on the twenty-eighth Instant, and a Copy of the Proprietary Instructions relating to the Appropriation of Publick Money:

"Gentlemen:

"The Secretary will lay before you the Bill intituled 'An Act for the Continuing 'An Act for laying an Excise on wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits,'' to which I have added a Clause: 'that the money arising thereby shall be disposed off in such a manner as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and in Case of his Death or Absence, the President of the Council and the House of Representatives shal direct and appoint;' this manner of disposing of the Public Money appears to me most Conducive to the General Interest, and you will observe by an article in the Proprietary Instructions to me, which I send you herewith, that I am restrained from passing any Bill of that nature without such an appropriating Clause.

"I have Considered the Bill Intitled, 'An Act for supplying the western and Northern Indians, and allies of Great Britain, with Goods at more easy rates, supporting an agent or agents among them, and Preventing abuses in the Indian trade,' and the amend-

June 28th 1756.

Memorandum of what Capt. Newcastle gave us.

1. The Capt. thinks he shall come in again, in abt. 20 Days, if he hath a prosperous Journey. and furthermore the Capt. desires, that if any Friend Indians come in, in his Absence, that they may be kindly received & convoy'd as far as Bethlehem with a Guard.

2. Likewise the Capt. says, if he sends in any Indians, before his Return, the Signal that we sho. receive them by is, that the foremost of them sho. have a green Bush in their Hands.

3. He desires that the Inhabitants may be inform'd of the same, and if any Indians come in the Day Time, to their Houses, with the like Signals, that they may not be molested but received like Friends

4. He likewise desires that the Capt. & Commanders in Chief may be acquainted of the Signals, that the Friend Indians is to have, along all the Frontier Forts.

5. He desires at his Return, sho. he have Women & Children with him, & he sendeth one Friend Indian at first to any Frontier-Fort, with the aforesaid Signals, that he & they may be supplied with Provisions & Horses, as he sho. think necessary for them, & to be met with a Guard of white People over the Mountains.

These Instructions were given by Capt. Newcastle to Capt. Reynolds at Fort Allen. &

a Chief of the 6 Nations

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of the 26 Sept. we had not yet discharged our

Brother Harrapsingary

[illegible] cordially thanks
for Circulating & Discharging the Command
[illegible] & Lodge [illegible] the
Fox Bailey does likewise communicate to
the rest of our Brethren Subsequently
to all the Obligations which [illegible]

[illegible] the Command Bro.

Brother

[illegible]

Brother

[illegible]

Brother Sylvester Bell [illegible]

no Objection had been taken [illegible]
[illegible] with the Civil Government of
[illegible] by the Worshipful Visiting Brethren
we have complied with every thing you required
of us, We [illegible] but we can't help thinking
[illegible] a few days with them Exemplified
Indians would contribute greatly to the speedy
recovery of [illegible] said Indians, however
we submit it entirely to your discretion.

[illegible]

Brother

Pennsylvania. 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 30th: June 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Benjamin Shoemaker, John Mifflin } Esquires

The Governor sent the following Message to the House with the Two Bills, one for continuing the Excise, the other for regulating the Indian Trade, with the Amendments as agreed to in Council on the twenty eighth Instant, and a Copy of the Proprietary Instructions, relating to the Appropriation of Publick Money.

Gentlemen.

The Secretary will lay before you the Bill intitled, an Act for the Continuing an Act for Laying an Excise on wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits to which I have added a Clause, that the money Arising thereby shall be Disposed off in such a manner as the Governor and Commander in Chief, and in Case of his Death or Absence the President of the Council and the House of Representatives shal direct and Appoint — this Manner of disposing of the Publick Money Appears to me most Conducive to the General Interest and you will Observe by an Article in the Proprietary Instructions to me which I send you herewith, that I am Restrained from Passing any Bill of that Nature without such an Appropriating Clause.

I have Considered the Bill Intitled, an Act for Supplying the Western and North-ern Indians, and Allies of Great Britain, with Goods at more Easy Rates Supporting an Agent or Agents among Them and Preventing Abuses in the Indian trade and the Amendments Heretofore made to it & am Still of Opinion that they are Just & Reasonable and I cannot therefore Recede from them.

Philadelphia June 30th: 1756

Rob:t H: Morris

The Indian Ogaghradarisha, mentioned in the former Council, having come to Town with William Lacquis, they attended the Council, and acquainted the Governor with the Business they came upon, Conrad Weiser and Thomas McKee interpreting what they said, which in Substance was as follows, that the Indians at Diahogo had applied to Sir William Johnson for a Supply of necessaries; and that he had answered them, that he was too far distant to furnish such Supply, and advised them to apply to the Governor of Pennsyl-vania, and that thereupon they came here, and desired they might be favoured with such a Supply.

Then the Letter and Indian Speech inclosed therein from Col.o Clapham

as

as entered in a former Minute, was interpreted to him by Conrad Weiser, and after all was delivered to him he declared that Col. Clapham had taken down what he said truly, except in one Article, relating to Diahogo, in which he said, that when the English should have built the Fort at Adjouquay, all the Indians would come with their Families and live there.

Some Difficulties arising about this Application for a Fort, the Land not being purchased, the Governor and Council chose to consult with Mr. Weiser, and therefore the Indian was told that an Answer would be given to this Matter to morrow.

And then the Council conferred with Mr. Weiser about it, and it appeared plain to the Council, that the Six Nations could know nothing of this Application; that it came only from some Indians at Diahogo; that the Place is not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries. They desired Mr. Weiser to give them his Sentiments of what was best to be done under these Difficulties; and Mr. Weiser, after taking some Time to consider, was of Opinion, that the Request should be communicated to the Six Nations, that it might be known in what Light they should see it, and whether they would chuse these Indians should be gratified in it.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

250.

in that Affair that may not answer ye[illegible]

Expectation of the Six Nations

we shall always be most happily
willd to answer and your Ax[illegible] y now sharpened
ready, upon that you will hold your selves
in readiness to join His Majesty's Army to act
against Crown Point.

Witness my Hand

I have now received a Belt from the
Onondaga Council which I am to keep
as a token of Friendship & Union between
the Six Nations & Onondaga will Witness of
your doing this. & may I hope I shall have
now the Pleasure of seeing you with the
whole Body of the Six Nations assembled
by Christmas (and if you and all the united
Nations could meet at Albany) and all Matters
and Differences then subsisting may be
amicably settled & Accommodated

Witness my Hand

Onondaga 28th October 1755

Brother I have given all due Attention
to your words & all the Belts & Strings, & now
return you my hearty thanks for the kind Notice
you have taken of our want of Provision &
your kind Assistance therein.

Witness my Hand

Brothers & the Six Nations all your
Confederacy & Allegiance

I have now Brethren & Countrymen Seriously to re-
-commend to you all to keep any of all
Time, but chiefly so at this time, that is
a strict Union among you all, & at all
all

Government, in which you are to express the Present actual state & Quantity of the Cannon, Small Arms, Amunition, and other Ordnance & military Stores belonging to the said Colony, either in the Publick Magazines or in the Possession of the Militia, or other Private Persons, together with the true state of all Places, either already fortified, or which you judge forthwith necessary to be fortified, with your Opinion at large in what manner His Majesty may farther Contribute to the Security & Defence of the said Colony, & also as exact Account as you can obtain of what Number the Militia is Composed, and how armed, mustered, and trained.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"H. FOX.

"P. S.—Your Letters of Sept. 24th, Oct. 27th & 28th, Dec. 22nd, & one without date, have been received."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 30th June, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Benjamin Shoemaker, John Mifflin, }

The Governor sent the following Message to the House with the two Bills, one for continuing the Excise, the other for regulating the Indian Trade, with the Amendments as agreed to in Council on the twenty-eighth Instant, and a Copy of the Proprietary Instructions relating to the Appropriation of Publick Money:

"Gentlemen:

"The Secretary will lay before you the Bill intituled 'An Act for the Continuing 'An Act for laying an Excise on wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits,'' to which I have added a Clause: 'that the money arising thereby shall be disposed off in such a manner as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and in Case of his Death or Absence, the President of the Council and the House of Representatives shal direct and appoint;' this manner of disposing of the Public Money appears to me most Conducive to the General Interest, and you will observe by an article in the Proprietary Instructions to me, which I send you herewith, that I am restrained from passing any Bill of that nature without such an appropriating Clause.

"I have Considered the Bill Intitled, 'An Act for supplying the western and Northern Indians, and allies of Great Britain, with Goods at more easy rates, supporting an agent or agents among them, and Preventing abuses in the Indian trade,' and the amend-

ments I heretofore made to it, & am Still of Opinion that they are Just & reasonable, and I cannot therefore recede from them.

"ROBERT H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, June 30th, 1756."

The Indian Ogaghradarisha mentioned in the former Council, having come to town with William Lacquis, they attended the Council, and acquainted the Governor with the Business they came upon, Conrad Weiser and Thomas Mckee interpreting what they said, which in Substance was as follows: that the Indians at Diahoga had applied to Sir William Johnson for a supply of necessaries; and that he had answered them that he was too far distant to furnish such supply, and advised them to apply to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that thereupon they came here and desired they might be favoured with such a supply.

Then the Letter and Indian Speech inclosed therein, from Col. Clapham as entered in a former Minute, was interpreted to him by Conrad Weiser; and after all was delivered to him, he declared that Col. Clapham had taken down what he said truly, except in one article, relating to Diahogo, in which he said, that when the English should have built the Fort at Adjouquay all the Indians would come with their Families and live there. Some Difficulties arising about this application for a Fort, the Land not being purchased, the Governor and Council chose to consult with Mr. Weiser, and therefore the Indian was told that an answer would be given to this Matter to-morrow.

And then the Council conferred with Mr. Weiser about it, and it appeared plain to the Council that the Six Nations could know nothing of this application; that it came only from some Indians at Diahoga, that the Place is not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries. They desired Mr. Weiser to give them his Sentiments of what was best to be done under these Difficulties, and Mr. Weiser, after taking some Time to consider, was of Opinion that the Request should be communicated to the Six Nations, that it might be known in what Light they should see it, and whether they would chuse these Indians should be gratified in it.

Memorandum of an acc.t ~~some Discourse~~
the Indian Nicodemus, ~~had with our~~
Indians in Beth., concerning what
they had heard amongst the Indians at
Diaogu before their departure from
thence, namely,

That abt 100 Indians of divers
Nations in Vab.y the Allegeny
Mountains were gone to hold a Council &
into a Body & to whom the ill disposd
ones at Diaogu were gone & In
order to join them, & then come
down from ~~Iroquois~~ Allegeny to Pennsylvania,
whither the Way was free & open,
& murder all the White People.

This moved Nicodemus & Do
Peepe, with their Families, to retire
from Diaogu, & come down to the
English, that they might not be
forced ~~killed~~, by the ~~ill disposd~~ mischievously Indians
of Diaogu, ~~when they returnd from~~ at their return from
Allegeny, to act & with them in their
wicked Purposes ag.st the ~~White~~ English.
~~People~~.

And now these Indians are
afraid that the French & Indians

attacked

+ & Jo Peepe have given

Freeman guide 1018

attach'd to their Interest, out of
divers Nations, will again
commit many Murders & Ravages
particularly in the Harvest &
ensuing Fall; a Beginning
whereof seems to be made on
the Swatotaero, by the Indians
on the West Branch of Susquehanah
or from Allegeny as they believe.

Further these Indians believe
that there will be no lasting Peace
~~est ablish'd~~ with the Allegeny
Indians & their wicked Emissaries so long as the Lands
on the Ohio continue in the
French Possession, for that these Indians
will be perpetually instigated by
the French, to do Mischief to the
English wheresoever they can.

June 30th 1756.

Conferences

held with the

Indians, at Easton

In the Months of July & November 1756;

with

Two previous Meſsages ſent by the Government to the Indians residing on Sasquehannah; and their Answers thereto.

Conferences &c.

Governor Morris, having received a Letter of the 16th. of April from the Governor of New York, informing him that he had received an Account from S.r Wm.a Johnson that the Six Nations) had sent Deputys to reprimand the Delawares for taking up the Hatchet against us, and that they were disposed to lay it down, and desist from committing any further Hostilities against us; he took the Opportunity, by three of the Six Nations Indians who happened then to be at Philadelphia, to send the Delawares and Shawanese Indians, residing on Susquehannah, the following Message, Viz:

April 26. 1756

Brethren

I have received an Account from Sir William Johnson, sent me by Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of New-York, that, immediately after the Council held at Fort Johnson, Deputies were dispatched by the six Nations to Allemingo, and that they convened the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Indians, from the several Towns on the Susquehannah, to the Number of three Hundred, to whom they delivered Messages from that Council, blaming them for taking up the Hatchet against their Brethren the English, and commanding them to lay it down immediately; and that they had hearkened to this Message, and agreed to strike no more. What I tell you is in this Letter. [Here the Governor gave Mr. Weiser Sir Charles Hardy's Letter of the 16th. of April, to interpret to them.

them. And when he had made them understand what Sir Charles Hardy had wrote, the Governor took a Belt in his Hand, and proceeded.]

Brethren

I think it necessary that the Indians at Wioming, as well Enemies as Friends, should know, that Sir Charles Hardy has sent this Account to me from Sir William Johnson; and as two of you are of the Six Nations, and one a Delaware, I think it proper that you should undertake to notify this to them; and at the same time to let them know, as from yourselves, that if they are sincerely disposed to peace, and will deliver up the English Prisoners to the Six Nations, and hearken to their advice in laying down the Hatchet, and abide by such Terms as shall be agreed on, you can venture to assure them, that tho' much Blood has been spilt, and that the English, in Resentment of this, are well prepared to avenge themselves, yet they have so great Regard for the Six Nations, that it will be in their Power to persuade the English not to prosecute the War, but to accept Fair, just and honourable Terms; and I provide you with this Belt, to deliver it to them with such a Speech.

Brethren

I speak my own sincere Inclinations, when I say I am for Peace; and not only my own, but the Sentiments of others, and particularly the earnest Desire of a Number of People, who are the Decendants of those that came over with the first Proprietor; all those are extremely desirous to interpose with the Government, to receive the Submission of the Delawares, and to overlook what is past, and establish for the future a firm and lasting Agreement, Peace and Affection between us, and have repeatedly applied to me for this purpose.

Brethren

As many Stories have been told to the Indians to our Prejudice, I desire you will undeceive them; and particularly I do Charge William Loequies to acquaint the Delawares, that those of their Tribe who live among us, have not had any Mischief done them, but are treated with our usual kindness, and are at Liberty, and live in Peace and plenty among us ---- I charge you William Loequies, to declare the Truth to the Indians, and to assure them that they have been imposed on; and relate the Care that has

been

been taken, as well by the Government of New-Jersey, as this, of all the Indians who have staid with us, and that they enjoy their Habitation, and live as happily as ever.

A String.

Brethren;

Pasanosa, and some other Shawanese, and other Indians, have not broke faith with us, but endeavoured to dissuade the Delawares from Attacking us. — When they could not succeed, they separated from them, and now live together in some place near Wioming; I would have you go to them, and let them likewise know this Account from Sir William Johnson, and assure them from me, that if they are inclined to come within the Inhabitants, you have my Orders to conduct them; or if they do not incline to come now, but at any other Time, they will, on sending me a Message, be provided with a safe Conduct; and meet with an hearty welcome.

Let them know that Scarrowady related to me what had passed between him and them; and that Oneas and David have likewise made me acquainted with what was said by them when they were last at Wioming.

Then the Governor gave them a String to give to Pasanosa, Newcastle, Jagrea, and William Loequis, returned the Governor an Answer, Viz.

That the Messages were very good, and what they approved highly, and would undertake the Journey, and deliver them faithfully; but then they must desire the Governor would make their Apology to Colonel Clapham, and tell him, that nothing but the Governor's Commands would have induced them to delay their coming to him.

The Governor promised he would; and then told them, that Mr. Spangenberg was desired to be present, having some Delaware Indians under his Care, that he might hear what was delivered to them. — He desired they would go by way of Bethlehem, and take with them one or more of the Indians there, and that Mr. Spangenberg would prepare those Indians for their Visit, and perswade

perswade some of them to accompany them to Wioming.

The Messengers returned, and on the 31st of May 1756, made the following Report, viz. That on their Arrival at Wioming, they found the Indians had left the Town, and gone up the River; they therefore proceeded to Teaogon, where they met with a great Number of Indians, and informed them they had brought a Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and desired a Meeting of all their People in that Town and near it; which being obtained in two Days, they then delivered their Message.

After which, Paxinosa, as Speaker of their Council, returned the following Answer, Viz.

Brethren, The Governor and People of Pennsylvania,

The dark Clouds overspread our Country so suddenly, that we have been all at once separated, and that dark Cloud got in between us; and as it has pleased the most High to dispel it a little, so that we can just see one another again, our Eyes are now running, with Tears, because of the melancholy Sight of seeing our Country covered with our own Blood (we mean yours and ours.) Give me Leave to wipe off the Tears from your Eyes, though at the same Time my own Eyes run with Tears in Abundance for what has passed.

Gave a String

Brethren

As you came a great Way, and through dangerous Places, where evil Spirits reign, who might have put several Things in your Way to obstruct your Business, this String serves to clear your Mind, and the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth, that you may speak freely to us.

Gave a String

Sedyuscung, a Delaware Chief, Spoke next.

Brother Onas, and the People of Pennsylvania,

We rejoice to hear from you, and that you are willing to renew the old good Understanding, and that you call to Mind the first Treaties of Friendship made by Onas our great Friend, deceased, with our Fore-Fathers, when himself and his People first came over here. We take hold of these Treaties with both our Hands, and

desire

desire you will do the same, that a good understanding and true Friendship may be re-established. Let us both take hold of these Treaties with all our Strength, we beseech you; we on our Side will certainly do it.

Gave a Belt.

Brother Onas

What you said to us we took to Heart, and it entered into our Heart; and we speak to you from our Heart, and we will deal honestly, with you in Every Respect.

Gave a String,

Brother Onas,

We desire you will look upon us with Eyes of Mercy. We are a very poor People; our Wives and Children are almost naked. We are Void of Understanding, and destitute of the Necessaries of Life. Pity us.

Gave a String

The Delawares, Memskies, and Mahickons, to Onas and the People of Pennsylvania.

Brethren,

There is a great number of our People among you, and in a Manner confined; we desire you will set them at Liberty, or rather give them a safe conduct to Wioming, where we intend to settle as on our Fire Side; there we will jointly with you kindle a Council-Fire, which shall always burn, and we will become People with you.

Gave two Belts.

Brother Onas, and all the People of Pennsylvania,

We had the Misfortune that a great and dark Cloud overspread our Country; but by our Prudence, and that of our Uncles; the Six Nations, it is now almost dispelled, and we see the Clear Heavens again. We the Delawares and Shawnese; the Mohickons, and Memskies, give you this String of Wampum, and desire you, that the Bitterness which might have gathered in this dark and unhappy Time may be removed, and that you may by this means spit it out; take or accept this as a certain Cure for that Purpose, and pass by all that is past, and think on your poor foolish Brethren with Mercy, and forget all the Evil done to you by them.

Gave several Strings of Wampum.

Brother

Brother Onas,

What our Uncles the Six Nations required of us, in your and their Behalf, by their Delegates, at Ganongo, we that live on the River Susquehannah have agreed to. We have laid aside our Hatchet, and will never make use of it any more against you or your Brethren, the English. All our Young Men have been consulted about this, and all earnestly agree to it, and we now speak in their Presence.

We must give you this Caution, not to charge them with any thing that may be done by the Ohio Indians, who are under the Influence of the French against you. We assure you, our Young Men will do no more Mischief to your People.

Gave a String.

After receiving this Report the Governor on the 8th of June 1756 sent Captain Newcastle Tagrea & some Delaware Indians again to Diahogo with the following Message.

The Governor and the People of Pennsylvania, to the Indians on Susquehannah, gathered at Diahogo.

Brethren

I return you the Thanks of this Government for the kind Reception you gave to my Messengers. This I look upon as an Act of Friendship and a Token of your good Intentions.

A String of four Rows.

Brethren

I am glad to find a good Spirit at last prevailing amongst you, and that you hearkened to my Message, and laid it to Heart; you will ever find us, your Brethren, sincerely disposed to consult and Act for your truest Interest, and in the several Matters which were or shall now be particularly promised on our Part, you may rest assured we mean punctually to perform them, and expect the same Disposition in you.

A String of four Rows.

Brethren, the Shawanese, Delawares, Menshies, and Mohickons,

As you on your Parts have confirmed the Treaties and Leagues of Amity subsisting between you and this Government, and given a Belt in Confirmation thereof, and desire the same be done on our Part; I do now, by this Belt, ratify and confirm all former Treaties and

Engagements,

engagements, and assure, that they shall be most inviolably observed as long as the Sun Shines.

Here a large Belt was given.

Brethren,

As your Confirmation of former Treaties was accompanied with Professions of Sincerity, so I make you the strongest Assurances of Truth in the Confirmation this Government has now made.

A String of four Rows.

Brethren

That you and I may have an Opportunity of making the mutual Declarations at a publick Convention, I now Kindle a Council-Fire at the House of Conrad Weiser, who is one of the Council of the Six Nations, and the publick Interpreter of the Province.

A large Belt of fourteen Rows

N. B. Mr. Weiser said it was necessary to name a particular place, But the Indians were, notwithstanding this, always at Liberty to name another; and believed, from something Captain Newcastle had dropped, the Indians would chuse the Forks of Delaware.

Brethren

Having appointed a place for us to meet in Council, I now clear the Road to this place, and remove the Logs and other Obstructions out of it, so that it may be perfectly safe for every one desirous to use it to travel to their Brethren when met in Council.

A Belt of eight Rows, and eight Strings tied to it.

Brethren,

It is offensive to see Blood spilt upon the Road used by People who have lived in Friendship together; I therefore remove all Blood out of the Road that leads to the Council-Fire.

A Belt of nine Rows.

Brethren

Your Indians who live among us go where they please, they live as we do; and enjoy their Liberty. We only hinder them from going to the Frontiers, where they might be mistaken for Enemies, and hurt or killed, and that the Indians may know the Truth of this, we send some of them along with our Messengers to Onohoga, who will declare what Treatment they have had from us. What few we have in Confinement shall be set at Liberty when the Council Meets, and

and be brought there. (A String)

Brethren,

This last is a very Important Article, and what we absolutely depend upon, That all Prisoners taken on both Sides shall be delivered up, as there can be no Sincerity on either Side where this is not done, and that in the most faithful and ample Manner, without keeping back a Single Prisoner; this Belt assures you that it shall be punctually performed by us, and we expect the same punctually on your side.

(Two Belts, the one of Seven, the other of eight Rows.

Brethren,

You have mentioned to us the Distresses you have been, and are in, for want of Necessaries; there are owing to your having given Way to the Influences of an Evil Spirit, and struck us your Brethren without any cause; and as you have brought it on your-selves; you have the less Reason to complain: But now that a good Spirit begins to shew itself in you, and you desire to meet us in Council, I shall bring with me a Sufficiency of Cloathes and Provisions to relieve those Distresses.

A String.

Brethren,

As you have laid down the Hatchet, and desire the same may be done by us, our Messenger carries with him our Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities within the Limits therein specified, of which we have informed the Six Nations.

Brethren,

Agreeable to the repeated Advice and Request of Scarroyady, and other Indians of the six Nations, then residing in this Province, I engaged to build a Fort at Shamokin, for the Protection of our Friendly Indians, their Wives and Children, and I now acquaint you with the March of the Forces, in order to effect this Useful Work, that it may give no Umbrage; the Commander having my Orders not to Act offensively.

Brethren

You are to take Notice, that nothing proposed by me is to interfere with any Invitation you may have received from Sir

William

William Johnson, or your Uncles, the Six Nations, they have acquainted me, that a great Council is to be held in the Country of the Six Nations; and those Indians at Diahogo are invited to it. I would have them by all Means give their Attendance there. You may go to either Place as you incline, for we are both in the Service of one King, and act by his Direction.

Brother Newcastle,

I have now finished what I would have you say in the Name of this Province to the Indians gathered at Diahogo. You will adapt the several Articles to the Indian Customs, retaining the Spirit and Substance of them.

At a Conference held at Easton, on Wednesday the 28th of July, 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris, Esqr, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin,
} Esquires, of the Council

Joseph Fox
John Hughes
William Edmonds
} Commissioners

Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, and 14. other Chiefs,
Conrad Weiser, Esqr Interpreter for the six Nations

John Sampshire
Joseph Peepy,
Ben,
} Interpreters for the Delawares.

A large Company, consisting of Officers of the Royal American Regiment, and of the Provincial Forces; Magistrates and Freeholders of this and the neighbouring Provinces; and about forty Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, chiefly of the People called Quakers.

The Governor acquainted the Indians he was going to Speak, and desired them to be attentive

Brethren

By a Belt which I sent by Newcastle, and the other Indian Messengers, to Diahogo, I informed the Indians there, that I had Kindled a Council Fire; by another String I invited them to it; and by a String of Wampum I cleared the Road, that they might come in Safety to us. I assured you of an heartily Welcome as soon

as

as I came here, and of my Protection; and I now, in the Name of this Govern=
=ment, again bid you welcome. As Captain Newcastle brought me no
Answer to some part of the Messages I sent last by him, I expect
to receive them by you. I hope you come prepared to Speak to us
Freely, sincerely, and openly, and desire you may do so.

A String.

To which Teadyuscung immediately answered

Last Spring you sent me a String; and as soon as I heard the good Words you sent, I was glad, and as you told us, we believe it came from your to we bet it in our hearts Hearts, and received what you said with Joy.

Brethren,

The first Messages you sent me, came in the Spring; they touched my Heart; they gave me Abundance of Joy. I return an answer to them, and waited for your Second Messages; which came after some Time, and were likewise very agreeable. By the last you acquainted me that you had kindled a Council Fire, and invited me and my People to it. We accepted the Invitation; and I came accordingly, and have staid Several Days, smoaking my Pipe with Patience, expecting to meet you here. We are ready to hear what you have to say, and not only we, but Five other Nations, in all ten Nations, are now turn=ing their Eyes this Way, and wait what will be done and said at this Meeting.

Brother,

I solemnly, and with the utmost Sincerity, declare, that tho you may think I am alone here, yet it will not be long before you will be convinced that I am here by the Appointment of ten Nations, among which are my Uncles, the Six Nations, authorized me to treat with you, and what I do they will all confirm. The Truth of this you will soon have made evident to you.

Brother,

Hearken to what I am going to say. I declare, in the most solemn Manner, that what I now relate is the Truth. Abundance of Confusion, Disorder and Distraction has arisen among the Indians, from People taking upon them to be Kings, and Persons of Authority.

In

In every Tribe of Indians, there have been such Pretenders, who have held Treaties, sometimes publick, and sometimes in the Bushes; sometimes what these People did came to be known, but frequently it remained in darkness, or at least no more was imparted to the publick than they were pleased to publish. To some they held up their Belts, but others never saw them; this bred among the Indians great Heart-burnings and Quarrels, and I can assure you, that the present Clouds do, in a great Measure, owe their Rise to this wild and irregular Way of doing Business. — The Indians, sensible of this mistake of our Ancestors, are now determined to put an End to this Multitude of Kings, and to this dark Way of proceeding; they have agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of a very few, and these shall have it no longer in their Power to huddle up and give partial Representations of what is done. I assure you, that there are only two Kings appointed to transact publick Business, of which I am one. For the future, Matters will go better on both sides; you as well as we will know who we are to deal with. We must beseech the most High to scatter the Clouds which have arisen between us, that we may settle Peace as heretofore.

A String.

Brethren, the English, and particularly the Governor of Pennsylvania You know you have invited me here; I came therefore; my Uncles, the Six Nations, will confirm what I say. In your Messages to the Indians at Diahogo you signified to us, that you heard we were in Want and Distress, which to be sure we are, and pitied us and our poor Wives and Children. We took it kindly, and as a Word that came from your Heart. Now is the Time for you to look about, and act the Part of a charitable and Wise Man. — Be therefore strong — be assured that, though I am poor, I will do my share. Whatever Kindness you do to me, or my People, shall be published to ten Indian Nations. We will not hide any Presents you shall give us; every Body shall know that we have heard your good Words. We will not do as others, and some of our Uncles, the Six Nations, have done, sneak away, and hide your Words and Presents in the Bushes, but shall publish far and near, that all may join with us. Exert yourselves now in the best Manner you can, and you will obtain your End.

Brother,

The Conclusion of my Words is no more than this; the matter in Hand is of too great Moment for one Man. I am but a Messenger from the United Nations, ~~who will receive and be pleased to hear good News~~ though I act as a Chief Man for the Delawares. I must now hear what you have to say to my People at this Council-Fire. If it be good I shall lay hold of it, and carry it to the United Nations, who will smile and be pleased to hear good News) If what you say be disagreeable, I will, notwithstanding, keep it close (here he closed his Fist) and deliver it faithfully to the United Nations, and let them, as they are my Superiors, do as they see cause.

Being asked if he had done, he said he had for the present; the main Thing, he added, is yet in my Breast, laying his Hand to his Heart, but this will depend on what Words the Governor will speak to us. Then he repeated the Delaware Word, Whish-Shicksy, the same in Mohawk Language as Jago, with great Earnestness, and in a very pathetick Tone. Mr. Weiser, who knew the Word to have a very extensive and forcible Sense, desired the Interpreter to ask him what he meant by Whish-Shicksy on this particular Occasion, and explained himself in the following Manner. Suppose you want to remove a large Log of Wood, that requires many Hands, you must take Pains to get as many together as will do the Business; if you fall short but one, though never so weak an one, all the rest are to no Purpose. Though this be in itself nothing, yet, if you cannot move the Log without it, you must spare no Pains to get it. Whish-Shicksy; be strong; look round you; enable us to engage every Indian Nation we can; put the Means into our Hands; be sure perform every Promise you have made to us; in particular do not punish Matters neither with us or other Indians; we will help you; but we are poor, and you are rich; make us strong, and we will use our Strength for you; and besides this, what you do, do quickly; the Times are dangerous, they will not admit of Delay. Whish-Shicksy; do it effectually, and do it with all possible Dispatch.

The Governor then spoke.

Brother,

I have heard with Attention all you have said. I thank you for

for the Openness with which you have declared your Sentiments; the Matters mentioned are of Importance; I have laid them to Heart; I will consider them with my Council; when I am prepared to Speak, I will let you know; I will use Dispatch, the Times being, as you justly observe, very dangerous.

At a Conference held at Easton, on Thursday the 29th of July, 1756.

Present,

The Honourable the Governor

The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners

The same Indians
The same Interpreters

The same Audience

Brethren,

I am going to speak to you on the Affair we are met about; my Speech will contain Matters of Great Moment: By this String of Wampum therefore I open your Ears, that you may give a proper Attention

Brethren

The Inhabitants of this province have ever been a peaceable People, and remarkable for their Love and constant Friendship to the Six Nations, and other Indians in Alliance with them.

When our Back Inhabitants were attacked last fall, we ~~were~~ at first, were at a loss to know from whence the Blow came and were much surprized when we were informed that it was given by our old Friends and Neighbours the Cousins of our Brethren the six Nations, we wondered at it; and the more so; as we had not, to our Knowledge, given them any just cause of Offence. — As soon as we knew this, we sent to the six Nations, and informed them of it, and desired to know, whether this Blow had been struck by their Direction, or with their Privity or Consent. And on receiving Assurances from them, that it was not done with their Consent, and that they greatly disapproved such Conduct, we made ready to revenge the Injury we had received, and ~~we wanted~~ neither Men or Arms, Ammunition, nor Strength to do it, and to take Vengeance for the Injury done us; yet, when

when we had the Hatchet in our Hands, and were prepared not only to defend ourselves, but to carry the War into the Country of those who had struck us, we sent again to the six Nations), agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between us, to acquaint them of our Intentions. They let us know they had held a grand Council, at Fort Johnson, on this Matter and that Deputies from thence were sent to summon a meeting of (Delawares and Shawanese, at Otsaningo who were returned with an Account, That their Nephews had, at their Intercession, laid down the Hatchet, and would strike the English no more. The six Nations having received these Assurances from the Delawares and Shawanese, requested us not to execute our hostile Purposes but to suspend Hostilities; declaring, that they would fully accommodate this Breach, and bring about a peace. At this Request of the six Nations, we kept our Warriors at Home, for guarding and protecting our Frontiers. I then sent Newcastle, and other Indian Messengers to you, to notify the Affairs of the six Nations, with Respect to what had been determined at Otsaningo, instructing him, in Case he found you sincerely disposed for Peace, and inclined to return to your Alliance with us, to assure you, on the Behalf of this Government, that we were willing to it, on just and Honourable Terms. Newcastle, and the other Messengers returned with your Answers, in which you acknowledged, you had been under the Influence of an Evil Spirit, but were well disposed to return to your Old Amity and Friendship, at the same time telling us know, that you was sorry for what had passed, that you was in Distress, and desired we would pity your Distresses. To shew our readiness to enter into a Treaty, and our Sincerity in what was said by Newcastle, I sent him back again to you, to let you know on the Behalf of this Government, that I had kindled a Council Fire invited all your People to it, cleared the Road, washed off the Blood, and promised, if your People would come to Council, and renew former Leagues and do what is further necessary on the Occasion, I would bring something with me to relieve your Distresses. — I thought it right to go through this Account in this particular manner, that you might know from myself what was the Subject of the Messages sent by Newcastle, and what was the Substance of the Answers I received by him.

And

And now, I suppose (as I do not see the Body of your Indians here) your People in general, did not believe Newcastle, but sent you to know if he had my Authority for the several Matters he delivered to you, and to hear them from my own Mouth. I do not blame you for this Caution, it bespeaks your Care. The Matters he was charged with being of the last concern, for the satisfaction of all your people, how wide soever they are Dispersed, I do in this publick Assembly, in the Name of the Government, and People of this Province, assure you that Captain Newcastle acted by my Authority, and in Confirmation of what I have said, and that what he delivered, was by Authority from me, I give you this Belt.

A. Bell.

Brethren,

Being now convinced out of my own Mouth, of the Sincerity of my Professions made to you by Captain Newcastle, and of the Disposition of the People of this Province, to renew the Antient Friendship that subsisted between William Penn and the Indians I desire you will report this to the Indians at Diahoga, and to the Six Nations, and to all the Indians far and near, as my Words, spoken to them in the Name, and on the Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania. I invite them all to this Council-Fire; the greater the Number that shall come, the more acceptable it will be to me. I invite and desire you will bring with you, your whole People; but then you must bring here with you also all the Prisoners you have taken during the Disturbances; I must insist on this, as an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a lasting Peace, for without it, though Peace may be made from the Teeth outward, yet while you retain our Flesh and Blood in Slavery, it cannot be expected we can be Friends with you; or that a Peace can come from our Hearts. I expect this Article of the Prisoners as a necessary Condition of Peace, and desire you will consider it as such: If in this you deal with us Sincerely, we shall Esteem you sincere in every thing else, and proceed to renew our Former Leagues and Covenants, and become again one Flesh as before. And I must remind you (as we are acting in Consort with the Six Nations) to bring some of your Uncles along with you, that they may see all that passes, and be Witnesses of the good Effects of their and our Message to you.

A Bell.

Brethren,

In Testimony of the satisfaction you have given all our People by your coming

coming to this Council-Fire, they have put into my Hands a small present for you and your young Men, which will be given you at any time you shall think proper. I have likewise given orders to the Captains of the Forts on the Frontiers, to furnish you with as much Provisions as you can carry, for the use of the People you left behind you.

Brethren

Only a few of you are now come down; this present of Goods therefore is but small; when the Body of your Nation comes here, which I expect they will; and the Prisoners are delivered up, and a firm Peace made, larger Presents will be given, and your Distresses relieved in a more ample Manner.

Brethren

Great Works require strong Hands and many; this is a good and great one; the Work of Peace; it requires strong Heads, and sound Hearts; and we desire many such may be joined together. I therefore desire your Assistance for Pennsylvania in this Matter, having great Influence with many who live far distant from us, you are esteemed, and will be heard; we therefore chuse you as Agent and Counsellor for this Province; engage in it heartily You ought to do it; you owe it to the Country in which you were born; you owe it to your Brethren the English; you owe it to your Uncles the Six Nations; you owe it to your own People over which you preside. We desire you will heartily undertake it, and use your utmost Endeavours to bring about this great and good Work we have now begun.

A large Belt

Tedyuscung answered, that he had received the Governor's Words kindly, and would, in a few Words, answer him. then taking a large Belt in his Hand, he proceeded

Brother,

At the very Time Newcastle came with your last Message, I was in Treaty with the Six Nations, and received this Authority from them. [lifting up the Belt.] This Belt denotes, that the Six Nations, by their Chiefs, have lately renewed, their Covenant Chains with us; formerly we were accounted Women, and employed only in Womens Business; but now they have made Men of us, and as such we are now come to this Treaty. Having this Authority as

as a Man to make Peace, I have it in my Hand, but have not opened it, but will soon declare it to the other Nations. This Belt holds together ten Nations; we are in the middle, between the French and English; look at it. There are but two Chiefs of the Ten Nations; they are now looking on, and their Attention is fixed, to see who are disposed really for Peace. — This Belt further denotes, that whoever will not comply with the Terms of Peace, the Ten Nations will join against him and strike him; see the Dangerous Circumstances I am in; strong Men on both Sides; Hatchets on both Sides; whoever does incline to Peace, him will I join.

Brother;

This is a good Day; whoever will make Peace, let him lay hold of this Belt, and the Nations around shall see and know it. I desire to conduct myself according to your Words, which I will perform to the utmost of my Power. I wish the same good Spirit that possessed the good old Man William Penn, who was a Friend to the Indians, may inspire the People of this Province at this Time.

Then delivered the Belt.

The Governour received it, and said, I take hold of the Belt and am pleased with what has been said; it is all very good.

Teedyuscung then explained the Belt, saying it was sent him by the Six Nations, and he accepted of it. You see, says he, a Square in the Middle, meaning the Lands of the Indians, and at the End the Figure of a Man, indicating the English; and at the other End another meaning the French; our Uncles told us, that both these coveted our Lands; but let us join together to defend our Lands against both, you shall be Partakers with us of our Lands.

Teedyuscung and his Son came and dined with the Governor; and after Dinner, some more of the Indians coming in, the Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he had something of Importance to communicate to him. The Governor then informed him, That as he was going to Council this Morning, he received a Letter from the Northern Frontiers, with very bad News, that gave him a great deal of concern. By this Letter he received advice, that some Indians had killed four of our White People at the Minisinks; this occasioned our Forces to be upon their Guard, and a Party of them fell in with three Indians, and judging them to be the Enemy Indians, one of them was killed in endeavouring to make his Escape; and then the Governor entered into the

the Particulars related in Nan Ellen's Letter. The Governour said, he did not know what Indians had done this Mischief. If the Indian who was killed was our Friend; he was sorry for it; but if our Enemy he was glad of it.

Tedyuscung said, that when he came here to Council, all the Indians thereabouts knew of it; and therefore he believed it must be the French Indians that killed our People, but that if his People were so foolish as to come on our Borders at this Time, and were killed any how, they must take the Reward of their Folly. More of these private Deaths ought to affect a public Measure, nor would this make any Alterations in his Councils.

At a Conference held at Easton, on Friday, the 30th. of July, 1756.

Present,

The Gentlemen of the Council — The same Indians.
The Commissioners. — The same Interpreters.

The same Audience

The Goods were brought, and placed on the Council Table, and were delivered to the Indians, the Governor speaking as follows.

Brethren,

I acquainted you Yesterday, that the People of Pennsylvania had put into my Hands a small present to relieve you, and your Wives and Children, from their present Distresses. I think it further necessary to inform you, that a part of this Present was given by the People called Quakers (who are the Decendants of those who first came over to this Country with your old Friend William Penn) as a particular Testimony of their Regard and Affection for the Indians and their earnest Desire to promote the good Work of Peace, in which we are now engaged.

Brethren,

This is not only their Sentiments but my own, and those of the People of this Province, who will all rejoice to see this good Work of Peace perfected; and therefore, as you have now received from us this Substantial Proof of our Disposition to relieve your Distresses, you will be the better enabled,

enabled to encourage others to return to their former Friendship with us. I say Brother, by this we give you a clear Testimony of our Readiness and good Dispositions for Peace: shew you the same Readiness, and comply with the Terms I have proposed to you.

A String.

Sadyuseang returned Thanks; and repeated his Assurances of doing all in his Power to perfect a general Peace with the Indians. — From the Council, the Governor proceeded to an Entertainment that was provided for the Indians, the Officers, and all the Company then in Town, accompanying him.

Sadyuseang, whilst at Dinner was so well pleased with his kind Reception and generous Entertainment, that he Declared, in the warmest Manner, no Endeavours of his should be wanting to bring over to the Peace, all the Indians far and near, that he could speak or send to; and repeatedly desired the Governour would publish what was done, through his and the neighbouring Provinces, and he would do the same at Home. — The Philadelphia Quakers going after Dinner to take their Leave of him, he parted with them in a very affectionate manner; but the other Part of the Company staying, he entered into a free Conversation with the Governor, wherein he related many entertaining particulars respecting his Journey to Niagara, and afterwards made a Council Speech with a String of Wampum, saying:

Brother,

You are so good, and received us so kindly, I will also give you some of that good Tobacco that the six Nations have put into my Pipe; you shall smoke of it yourselves; you will find it is good, and I will give of the same Tobacco wherever I go (meaning the Message from the Six Nations to them, to be at peace with the English) The same Thing that I have offered to you I will offer to all the Indians, and at the same time tell them, that you have smoaked of this Tobacco; but to do this requires me to be rich, and yet I am poor — It will take up a long time, as there are many Nations to send the Pipe to; but in two Months I hope to go my Rounds, and be here again with a large Number, of different Nations; I say it may be in two Months, but it may be longer, as the People live at a great Distance from one another. I assure you I will execute every thing you have desired of me, and let the Six Nations know all that has passed between us; and that I am your Agent and Counsellor in the Delaware Nation.

A String;

Brethren,

I would not have you mistake me, as if I meant that I could prevail on the Ohio Indians: I cannot tell that they will leave off doing mischief — I hope you will strengthen yourselves against them, pray make yourselves as strong as possible on that side. I must warn you likewise of another Thing; perhaps on the East Side of Susquehannah there may be mischief done by Indians in my absence but be assured it will not be by any of my People; it will be by the French Indians from Ohio, who can easily pass over Susquehannah, and do what Mischief they please: Against these, you must be sure to arm yourselves in the best Manner you can; remember I give you this Warning.

I. Stevens.

At a Conference held at Easton, on Saturday, the 31st of July, 1756.

Present,

The Honourable the Governor.

The same Members as before. Teedyuscung, Newcastle.

Conrad Weisers Esqr;

M.r Weiser having enquired of Newcastle what Messages had been received by the Delawares, at Diahoga, from the Six Nations, received the following Information, which he took down in Words that are in the literal Interpretation of what Newcastle said, Viz. "The large Belt, given by Teedyuscung, was sent to the Delawares by the Council of the Six United Nations, with a Message to the following Purport.

Cousins the Delaware Indians,

You will Remember that you are our Women; our Fore-Fathers made you so, and put a Petticoat on you, and Charged you to be true to us, and lie with no other Man; but of late you have suffered the Sting, that tied your Petticoat to be cut loose by the French, and you lay with them, and so became a common Band, in which you acted very wrong, and deserve Chastisement; but notwithstanding this, we have still an Esteem for you, and as you have thrown off the Cover of your Modesty, and become stark naked, which is a Shame for a Woman, you must be made a Man; and we

now

now give you a little Power, but it will be some time till you shall be a compleat Man; we advise you not to act as a Man yet, but be first instructed by us, and do as we bid you, and you will become a Noble Man.

Cousins,

The English and French fight for our Lands; let us be strong, and lay our Hands to it, and defend it; in the mean Time listen with your Eyes and Ears to us, and the English, our Brethren; and you will live as well as we do.

When the Governor sent to Newcastle and Tedyuscung the new Belt; not being finished, he explained the proposed Figure to them, and desired the Women might finish it on rainy Days, or resting on their Journey, which was promised.

When the Governor spoke as follows:

Brother Newcastle, and Tedyuscung,

I set an high Value upon this Belt; it is the Peace Belt which Tedyuscung delivered in Council; I very chearfully lay hold of it; & will lay it up with the Council Belts, and declare to you, I am most heartily disposed to effect the Meaning of this Belt, a speedy and honourable Peace, and a Return of the Offices of Love and Friendship between the Indians and their Brethren the English. — In Return, I give you the Belt now making, which you will consider as finished, and when Done, shew it every where, and make our Propositions and the Treatment you have met with known to your People, the Six Nations, and all your Allies. — [Here the Governor gave the new Belt, so far as it was made, and all the Wampum prepared for it, desiring, if it was not enough to complete, that they would add more.] Then taking up the two Belts, joined together, in his Hands, and addressing Newcastle and Tedyuscung, he declared them Agents for the Province, and gave them Authority to do the publick Business together. He recommended to them a mutual Confidence, Esteem and Intimacy, and wished them Success in their Negotiations.

To which they answered, That they would be mutual good Friends, and lay their Heads together, and do every thing in their Power to promote the weighty Matters entrusted to them.

Tedyuscung added, If his Memory should not serve him in every thing committed to his Charge or Things should be crooked, he would [illegible] and make them streight. What he says comes from his Heart

Heart, and not from his Lips; his Heart and ours should be one, and be true to one another; for if different Liquors are put in a Cask, and shaked, they will mix, and come out one.

The Governour said, that he had written down what Teedyuscung said on the Belt delivered by him, and will keep it in his Heart. It is very Agreable to him and the People of Pennsylvania. He will lay up the Belt in the Council-Chamber as a mark of his Friendship. As he is appointed Agent for Pennsylvania, with Captain Newcastle, he puts into his Hands all the Belts and Wampum he has here, to be made use of by him in the Course of his Negotiations, as he may judge most proper, and most for the Interest of the People of this Province.

Teedyuscung answered, That he might meet with Difficulties in Transacting the important Business committed to his charge; but as he is now one of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, he assures his Brethren, that he will exert himself faithfully, and to the utmost of his Abilities, in the Service, and if he meets with crooked Paths, he will endeavour to make them Straight.

The Governor thanked Teedyuscung and Newcastle for their undertaking to be Agents for Pennsylvania on this Occasion desired that they might unite and co-operate one with another, and consult together on the proper Measures to be entered into by them, and delivered them two Belts tied Together, as a Sign or Symbol of that Harmony and Unanimity that ought to Subsist between them.

Teedyuscung said, That he was pleased with being joined with Newcastle in the Publick Business; that he hoped Matters would be brought to a happy Issue; that he wished there might be a firm Friendship and Lasting Union between the Six Nations, the other Five Nations, and the People of Pennsylvania, and that they might be as one Man. He further said, that he had a large Family, and having a great Way to go, he had no means of carrying any more Provisions than would serve him on the Road; he therefore desired that he might be furnished with a Horse, that he might be enabled to carry necessaries for his Family. — Whereupon the Governor promised to let him have a Horse, and he promised to return him again the next Time he came down.

The Governor then taking into his Hands all the Belts, Strings and

and Bundles of new Black Wampum, gave them to Teedyuscung, and desired he would use them to the best Advantage among the Nations he should apply to.

A List of the Indians present at a Treaty, held at Easton, on the 26th of July, 1756.

Captain Newcastle, one of the Counsellors of the six Nations
Teedyuscung, alias Gideon, King of Delawares.
Tapascauzen, Counsellor,
Amos,
Kesmilas,
John Jacobs,
} Teedyuscung's three Sons.
Malchmetawchunk, his Son in Law,
John Smalling, his Grand-Son,
Christian,
William,
Josiah,
Baronet Newman, an Onondago Indian.
Weemochwee,
Mongecat,
Hachchaon,
Ben, that speaks English,
John Pumpshire
Joseph Michly
Thomas Storer
Joseph Peepy.
Nicodemus,
Zacharias,
Christian,
Machawchelly,
And sundry Women & Children.

I have carefully perused the foregoing Minutes, and do find them to give a true Account of what passed between the Governor and the Indians, in my Presence, at Easton.

Philadelphia Septem-
ber 11th, 1756.

Conrad Weiser.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, on Monday, the 8th. of November, 1756.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan,
Richard Peters,
} Esquires

Benjamin Franklin,
Joseph Fox,
William Masters,
John Hughes,
} Commissioners.

Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, Speaker of the Six Nations,
Delaware Indians,
Shawanese,
Mohiccans,
Pumpshire, a Jersey Delaware Indian Interpreter.

Colonel Weiser,
Major Parsons,
Capt. Weatherhold.
Capt. Van Etten.
Capt Reynolds
} Officers of the provincial Forces.

Lieutenant M.c Alpin, and Ensign Jeffrys, Recruiting Officers, of the Royal Americans.

& a Number of Gentlemen & Freeholders, from the several Counties, and from the City of Philadelphia.

This Morning the Governor (viz.t Mr. Weiser) with his Compliments to the Indian Chiefs, and desired to know whether he intended to speak first, and when; and the King saying it was his Duty to speak first, wished it might be this Forenoon; on which the Governor, appointed Eleven a Clock; at which time the Governor marched from his Lodging to the Place of Conference, guarded by a party of the Royal Americans in the Front, and on the Flanks, and a Detachment of Colonel Weiser's Provincials, in Sub-divisions, in the Rear, with Colours flying, Drums beating, and Musick playing; which order was always observed in going to the Place of Conference.

Teedyuscung, opened the Conferences with the following Speech,

Brother the Governor,

May it please your Excellency to hear a few Words; I will put the Governor and Gentlemen in Mind, that conferences were held here in the Summer

Summer, and what passed there is well known.

I have taken all the pains possible to execute what I then undertook, and have brought with me Several of the Different Tribes, as well Delawares as Six Nations.

I held up the Encouragements I received from the English, and spread them far and near to all the Tribes I promised to go to, as well among the Delawares as Six Nations; and I assure you, I have been true and faithful to my promises, and used all the Deligence in my power, in Testimony whereof I give these.

Four Strings.

In confirmation that I have faithfully published what was committed to my Care, Several Indians of Different Places, as well Six Nation Indians as Delawares, are came along with me, and being now Present, will put their Hands and Seals to the truth of what I say; they have acted upon what I delivered in behalf of this Government, and their Minds are intent on the good Work that is going on; some of them were here before.

In Conformity to an Antient and good Custom established among our Ancestors, I now proceed to open your Eyes and Ears and remove all Obstructions out of your Throats, that nothing may impede the Attention necessary to be used in a Matter of such Importance as is now going on.

Some bad Reports have lately been spread, which deserve to be no more minded than the Whistling of Birds; these I would remove by this Belt, and take away all bad Impressions that may have been made by them.

Gave a Belt of eight Rows.

Brother

I have done for the present, and another Time, if God Spares Life, I will begin the main Matter I came to do.

The Governor replied.

Brother.

I return you thanks for your kind Speech and likewise for the regard you shewd me in sending two of the Six Nation Indians along with Mr. Weiser to meet me. I fortunately took a Different Road, and so we missed one another; but it gave me great Satisfaction to hear by Mr. Weiser, that he and those Indians were desirous to meet me, and conduct me to Town.

Brother,

Brother,

Many Idle Reports are spread by busy and foolish People; I agree with you, that on both Sides they ought to be no more regarded than the Chirping of Birds in the Woods.

A String.

Brother;

By this Belt, I open your Eyes and Ears, and particularly the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth, that in what you have to say to this Government they may both concur, nor the Mouth utter any thing But what is first conceived in the Heart: and I Promise you openness and sincerity in every thing I shall speak.

A Belt.

The Governor said, he would be ready to hear what Teedyuscung had further to say at eleven o'Clock to-morrow Morning

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At a Conference with the Indians, on Tuesday, the 9th Day of November, 1756.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esq.r Lieutenant-Governor

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The Commissioners, Gentlemen.

Mr. Weiser, Officers,

Indians as before.

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to acquaint Teedyuscung that he was ready to hear him, and he delivered himself as follows.

Brother,

This is to notify to you that at the Treaty held here in the Summer, I promised to publish what was then delivered to me, to all the Nations I could have any Influence on; and that I have performed all I promised, and done my duty faithfully, with Respect to all those Nations, I can evidence by some of them who are come with me, and are now here, at your Pleasure, ready to hear what you have to say to us, and disposed to do every Thing in their Power, in Confirmation, of what has been or will be, transacted.

A String.

Brethren,

This Belt Signifies, that I took Notice of, and, had a due Regard to, every Thing

Thing sent by the Messengers you sent to me at Diahoga, whom I received kindly.

You may in particular remember, that you took hold of my Hand, and thereupon I came to this Place, where the Council-Fire was appointed to be kindled. When I came here I found every thing said by your Messengers true; which, on my Return, I made known, as well as every thing else that was then delivered to me, to the different Nations, Delawares and Six Nations; and as many of them as I have prevailed upon to come with me, can evidence the Truth of this.

We are all just in Mind of the ancient Leagues and Covenants made by our Fore-Fathers, and of the former Union and mutual kind Actions of our and their Ancestors; what was proposed here renewed the Remembrance of those former happy Times.

Though we are but Children in Comparison of them, and of little abillity, as you well know, yet we have picked up a few Chips, and will add them to the Fire, and hope it will grow a great Fire, and blaze high, and be seen by all the Different Indian Nations, Spectators of what we are now doing.

A Belt of Six Rows.

Brethren,

I remember what has passed in Discourse and Conversation among our old antient People, especially about Governor Penn; what he said to the Indians is fresh in our Minds and Memory, and believe it is in yours. The Indians and Governor Penn agreed well together; this We all remember, and it was not a small Matter that would then have Separated us: And now, as you fill the same Station he did in this Province, it is in your Power to act the same Part.

I am now before you just what you see me; I represent myself only to be a Boy; I am really no more. Now as Misfortunes have happened by the bad Spirit, by our Enemy, and by some of our foolish Young People, I declare unto you the Truth, that I have ever been sorry to see it thus, and, as far as I know myself, if it costs me my Life, I would make it otherwise; — As I have already proceeded a great Way, and prevailed on those who have Stept out of the Way, and on many of whom I had little or no Expectation, to enter into peaceable Measures, I now call upon you to use your Ability which is much greater than ours, to assist this good Work, to encourage it, and to confirm it to good Advantage.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Taking the Belt up again, he added, What you have said I have truly imparted to all, and what you shall now say I shall likewise hold up; I shall not put it into my Bosom, but declare it, and distribute it to all, that it may have a good Effect.

At a Council held at Easton, on Wednesday, the 10th. Day of November, 1756.

Present,

The Honorable William Denny, Esq.r Lieutenant-Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

Conrad Weiser, from Teedyuscung, acquainted the Governor, that last Night an Indian, named Lacheus, brought an Account from Fort Allen, that about Forty Indian Warriors were come to Nishamekalchon, a Creek about three Miles beyond that Fort, from Diahogo where they were informed by some Indians, who first set out with Teedyuscung to accompany him to the Treaty at Easton, that he & all his Company were cut off, and they were come to revenge his Death, in Case they should have found it true, but hearing Teedyuscung was safe, and kindly received by the English, they were glad, and would remain there. Teedyuscung being asked by Mr. Weiser, if it would not be proper to send an Invitation to them to come to the Treaty, he said it would, and desired the Governor might join with him in it; Which being approved by the Governor, Moses Tallamy, and Lieutenant Heller, were dispatched with the Message.

Conrad Weiser, was ordered to inform the Indians by Moses Tallamy, that Parties of the Enemy Indians had lately committed Murders on the Borders of this County, even since Teedyuscung's coming amongst us, but were retreated, and that the Inhabitants were determined to pursue the Murderers, and desire the Indians not to Straggle, but keep together, lest they should be mistaken for Enemy Indians.

On the 12th November 1756.

The Messenger Moses Tallamy, returned this Morning from the Indians, and reported, That in his Journey near Hayes's, about Halfway to Fort Allen he met two Indians and a Soldier coming down to see their Friends, and know what they were doing,

and

and how received; but as he told the Indians he was going up with a Message from the Governor and Teedyuscung, they were satisfied, and returned to hear it: That he came to the Indians at nine o'Clock Yesterday Forenoon, and delivered his Message; after which they were in Council till three in the Afternoon, and then gave him an Answer to the following Effect:

That they thanked the Governor for the Kind Notice he had taken of them; and for his Invitation to come to the Treaty, but as it was agreed between Teedyuscung and them that they should come no farther than the Place where they were, and that the Goods, in case of Success, were to be brought and divided at Fort-Allen, they intended to stay whilst the Treaty continued; they were glad to hear the Indians were treated like Friends, and that a Peace was likely to be made, and if it should be so, they should all heartily rejoice, and would agree to and confirm, every thing Teedyuscung should do." — Tattamy told the Governor, that he likewise informed them of the Murders lately committed, desiring them to be cautious of Straggling, or going at a great distance; for which Notice they were thankful, and promised to keep their Indians together; and if they saw any Tracts of Indians going towards this Province, to give immediate Notice of it to the Governor.

The Messenger being asked if those Indians had empowered Teedyuscung to Transact Business for them at the Treaty, he answered, that they said, in express Terms, they had given him their Authority, and if any good should be done (meaning if a firm Peace should be concluded) not only they, but all the Indians at Diahoga, and many more different Tribes, or Towns, would be exceedingly pleased with it, and would confirm it.

At a Conference with the Indians, on Friday, the 12th of November, 1756. P. M.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esq.r Lieutenant-Governor.

William Logan
Richard Peters } Esquires.

The same Commissioners, Officers,
Gentlemen, Indians as before,

The Governor Spoke as follows

Brother,

I am going to give you an Answer to what was said by you at our last Meeting,

Meeting; and would have done it sooner, if I had not expected to have seen more of our Indian Brethren here; I shall use the utmost sincerity on my Part, and Desire you will hearken attentively.

A String.

Brother,

I observe what you have said, in regard to your faithful Performance of all the Matters given you in Charge by this Government when you were last here, and do heartily thank you for the Diligent Care you have taken to make known to all the Indian Nations our good Dispositions for Peace, and for inviting them to come to this Council-Fire, and for the further Assurances you make in Behalf of those present, and of many more who are absent, even some of whom you had little Expectations of. That all will be done in their and your Power to bring the same to a happy Issue.

A Belt.

Brother,

You have done well to consider the ancient Leagues subsisting between you and this Government from its very first beginning. I am pleased to hear you express yourself so affectionately in Favour of the first Proprietor; he very well deserves it at the Hands of all the Indians; he was always just and kind to them, and he gave it in Charge to his Governors, and to his Children, the present Proprietaries, to treat them, as he did, with the utmost Affection, and to do them all manner of Good Offices; which has always been done by them; as far as is come to my Knowledge.

As to myself, after the present Proprietaries had appointed me to this Government, they recommended the Care of the Indians to me in a very particular Manner; and I assure you, I shall be ready on all Occasions to do the Indians every Service in my Power, and most heartily Assist in bringing about a lasting and durable Peace.

I throw a large Log into the Council-Fire, that it may blaze up to the Heavens, and spread the Blessings of Peace far and wide, this Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brother Tecoyuscung,

What I am now going to say to you should have been mentioned some Time ago. I now desire your strict Attention to it.

You was pleased to tell me the other Day, that the League of Friendship made by your Fore-Fathers was as yet fresh in your Memory;

you

you said that it was made so strong that a small String would not easily break it. As we are now met together, at a Council-Fire kindled by us both, and have promised on both sides to be free and open to one another; I must ask you, how that League of Friendship came to be broken?

Have we, the Governor or People of Pennsylvania, done you any kind of Injury? If you think we have, you should be honest, and tell us your Hearts. You should have made complaints before you struck us. for so it was agreed in our Ancient League. However, now the Great Spirit has thus happily brought us once more together, Speak your mind plainly on this Head, and tell us if you have any just Cause of Complaint; what it is, that I may obtain a full Answer to this Point, I give this Belt.

A Belt.

*Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and desired Time to consider till To-morrow, and he would give an answer at such Time as the Governor would be pleased to appoint.

The Governor desired he would take full Time to consider it, as it was a Matter of Consequence, and let him know when he was ready; and desired at the same Time he would offer what he had further to say on any other Matter.

At a Conference held on Saturday, November, 13. 1756.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny, Esq.r Lieutenant-Governor.

William Logan, Esquires.
Richard Peters,

The same Commissioners, Officers, Gentlemen, Indians, as before

Teedyuscung spoke as follows, laying before him the several Strings and Belts given him Yesterday by the Governor.

Brother,

I Remember Yesterday by these Strings that you would have had a Conference sooner, had you not expected that the Indians who were invited would have come to this Council. I thank you for the kind things you have Spoke, and for reminding me of what passed in former times. I will endeavour to tell you the Truth from the bottom of my Heart, and hope you will have Patience to hear me; all I shall deliver shall be according to the Authority I have received, as those who are

*

now

now with me will Witness. — Gave three Strings of Black & White Wampum.

Brother

The Times are not now as they were in the Days of our Grand-Fathers; then it was Peace, but now War and Distress; I am sorry for what has happened, and I now take and wipe the Tears from your Eyes, as there is great Reason for Mourning. This I not only ~~do on my~~ own Part, but on the Part of the Six Nations, who will put their Seal to it. — I take away the Blood from your Bodies, with which they are Sprinkled: I clear the Ground, and the Leaves, that you may sit down with quietness: — I clear your Eyes, that when you see the Day-light you may enjoy it. — I declare this not only for the Indians I represent, but for the Six Nations, who, with them, make up Ten in all, which have with us put their Hands to these Words. Gave a Belt of nine Rows *

Brother,

Now I have healed the Wound, our Case is like that of two Brothers, when one has been sick, and has recovered his Health, it is usual for the other to be glad; just so it is with me now. Your wound is cured; — I am glad to see you Face to Face, as it has pleased the good Spirit to bring us together. I also remember every thing you have said; and as to what I have said, or still have to say, the other Nations will Confirm. — Gave a Belt of eleven Rows.

Brother,

I am now going to tell you Something in a few Words, in Answer to your Request last Night, that I should give you a true Account how I came to strike you.

In the Beginning of the Confusion and War that happened the Fall before this, I lived in the Middle of the Road leading from the Six Nations to Philadelphia, where I was ordered by my Uncles to sit down; and there I sat in profound Peace, under no apprehension of Danger; and when I looked towards Philadelphia, I saw my Brother the Governor, and nothing but Peace and Friendship; and when I looked the other way towards my Uncles the Six Nations, every thing was also Peace there; so it was with me, in all at once a Man, whose Name is called Charles Broadhead, an Inhabitant of this Province, came to me at Wioming, and told me, as if he had such a Message from the Governor, that I had struck my Brethren the English, which I denied over and over; and when I could not prevail with

* Brother! Now I have done wiping your Eyes and Bodies, and cleaning the Ground where you sit, I will also heal your Wounds, and clear the Top, but at the Bottom; I will apply to them the good Plaister, which the Great Creator has made for them Purposes. I pray I may have the Wounds as well and sure Cured, as he cures; so this Belt of 8 Rows.

with him to believe me, I took two Handfuls of Wampum, and desired him to go down with them to the Governour, and assure him it was not I who struck the English. I also desired the Governor to let me know what further Measures I should take, to satisfy himself and my Brethren the English of the Truth of this. — I also desired, by the same Messenger, that the Governor would take all the prudent Methods he could, to relate this to Colonel Johnson, and to my Uncles the Six Nations, as I was under a good Deal of Concern that this Charge was laid against me. — There were two Kings Jerseymen Besides those who joined with me in the Message; and I likewise desired the Governor to send me word what to do, for which I waited till I was out of Patience, and obliged to flee, and leave my Inheritance on that Account.

Gave a String.

Brother,

According to your other Question or Request last Night, to know of me why I struck you, without first giving you a reason for it; I will tell you the Truth, why I have unfortunately struck you. I say, Brother, I will tell you the very Truth, in Answer to your Question. I never knew any of our ancient Kings ever to have this in their Minds, I now tell you that it came from a great King, at least I think so: The King of England, and of France, have settled or wrought this Land, so as to coop us up, as if in a Pen.

Our foolish and Ignorant young Men, when they saw the proceeding of this Enemy, and the Things that were told them, believed them, and were perswaded by this false-hearted King to strike our Brethren the English. — According to your desire, I will now tell you the Truth with an honest Heart, as far as is in my Power. After this unfortunate Management once prevailed, it is easy for all you English, if you look into your Hearts, to find the Cause why this Blow came harder upon you than it would have otherwise done; — but this is not the principal Cause; Some Things that have passed in former Times, both in this and other Governments, were not well pleasing to the Indians, indeed they thought them wrong; but as I said before, they were not the principal Cause. Being asked in what other Governments, he answered in the Provinces of New Jersey.

Now Brother, I have told you the Truth, as you desired me:

and

and also the Uneasiness of my Mind, because I verily believe it was our Duty to go to the very Bottom, be it as bad as it will, and that it is necessery we should both open our whole Minds to one Another, that we may agree to heal the Wound.

Gave a Belt of twelve Rows.

Brother,

When I was here at the last Treaty, I did according to what I promised. I took the Belt I received from this Government, and held it up to all the Nations I undertook to go to, and took them all by the Hand (meaning I invited them all to come to the Council-Fire.) One of the Delaware Nations, meaning the Minisink Indians, now about Fort-Allen, gave me this Belt, saying, he was glad to hear what I said, and laid hold of the same Hand, meaning, he accepted the Invitation; but said he would only go Part of the Way, no further than to a certain Place, and there he would stay, but that I might proceed, for he would agree to whatever I did, being led by the same Hand, and giving me Authority to Act for him at this Council.

Then delivered the Belt, often Rows, given him by those Indians, who he said were Minisinks.

Brother,

By this String, I also let you know, that I would not have you think I have finished every Thing at this Meeting, though what I have now done is of great Moment; if we are spared till another Day, that is, until next Spring, I will let you know something further in another Meeting, for you must be sensible we cannot at one Time finish a Thing of so great Moment. In the Mean time I will use my faithful Endeavours to accomplish every Thing, for the Good of both of us.

Gave a String.

Then, pausing a while, he said he had forgot something, and taken up the String again, he proceeded.

I will let you know fully and freely my Mind, and what is my Determination to do. — When I return into my Country, I will look about me, I will see and hear for you. — If I hear of any Enemy going towards you, I will send a Suitable Messenger to give you Notice, though it should be at midnight. I will also take every prudent Measure to prevent any Danger that may befal you; perhaps, If the Enemy be but few, I may not come to know of it, but if the number be great, I shall be

be the lickliet to know it. However, be they more or less, I will let you know it.

(Then laid down the String) again.

Then the Governor desired of Tedyuscung, as he had mentioned Grievances received by the Indians from this and other Governments, to let him know what they were, and to speak his Mind freely and fully without any reserve; upon which Tedyuscung, spoke as follows.

Brother,

You have not so much Knowledge of things done in this Country as others who have lived longer in it, being but lately come among us. — I have not far to go for an Instance. This very Ground that is under me (Striking it with his foot) was my Land and Inheritance, and is taken from me by Fraud; When I say this Ground, I mean all the Land lying between Tohiccon Creek and Wioming, on the River Sasquehannah. I have not only been served so in this Government; but the same Thing has been done to me as to several Tracts in New-Jersey, over the River. When I have sold Lands fairly, I look upon them to be really sold. — A Bargain is a Bargain, though I have sometimes had nothing for the Lands, I have sold but broken Pipes or such Trifles, yet when I have sold them, though for such Trifles, I look upon the Bargains to be good: Yet I think I should not be ill used on this Account by those very People who have had such an Advantage in their Purchases, nor be called a fool for it. Indians are not such Fools as to bear this in their Minds. — The Proprietaries, who have purchased their Lands from us Cheap, have sold them too dear to poor People, and the Indians have suffered for it. — It would have been more prudent for the Proprietaries to have sold the Lands cheaper, and have given it in Charge to those who bought from them, to use the Indians with Kindness on that Account.

Now, Brother, hear me; supposing you had a Pipe in your Mouth, Smoaking, of little Value; I come and take it from you; by and by, when you see me again, you remember it and take a Revenge: I had forgot and Wonder at the Cause, and ask you, Brother, Why you have done so? This makes me remember the Injury I did you, and more careful for the future. Now, although you have purchased our Lands from our Fore-fathers on so reasonable Terms, yet now at length you will not allow us to cut a little Wood to make a Fire; nay, hinder us from Hunting, the only Means left us of getting our Livelihood.

Now

Now, Brother, I am pleased you asked me this Question, having thereby given me an Opportunity of speaking my Mind freely as to any Uneasiness I was under: — You are wise enough to see these Things, and to provide a remedy for them.

Then Teedyuscung produced a Receipt from William Parsons, for a Bundle of Deer Skins he had sent from Fort Allen as a present to Governor Morris, and desired Mr Peters to let him know if he had received them for the Governor, which he said he had

He then asked Mr Peters what was done with the Memorandum he gave to Governor Morris when he was in Philadelphia in April, 1755. containing a Claim to a small Pine Tract in New-Jersey; to which Mr Peters said, that Governor Morris had promised to enquire into the Matter, and the Memorandum would be returned to him at any Time, with Governor Morris's Report on it.

The Governor then asked him, what he meant by Fraud, having said his Lands were taken from him by Fraud, what it meant?

To which Teedyuscung replied — When one man had formerly Liberty to purchase Lands, and he took the Deed from the Indians for it, and then dies; after his Death the Children forge a Deed like the true one, with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby take Lands from the Indians which they never Sold — this is Fraud.

Also, when one King has Land beyond the River, and another King has Land on this Side, both bounded by Rivers Mountains and Springs, which cannot be moved, and the Proprietaries, greedy to Purchase Lands, buy of one King what belongs to the other — this likewise is Fraud.

The Governor then asked Teedyuscung, whether he ever had been used in that Manner?

He answered, Yes; — I have been served so in this Province: All the Land extending from Tohiccon, over the Great-Mountain to Wioming, has been taken from me by Fraud, for when I had agreed to sell the Land to the old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got it run by a straight Course by the Compass, and by that Means took in double the Quantity — intended to be Sold.

Brother,

As you have desired me to be particular, I have told you the Truth,

and

have opened my Mind fully. I did not intend to speak thus, but I have done it at this Time, at your Request, not that I desire you should now purchase these Lands, but that you should look into your own Hearts, and consider what is right, and that do.

The Governor thanked him for the Freedom and Openness he had used with him, and told him, when he was ready to speak to him, he would let him know it.)

At a Conference held on Monday, November 15. 1756

PRESENT,

The Honourable William Denny, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor

William Logan, } Esquires
Richard Peters. }

The Commissioners, Officers,
Gentlemen, & Indians, as before.

The Governor spoke as follows.

Brother,

You expressed your Concern for what had happened, wiped the Tears from our Eyes, and the Blood from our Bodies, and having made clean the Council Seat, I heartily thank you for it. I do likewise wipe the Tears from your Eyes; I wash away the Blood from your Bodies, and from the Council Seat, that there may not remain the least Defilement.

A Belt.

Brother,

I make you my Acknowledgements for your having searched our Wounds to the Bottom, and the good Remedies you have applied for their Cure, and I pray the great Creator may bless our mutual endeavours, that they may be so effectually healed as not to leave behind them the least Scar, or ever break out again, whilst the Rivers run, or the Sun and Moon give light to the Earth.

A Belt.

Brother,

As to what you say of the Message delivered to you at Wyoming, by Charles Broadhead, the Governor did not send him, and I could have wished you had sent some of your own People to one so weighty an Occasion; and for the Future, I must caution you not to hearken to any Message as from

from this Government, unless the persons Charged with them are known to be publick Officers, usually employed for such purposes, and the Pa-pers they produce are Sealed with the Seal of the Government.

A String.

Brother

I thank you for the openness with which you have expressed yourselves as to the Cause why you struck us. The French practise every Artifice they are Masters of to deceive the Indians, and I am Sorry your Young Men should have been so Foolish as to have hearkned to them. I hope they have sufficiently seen their Errors, and will not hereafter suffer themselves to be so deluded by that deceitful People.

A String.

The Governor taking the Belt given by the Menisink Indians, repeated what Teedyuscung said on it, and then answered it.

Brother,

As I conceive this Belt to be your Authority for acting at this Council-Fire, in Behalf of the Menisink Indians, who only came part of the Way, I will keep it, and put it into the Council Bag, being glad to hear they have put their Hand to the Belt I sent, though I should have been better pleased to have seen them here.

Brother;

You give me Hopes of another Visit. Assure yourself it will always give me Pleasure to receive you, and any other of our Indian Friends with you. Your kind Offer of giving me timely Notice of the Approach of an Enemy, is an incontestable Proof of the Warmth of your Heart for me; and whatever Persons are sent with Intelli-gence of this Sort, shall be handsomely rewarded. I expect and desire you will give the same Intelligence to any other Governor whose Country you apprehend to be in Danger, as all the En-glish are of the same Flesh and Blood, and Subjects of the same King.

and as you have so freely offered it, I shall expect an entire Dependance upon you

Gave a large String.

Brother,

I am very glad you have been as good as your Word in coming down to the Council-Fire, which was Kindled on this particular Occasion. I believe you have used your best

Endeavours,

Endeavours, with great faithfulness, to effect every thing you undertook. I heartily agree to the Peace as you have proposed it, provided all the English Colonies be included in it. But we cannot agree to make peace for this Government alone, and leave you at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the neighbouring Colonies; for we, the English are all Subjects of one King, and must, for the future, Be all at Peace, or all at War, with other Nations at the same time.

A Belt.

Brother,

You may remember it was Stipulated in the Conferences held last Summer, that all the Prisoners you had taken should be brought to this Council-Fire, and there delivered up; and as you have only delivered up Five Prisoners, and I am sure many more have been taken, I desire to know why they have not been brought; they are our own Flesh and Blood, and we cannot be easy whilst they are kept in Captivity.

A String.

Brother,

You have opened your Heart, and shewn us the Reasons you thought you had for differing with us: you have done well in speaking so plainly on that Head; but you should have made your Complaint to us before you lifted your Hand to Strike, and that might have prevented the Mischief. When the great Creator made Man, he gave him a Tongue to complain of wrongs, two Ears to hear a Brothers Complaints, and two Hands to do him Justice, by removing the Cause. All these were made before the Hatchet, and should be first used. Had the Man, in your Comparison, whose Pipe was taken from him, said, Brother, you took my Pipe from me at such a time, and I must have Satisfaction; his Brother might have answered, I did not think you valued a Pipe so much, do not let us differ about a small Matter, here, Brother, take two of mine. That this Method, agreeable to our ancient Treaties, may be remembered, and complaints always made by you to us, or by us to you, in a publick Manner, and Justice demanded before we Strike, I give you this

String.

Brother,

I am but lately come among you, the Grievances you mention are of old Date. If former Indian Kings have, as you say, sometimes Sold more Land than they had a Right to sell, in so doing they injured us,

and

and we, as well as you, have cause to complain of them. — But sometimes though they sold no more than their own, they sold it Savily, and it was honestly paid for by the English; yet when the Indian Children grow up, they may forget that their Fathers sold the Lands, and devided the Goods; and some Evil Spirit, or bad Man, that loves to make Mischief, may tell them, the Lands is still yours; your Fathers never Sold it; the Writings are False. Moreover many People both English and Indians, concerned in the former purchases of Lands, are now dead; and as you do not understand Writings and Records it may be hard for me to satisfy you of the Truth, though my Predecessors dealt ever so uprightly; therefore, to shew our sincere Desire to heal the Breaches Differences, and live in Eternal Peace with you our Brethren, tell me what will Satisfy you for the Injustice you suppose has been done you in the purchase of Lands in this Province; and if it be in my Power, you shall have immediate Satisfaction, whether it be justly due to you or not. The good People of this Province are ready & willing to open their Hands, and help me by contributing freely to this good Work.—

Or if you're not impowered to receive such Satisfaction at this Time, or have not convenience to carry away the Goods that may be given you on that Account, then I will lodge the Goods in such Hands as you shall appoint, till you bring to our next meeting your Old Men of the Several Nations, who may have a Right to a Share in the Division of those Goods, where they shall be ready to be delivered to them and you. This may be done at a Council-Fire, to be rekindled at Philadelphia for you and us, or here, as you shall chuse, when we expect, and insist, that you bring down all the Captives that still remain in your Country.

And as you mention Grievances from the Neighbouring Governments, I make no Doubt, but on proper Application, you will have the utmost Justice done you; and If I can be of any service to you in making this Application, it will give me great Pleasure. In Testimony whereof, I give you this

Belt.

Brother

You told us last Summer, that formerly there were many Indian Chiefs who made Treaties; some in one Place, and some in another, from whence Misunderstandings had often arose. — It was so formerly with

with the English Governments, each made War or Peace, with the Indians for itself. They were not united in these great Affairs, as Subjects of the same King ought to be, and so were much weaker. — Our wise King has now ordered things better, and put all Indian affairs under one General Direction. — I shall send a full Account of all that has passed between this Goverment and the Indians, in this present Occasion, to Sir William Johnson, to whom His Majesty has been pleased to commit the General Management of Indian Affairs, for his Approbation and Ratification; and as this Gentleman, in Quality of his King's General Agent in this part of America, has in Conjunction with your Uncles the Six Nations, and all the Allies, kindled a general Council Fire at his House, on the Mohawks River, I must insist upon it, that Tedyuscung and a Deputation of your Chief Men, shall go to this Council-Fire, and there Communicate every thing to obtain confirmation, and take Advice as to your future Conduct, that there may be a perfect Union both of Council and Measures, as well on the Part of all the Indians, as others His Majesty's Subjects, without which this great Work of Peace will never be brought to its just Perfection.

I Belt.

Brother,

The good People of this Province, affected with the Distresses which their Brethren the Indians must needs suffer in this Severe Season, for want of Cloaths and other Necessaries, have furnished me with a Quantity of Goods, to the Value of four Hundred Pounds, to supply their Wants; a large part of them is given by the People called Quakers, who are the Descendants of those who came over with William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their regard and affection for the Indians, and their Earnest Desire to promote this good Work of Peace.

Goods given at the Expence of the Province

3 Pieces of Blankets,
1 Piece of match coat,
1 Piece of plain White Half Thicks,
1 Piece of nap. Dillo.
1 Piece of Purple Dillo.
1 Piece of Stroud
1 Piece of Calicoe,
100 large Fish-Hooks,
6 Doz. of Tobacco Tongs,
6 Gross of Morris Rolls,
5 lb. of Vermillion
18 Tin Kettles,
20 Shirts,
6 Hats.

1 Gross of Scarlet Garters,
3 Pieces of Ribbons,
3 Dozen of Taylors Shears,
6 Dozen of Cutlor Knives
6 ℔ of White & Black Beads,
1 Gross of Womens Thimbles,
1 Gross of Mens Ditto,
1000 Fish-Hooks.
100 Large - Ditto.
6 Coals
2 Gross of Awl Blades
100 ℔ of Powder,
200 ℔ of Lead.
1 Piece of Black Stroud,
2 Pieces of Bandanoe Handkerchiefs
1 Piece of Blue Stroud, was alsogiven among the 5 Mohawks and two Shawanese, & one Shirt to each

Goods given at the Expence of the People called Quakers.

2 Pieces of Striped Blankets,
5 Pieces of Matchcoat,
2 Pieces of Stroud,
1 Piece of purple Half Thicks,
2 Dozen of Worsted Caps,
2 Pieces of Painted Calicoe,
1 Piece of Striped Calimancoe,
4 Pieces of Flowered Silk Handkerchiefs
40 Skein of Yarn Mittens,
1 Gross of Thimbles,
5 Skeins, about 6 ℔ Thread,
3000 Needles,
2 Pieces of Ribbon,
24 Small Brass Kettles,
8 Tin Kettles.
20 White Shirts,
10 Green Strouds Coats,
16 Hats,
2 Gross of Bed Lacing,
1 Gross of Garlering
200 ℔ Tobacco,
3 Gross of Pipes
48 Weeding Hoes, for Indian Corn,
6 ℔ Small Beads,
6 ℔ Barley Corn Ditto
3 Dozen of small looking Glasses,
12 Silver Medals of King George,
6000 Black & white Wampum
A Horse, Saddle, and Bridle. ——

At a Conference held at Easton, November 16th 1756.

Present, The Honourable the Governor.
William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

The same Commissioners
Gentlemen,
Officers
Indians as before.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung, that he was ready to hear him
Then Teedyuscung, taking a String of Wampum, Spake in these Words.

Brother,

I desire, you will hear me a few Words with Patience. You may remember I often desired you to endeavour to apprehend me aright, when I am speaking of Matters of Importance.

Brother

Brother,

Hear me with Patience; I am going to use a Comparison, in order to represent to you the better what we ought to do.

When you chuse a Spot of Ground for Planting, you first prepare the Ground, then you put the Seed into the Earth; but if you don't take Pains afterwards, you will not obtain Fruit. — So I instance, in the Indian Corn, which is mine (meaning a Native Plant of this Country) I, as is Customary, put seven Grains in one Hill, yet, without further Cares, it will come to nothing, tho' the Ground be good: tho' at the Beginning I take prudent Steps, yet if I neglect it afterwards, tho' it may grow up to Stalks and Leaves, and there may be the appearance of Ears, there will only be Leaves and Stalks. — So like manner, in the present Business, tho' we have begun well, yet if we hereafter use not prudent Means, we shall not have Success answerable to our Expectations. — God, that is above above, hath furnished us both with Powers and Abilities. — As for my own part, I must confess, to my Shame, I have not made such Improvements of the Power given me as I ought; but as I look on you to be more highly favoured from above than I am, I would desire you, that we would join our Endeavours to promote the good Work; and that the Causes of our Uneasiness, begun in the Times of our fore fathers, may be removed; and if you look into your Hearts, and Act according to the Abilities given you, you will know the Grounds of our uneasiness in some Measure from what I said before, in the Comparison of the Fire; that tho I was but a Boy, yet I would according to my Abilities bring a few Chips; So with Regard to the Corn, I can do but little, you may a great deal; therefore let all of us, Men, Women and Children, assist in pulling up the Weeds, that nothing may hinder the Corn from Growing to Perfection. (When) this is done, tho' we may not live to enjoy the Fruit ourselves, yet we shall remember, our Children may live and enjoy the Blessings of this good Fruit, and it is our Duty to act for their Good.

(Silvius.)

Brother,

I desire you will attend to these few Words, and I will, with all Diligence, endeavour to tell you the Truth; the great Log you mentioned, when kindled will make a great Flame; but it will not kindle of it self, nor continue flaming, unless there be Air and Leaves, as well as Coals to make it kindle. I desire ~~you~~ ~~may~~ ~~prize~~ our utmost endeavours to make it kindle, Though what I have told you may relate to Matters disagreeable to you, yet

yet if we exert ourselves, and Act according to the Abilities given from above the Event will be agreeable, and pleasing to ourselves, and of Service to our Children.

Brother,

Take pains therefore, and though you are a Governor, do not put off these Things, from Time to Time, as our dear fathers did.

The Interpreter was desired to tell, in other Words, what was the Meaning of what was said in the two last Articles; and having requested Leave of Recapitulating, he said, he alluded to the Beginning of the War; the Quarrels between the King of France, and the King of England, and their People on both Sides, and that their young Men were deluded by the French; this was the first and principal Cause, tho' other Things helped to make the Blow.

A String.

Brother,

I will now in a few Words, according to my Abilities give you an Answer. You desired me to acquaint you what was the Grounds of my uneasiness were, and I complied, tho' it was not the main Thing which I came about. But when you put me in mind, I was pleased, for before I thought it not proper to mention it in these difficult Times, it was not the Cause of the Stroke, tho' it was the Foundation of our Uneasiness. Now Brother, in Answer to your Question, what will satisfy us? It is not usual nor Reasonable, nor can I tell you what the Damage is, and adjust, as in a Ballance, the true Value at that time and these Times; formerly it might be Lighter, but being delayed it is now the Heavier; the Interest is to be added. Besides there are many more concerned in this Matter, not now present; and tho' many have suffered are now in the Graves, yet their Descendants feel the Weight, and the more now for the time they have waited.

Also, Brother, I require you would throw down the Fence that confines some of my Brethren and Relations in the Jerseys, that they may, if they see cause, come and see their Relations. I do not want to Compel any of them to come, or to stay against their Will. If they are inclined to stay and live among the English, I am quite willing they should come back again; but I want they should come and see me, that thereby I may convince their Relations, and the other Nations afar off, that I am not willing treating with, that they are not Servants, but a free People.

J

I do not request that all Men, Women and Children should come; but some, or as many as may be sufficient to convince other Nations that they are not confined, but have Liberty as well as we: in particular, one called Shikellimy, he has a Wife and Relations among us; to my Grief I heard he was carried to Canada, and there confined with some others, and put to Death; but I understand the Account of his Death is false. I desire he may have Liberty to come and see his Relations. I also request that you would apply to the Governor on the other Side the River (viz. of the Senecas) and to use your utmost Endeavours with him, that he would give them Leave to come, and that they may come under your Protection, be they more or less, in the great Road to us opened by this Treaty.

But though you should not do this, yet I will use my utmost Endeavours to bring you down your Prisoners, there are only two in my Power. You may hear otherwise, but I declare I have no more in my Power. There are more in the Possession of others, and these, with your Assistance, I may be able to bring down; and I will endeavour to gather and scrape in as many as I can, but I shall want your help to do it.

Brother,

I have to request you, that you would give Liberty to all Persons & Friends to search into these Matters, as we are all Children of the same High, we should endeavour, to assist and make use of one another, and not only so, but from what I have heard, I believe there is a future State besides this Flesh; now I endeavour to act on both these Principles, and will, according to what I have promised, of the Great Spirit Spare my Life, come next Spring, with as great a Force of Indians as I can get, to your Satisfaction.

A String.

Brother,

By this String now delivered, and lying before you, I assure you I have Spoken on all Matters the best I could, according to my Mean Capacity and Abilities. I shall depend on my Interpreter, who I believe is an honest Man, but I think it prudent, in order to prevent Misunderstandings, that I should be furnished with a Copy of what is done, as well in the Conferences held here last Summer as at this Time; for though I am not able to read, yet others may; it will be a great Satisfaction to have it in my Power to shew to others what was passed between this Government and me: What is committed to Writing will not easily

be

be Lost, and will be of great Use to all, and Better regarded; and I would have the Names and Seals of all that have been concerned in Transacting this Business put to it. I do not desire a Copy now, but that it may be ready for me when I come again. — The Interpreter, Peemyshire, informed the Governor, that what Teedyuscung was going to say was not Material, or of much Importance, as it related to himself; adding, though he might be considered as a Simple Man, yet throughout all this Affair he had acted uprightly and honestly.

Brother

I will Speak in Favour of the Interpreter, he acted as such in Governor Morris's Time as well as yours, and I am pleased with his Conduct on both Occasions. — If we should have any further Business to transact, I desire he may be employed. — You know he lives in another Province, and is on that Account at some Expence; reward him well for his Services, and do it well for Value; but I shall leave it to you.

Brother.

I have something, though of no great Consequence, yet to mention. I am in Low Circumstances, and have not Things Suitable; I wish I had — however, I have fifteen Deer Skins, which, as I see you love to have your Hands covered, I present you, to make Gloves of, or for any other Use you shall think proper. Eighty five large Ones were brought at first, but on our Journey from Diahogo to Wioming, Some of the Indians with me were so discouraged by Alarms, that they returned home, and took with them all But the fifteen, which, I desire your Acceptance of.

The Governor returned him Thanks, and told him, he accepted of them as a Mark of his Affection, without regard to the Value of the Skins. — He then reminded Teedyuscung, that it was intended the Goods should have been delivered Yesterday, but as it grew late, and the Room in which they sat at Dinner was so small, it was agreed they should be brought here, and delivered, which was done; the List read, and the Indians left to divide the Goods.

Acta Council held at Easton November 17th 1756.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny, Esqr Lieutenant-Governor.
William Logan,
Richard Peters, } Esquires.

Several Matters remaining to be mentioned to the Indians, the Governor sent for Teedyuscung, the four six Nation Indians, the two Shawanese, and one or two Delawares, and in the Presence of the Commissioners, and some other Gentlemen, he spoke as follows.

Brother,

Only one Thing of what was said Yesterday requires an Answer, which I am now going to give you.

By this String you desired me to make Application to the Governor of New Jersey, that the Fence might be broke down which confined the Indians, and that they, or some of them, might have Liberty to go into the Indian Country, and correspond with their Relations and Friends as formerly, and particularly to obtain this Liberty for one Philip.

The Province of New Jersey, you know, is a different Government from this; I will use my best Endeavours with the Governor to grant your Request, but I apprehend I shall meet with this Difficulty, that as you have some of their People Prisoners with you, before they grant your Request, they will expect these shall be returned, which I think would be advisable for you to do; particularly you have with you a Boy, whose Name is Hunt, taken near Paulin's Kiln, in that Province, whose Mother is now here, & requests he may be sent down among the first. A String.

Brother,

I consider you as the Councellor and Agent of this Province, and as such obliged to assist us all you can. By this String, I confirm your Appointment. A String.

Brother,

As our Prisoners may suffer for want of Cloths and other necessaries in this severe Season, we would wish to have them as soon as possible, and

and to that end propose to send with you two Messengers who may collect them together, and bring them down; and I desire you will give them your Assistance, which will be a further Proof of your Sincerity.

A String.

N. B. Two of the six Nations Indians were employ'd in this Negotiation.

Brother,

If any of our Indians shall incline to come into the Province, and live among their Brethren the English, I do now assure you, that they shall be kindly received and supported, and live together in one place, the most Convenient that can be got for the Purpose.

As there is now a strong Fort at Shamokin, built at the Request of your Uncles, the six Nations, for the Protection of the Friendly Indians, I propose to have a Store of Goods in it, the Direction and Management of which will be given to an honest Man who will not be suffered to impose upon the Indians; and I shall be glad all our Friendly Indians who are scattered and distressed in these troublesome Times, will come and live near it, there they will be protected from the French; there they will have a large uninhabited Country to hunt in; and there they may be furnished with Clothes, and all other necessaries of Life, at the easiest Rates.

A String.

Brother,

You know that at the last Treaty, the Road was open for us to go to each other, I now give you this Belt to preserve the Communication free and clear of all Obstructions, Let there be nothing in it that can hurt the Feet, or wound the Body of either.

A Belt.

Brother.

Since I set out, I have heard of the Death, of several of our Indian Friends by the small Pox at Philadelphia, and particularly Captain Newcastle is Dead, who was very Instrumental and joind with you as Agent in carrying on this good Work of Peace, I wipe away your Tears, I take the Grief from your Hearts; I cover their Graves; eternal rest be with their Spirits.

A String of Wampum Eleven black Strouds & some Handkerchiefs.

Brother,

Peace is now settled between us, with the Assistance of

of the most High; But the Indians in the French Interest still commit Murders on our Frontiers and our Soldiers are in pursuit of them. I desire you will order your Young Men not to straggle about but keep in a straight path to your Towns So that they may not be mistaken by our Soldiers for French Indians,

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor for his kind Speeches and said he was very Glad that the Governor had thought of sending two Messengers with him for the Prisoners and promised to assist them.

After the Condolecance made on Captain Nicholas Scull's Death, the King made an address as is usual to the other Indians on this Mournful Occasion, they continued silent for some time and then one of the Oldest of them spoke an exhortation in the Nature of a Funeral Oration, after which Teedyuscung expressed to the Governour the great Satisfaction given to him at his Condoleing the Death of Captain Netwealtie, who, he said, was a Good Man, and had promoted the good work of Peace with great Care; his Death would put him in Mind of his duty as it Should all of us.

He then spoke in a Warm and pathetick Manner in favour of the Peace now Settled, and implored the Assistance of the most High to bring it to perfection.

The Governour understanding, that Several of the Indians Inclined to Stay, desired Teedyuscung to give him the Names of such as would live with their Brethren the English.

Teedyuscung, mistaking the Governor, as if he had said, they must Stay, answered, Smileing, he did not understand any Indians were to be forced to Stay, But left to their Liberty. If the Governr wanted any to Stay, and desired it, he would Stay himself, and his Wife and Family with him. The Governor set the Matter right, thanked him, and wished him well; took his leave of him, Saying, they had met and parted Friends, and he hoped they would meet again as good Friends as now.

Teedyuscung Shewd great Pleasure in his Countenance, and took a kind leave of the Governor and all present.

By His Honours Command
Richard Peters Secretary

[illegible]

the Indians [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Copy. July 1st 1756. To the Capt.s of the Fort Allen also to Bethlehem.

Dear good Friends,

These are to let you know from me Capt.n Newcastle by those Beaver: about June 20th old Mr. Bockenhaus is gone to Council at Colonel Johnstons, also we met three Indians Blacks called Lahha wonac. From thence Capt.n Newcastle directed them to come to the Brethren English, for he really think they are our Friends, and this is to desire the Capt.n at Fort Allen & other Officers to shew Kindness. Capt.n Newcastle desires the Capt.n at Fort Allen to convey those Friendly Indians safe to Bethlehem, also the Son of old King Shickellamy will require to come again to fetch his Father down soon as possible. This Capt.n Newcastle desires the Brethren English would furnish them with provisions

Sir

your most humble Servant

Capt.n Newcastle

One of the Chiefs of

Six Nations

John Lumpshare

Little farther more, I desire Mr. Spangenberg to shew Kindness to those Men; I think, if you should do so, you will shew the Sincerity of the good Cause of the English, when those men comes back again at Diahoga, it may perhaps do very great Deal of Good.

Extracts from the Record of the Proceedings of the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majesties Sole Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians their Allies and Dependants.

Camp at Onondaga 1 July 1756.

The Six Nations being Assembled Sir William Johnson made the following Speech to the Shawanese and Delaware Indians.

Brethren of the Shawanese and Delaware Nations

It gives me much pleasure to find you so ready to attend here at this Meeting upon my Invitation. I expected indeed to have found you here before me, but when I came to the Oneida Castle I heard you were not arrived or sent for which surprized me much and made me dispatch Messengers for you, as my Meeting here in a great measure was to confirm what passed at Otsoningo, between the Deputies of the Six Nations and you, now Brethren as you are here I desire to know by this Belt of Wampum, what is the reason the Delawares and Shawanese who have committed Hostilities against us, have not met here according to their promise at Otsoningo, or what reason they had for striking the English without any Provocation.

Belt

† Three were two young Warriours of the Delaware Nation present

Brethren the Shawanese and Delawares

I am very glad you arrived here time enough to hear what I have said to the Six Nations and I expect and doubt not but you will as readily and chearfully come into the Engagements made to me by the Six Nations here in your presence, as I make no doubt but you are firmly attached to the Interest of your Brethren the English and the Six Nations. A Belt

July 1. 1756 P. M.

Monacatuttha the Chief King, made the following Reply in behalf of the Shawanese and Delaware Nations to Sir William Johnson's Speech to them this day.

Brother

You desire to know of us why three of our People who have committed several Murders upon the English have not appeared at this Meeting, and what were their reasons for their committing such Hostilities on their Brethren without any Provocation.

Brother

We know the reason, and will tell you it here before the Six Nations and all present for we are not afraid to speak the truth before any Nation or People — Last year the French brought a powerfull Army into our Country and soon after the English marched another Army, which appeared to us like two Clouds hanging over us, we looked on till the Battle was over, and there we found some of the Six Nations with the French Hatchet in their

Hands

hands killing the English, and as we were in strict Alliance with the Six Nations, we thought it our Duty to do the same yet we did not immediately strike for some of our young men soon after killed some Hogs belonging to the English which exasperated the English so much that they struck their Hatchet into our backs, and then we declared War against the English, but we have found that we have acted amiss for which reason we hope our Brethren the English will pardon us for what is past, as we laid down our Hatchet as soon as ever we were convinced we were in the wrong.

What follows was spoke in behalf of the Shawanese called an old Man of the Conquaboons

Brother

You say that now are very glad that we arrived here time enough to hear what you had to say in Nations, and to see how chearfully they have engaged themselves in the English Interest, and that you expect we will do the same. Brother we are part of several Tribes, and are chosen Delegates by them all to speak their minds to you. We have lived at a great Distance from you and our Brethren the Six Nations, so that what is transacted between you seldom reaches our Ears, for which reason we are moving a little nearer to our said Brethren,

This part is to the Shawanese Indians who live on the Ohio, and what follows is an Intended Justification for the Hostilities of the Delawares who live on the Susquahana

that we may hear earlier and sooner hear from you and them. Now Brother we inform you that we are not a heavy slothfull People and we assure you that we are chearfully engaged in the English Interest as the Six Nations have done, and on the first Notice we receive from you or them, we will rise to a Man and come to you, or where you desire us and act in conjunction with you and our Uncles the Six Nations.

A Belt

Upon which their King or Chief took up the War Belt and sung the War Song

Fort Johnson 9th July 1756.

Present Sir William Johnson Bart. Sole Agent &c for Indian Affairs.

Mr. Croghan and sundry other Gentlemen
Several Cachnuas & Warriors of the Six Nations
Canawarohare & Schanawae Kings with their People
Peter Wraxall Secretary for Indian Affairs
Mr. Montour & other Interpreters.

Sir William Spoke to the Mahicanders or River Indians who Arrived during his absence and were sent for the 28th Inst. with their Wives & Children. (they amounted to 196 Souls)

Brethren

As some dark Clouds were gathered over their heads, the scattered Condition in which I knew your Tribe stood, turned my Thoughts Toward you, and as the Great King of England your Father Both has pointed me to take care of the Affairs of all the Indians in Alliance with

* This is all that passed at Onondaga between S.W.J. and the Canawage Delegates.

His Subjects in those parts of his Dominions, I consulted with your Uncles the Mohawks what Steps would be most advisable to take in relation to your Welfare. Upon which we Agreed to send a Message to invite you to come and live near them, and I am pleased that you have been so fortunate to listen to that Invitation. I bid you heartily Welcome and assure you in the Great King your Fathers Name that I shall use the power he hath committed to me, to promote the Welfare of you, your Wives and Children, and according to his Royal pleasure, while you behave dutifully to him and conduct your selves like Brethren to all his Subjects, I shall assist you in the Articles of Cloathing and Food till you have time to establish your selves and make some Provision for your Families which I hope and expect by this Belt you will use all Expedition and Diligence in doing. — Gave the Belt

Brethren

You know that the French who are a restless and Quarrelsome People have obliged the King your Father to take up Arms against them, and as your Uncles the Mohawks, and the rest of the Six Nations, thoroughly convinced of the justness of our Cause, have joined his Majesties Arms, it will be your Duty and Interest to be ready at all times to the utmost of your power to assist the Common Cause, and which by this Belt I expect from you. — Gave a Belt of Wampum.

In the afternoon Sir William Armed and Cloathed their Men from head to foot, gave them Ammunition, paint &c. in the presence of the Six Nations, Shawanese and Delaware Kings and their People with which they seemed extremely pleased. ——

Fort Johnson 10th July 1756 A.M.

Present as Yesterday.

Sir William's Speech to the Shawanese & Delawares.

Mr. Montour Interpreter

Brethren of the Shawanese & Delaware Nations

I gave me great Satisfaction when the Delegates of the Six Nations in conjunction with me, sent to the Meeting at Otsiningo this Spring, returned, and acquainted me that you listened to their Remonstrances with regard to the faithless and Hostile Behaviour of some of your People against your Brethren the English, and that you had solemnly promised you would turn the Edge of your Hatchet in Conjunction with the Six Nations against our common Enemy the French.

They also acquainted me with your earnest Desire that I would meet you at Onondaga, the Antient Council place of the Six Nations — that you would there open your minds fully to me, and that my Compliance with this your Request would be a convincing Proof to you, that a Door of Reconciliation was yet open between the English and your People. — Tho

† Sir William sent a Belt in English as many of the Shawanese or River Indians present understood that Language.

(As my going up to Onondaga at the time you
mentioned was extreamly inconvenient, Yet as you so
warmly urged it, and from my Desire of endeavoring you
to the favour of the Great King of England your Father, and
to renew the Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendship
between you and his Subjects your Brethren the English,
I readily agreed to your proposal. (I) shall therefore
go to Onondaga according to my promise, but I did not
find you there, neither did the Deputation from the
Delawares arrive, till I had Reading was so near when a Commu-
nication that I had not time enough left to enter into your
Affairs, I therefore desired you to accompany me to this
Town, which is also the Residence of the Six Nations and
where I now bid you heartily Welcome, with this String
of Wampum.

(N. B.) This Speech was chiefly addressed to the Delaware King & his People, as they were most concerned.. Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren

The Blood which hath been Spilt, the Ravages which have been committed, the many English Prisoners which have been taken, and all the Barbarity of the Invasion, which some of your People in Conjunction with the French and their Indians, have perpetrated upon the Persons and Properties of the Subjects of the King of England my Master on the Frontiers of his Provinces of Virginia

Maryland

Maryland, Pensilvania, New Jersey and New York
You cannot be, You are not ignorant of.

How horrid Murders and barbarous Devastations
were committed upon an unsuspecting and Defenceless
People, who so far from imagineing such treatment from
your Tribe, looked upon themselves as in some measure
under your Protection, and were disposed in all respects to
behave towards you as Brethren and Neighbours.

Brethren

You are I am perswaded convinced that this perfidious
Behaviour of some of your People, is to the highest degree
reproachfull and unjustifiable, I shall not therefore add
any more particulars to the general Facts I have just
now mentioned, and I am inclined and willing to believe
that those of your People who have been guilty of this
Scandalous breach of Faith and thereby violated and
broke the Antient Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendship
so often and so solemnly renewed between our Forefathers
and yours, must have had their Judgments confounded,
their Principles perverted, and their Hearts poisoned by
the Vile and treacherous Delusions of the French, who
are Enemies to the Happiness of all who come near them
and like the Devil practice every wicked Method to de-
-bauch all who will listen to them, from the Ties of
Honour, Truth and Justice. & They have imposed upon
your Brethren, seduced them from the right Path and
led them astray from their true Interest.

As

As I am well acquainted with the infamous Character and Conduct of this cruel & Bloody Nation the French, I say to their iniquitous Influence, I im-pute the falling off of the Devoted part of your People from their Duty to the Great King of England and their Engage-ments with their Natural Brethren the English.

Brethren

If there have been any other Causes of this unhappy Breach, I expect and desire you will, with Brotherly Open-ness and Candor acquaint me with them. I require you in the Name of the Great King of England your Father and of your Brethren the English his Subjects in Peace to Grant every kind of Satisfaction which upon com-plaint or reasonable ask, shall be given you.

And by Virtue of the Powers granted unto me by His Majesty, if you are sincerely disposed to continue His Dutyfull Children and to maintain your Fidelity towards Him and unbroken Peace and Friendship towards all His Subjects and your Brethren the English in these parts, and will exert your utmost Zeal and best Endeavours to reclaim those of your People who have been deluded, made Drunk and mad by the French, upon these Conditions, I am ready to renew, strengthen and brighten the Covenant Chain of their Friendship and Confidence, between you and your Brethren the English upon this Continent & engage mutually to aid and assist each other against their Enemies.

Brethren

Brethren

By this Belt of Wampum I desire you will take into serious consideration, what I have now said, and give me your Deliberate and Determinate Answer as soon as you conveniently can, and by this Belt I also confirm all I have now said to you. Gave a Belt of Wampum

After the foregoing Speech was Interpreted by Mr. Montour to the Six Nations present.

The Delaware King or Chief spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

I have attended most carefully to all you have now said, and it is matter of Weighing to me, but I cannot take upon me at this time to give a Determinate Answer to you, but I shall punctually Deliver your Speech to all my Nation on my return home, and you shall have our Joint Resolutions and Respective Answer as soon as possible which I confirm by this Belt of Wampum. Gave a String of Wampum

Upon receiving this Answer Sir William Johnson summoned a Council of the Chiefs of the Six Nations present and acquainted them with the Reply he intended to make to it, asked their Opinion upon it and told them that he expected they should second him therein.

Upon which they said. (after consulting together)

Brother Warraghiyagey

You have called a Meeting of some of every Nation here present, and acquainted us with the Reply you intend to

to make to the Delaware King and desired our Opinion upon it and that we would join with you in concerting Measures for upon further proceedings with regard to Him and his People.

Brother

Had we been apprized at Onondaga that you would have received such a kind of Answer as the Delaware King has made to you, more of our Teachers and Warriors would have come down with us in order to have attended at this Meeting, but we all Apprehended at Onondaga that all matters were in a fair way of being happily and speedily accommodated, and therefore but few of us came down. However we shall lay upon us to speak to them People and prepare them for what you intend to say to them at the same time proceeding upon them to declare their real Intentions.

They did accordingly go to the Camp of the Delaware King, and after some time returned to Sir William and reported that they had fulfilled their promise and told the Delaware Chief that they expected he should to morrow Morning explain himself clearly upon what Sir William had said and would further say to him.

Then ended this days Conference

Fort Johnson 11th July 1756. A. M.

Sir William Johnson's Reply to the Delaware Kings Answer of yesterday.

Present as before and the same Form observed as yesterday

Brother Known what passed at this Meeting with this

Nation

Nations Delegates at Oswego and in consequence of your Message to me by them, I did not in the least doubt when you came to Oswego, you were come with full powers and an impatient Desire to accomodate all Matters of Difference between your People and the English. What you Yesterday delivered, is somewhat surprizing and appears Mysterious to me. As your Nation have been the Aggressors and We the English Injured and Sorely, a Delay at this time on your side, can by no means look well, and doth not accord with that Love & Concord which all His Majesties Subjects in His injured Provinces expected from your Nation at this Meeting. I must tell you that the present State of Affairs between us and your People, requires a Speedy and Determinate Issue. I have received Accounts that the late Hostilities are still continued by some of your People, and it will be requisite that without Delay you do explain yourself on Behalf of your Nation in such an explicit and satisfactory Manner, that His Majesties injured Provinces may know what part is proper for them to act, and you may depend upon it, that they will not continue tamely to bear the bloody Injuries which they have for some time past suffered.

Guy's Belt

After some time was Reading himself the Delaware Sachem replyed as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey

This Belt holding up a large Belt I receive said Winter from the Oneida Delegates, who at the same time

time called upon us, to know what we meant by your hostile
Behaviour to our Brethren the English and admonished us
to desist from committing any further Hostilities upon them.
and my People at Tyaoga did hereupon immediately by
their own Rule Watched and have no Evidence of its Issue. This
same Belt and Message we sent to our Brethren who live
near Fort Duquesne, they returned the Belt without giving
any Answer, and Brother I can only engage for myself
and my own People who live at Tyaoga, for we and those
other are of different Tribes. As for me and my People
we shall always keep our Eyes fixed on our Elder Brother
Nations and their Example shall regulate our Conduct.

Brother.

We shall preserve the said Belt as a Testimony of
the Engagements we have now entered into and as a con-
-stant restraint upon our Warriors against their Violation
of them.

Brother

You told us Yesterday that you were indeavoured to believe
our People had been deluded and induced by the French, it is
very true Brother, the French and the Delaware Indians
who now live amongst them, did come and put their Devil into
our Sighters, and it was then impossible for me and our
old People to restrain them from their rash and evil deeds.
This is the Truth and the Chief Cause, besides as we know
several of the Six Nations were engaged with the French on
the Ohio against the English, We thought it had been
agreed to by the Six Nations in general, till their Delegates

last

Could Wonder convinced us to the Contrary. By this Belt in behalf of my People I confirm all I have now promised and do Belt you.

Gives a Belt

Brother.

Our Nation I have already said have complied with your remembrances and the Admonitions of our Uncles the six Nations and which I have confirmed with this Belt of Wampum.

Brother.

I give you great pleasure to see so many of my Brethren (meaning the Mohicanders or River Indians who are Originally the same Nation and speak the same Language) here present and under your protection.

Brother.

Our Uncles the six Nations fixed us at Tyoga and Inhabited a Council Fire there, and I and my People are determined to remain there, and we will use our utmost endeavours to draw back thither those of our People who have Strayed from thence. What past in the Days of our Ancestors, since we have lost our Antient Councellors, we are ignorant of, and our Uncles the six Nations have not taken due care to refresh our Memories, nor to remind us properly of our several Engagements. We are looked upon as Women and therefore when the French came amongst us, it is to be wondered at that they were able to seduce us: but now the six Nations begin to take Notice of us and have put us in mind of our Antient Engagements we shall

keep

keep in the right Path. With this Belt I confirm what I have now said.

Gave a large Belt.

Brother,

You have heard what I have already said, give attention to what I am now going to say.

I can't help reflecting to you Brother the very grievous pleasure it gives me, to see many of my own Flesh and Blood here (the River Indians) You told them you would take care of them and be their friend. I have seen your promise faithfully and punctually fulfilled. Brother as you have done this, I think my self obliged to return to you these sons of your Flesh and Blood professing English Governor taken from the Frontiers of the Province, such are amongst our People and given to me.

Brother

I have told you that my People will follow the Example of the six Nations, and I now once more assure you of the Sincerity of my Intentions, and we once again take hold of the Covenant Chain which binds together our Brethren the English and our Uncles the six Nations. And at the same time I do now in behalf of my self and my People, here in your presence, throw out all the Poison with which the French did infect us, and we are very sorry & do unfeignedly Repent of all past Offences.

By this Belt I solemnly confirm all I have now said

Gave a Covenant Chain Belt which

† Sir William has Cloathed and Armed a Number of these River Indians before he went to Onondaga, a Party of which attended him Hither, and since his Return had done the same to 50 more who came to his House during his absence. most of whom were now present.

When Sir William had accepted, the Delaware King rose up came to him and shook hands with Sir William, the Secretary and all the White persons present.

The Shawanese King then spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey.

I am exceedingly rejoiced to hear what the Delaware King hath now said to you. Our people have always listened to our Brethren the Five Nations and conducted ourselves according to their Advice. We were first settled at Wioming but upon our Brethren's application we left that place and came and settled on a Branch of the Susquehanna.

Brother

You may naturally conclude we could have no bad Intentions towards our Brethren the English, by our removing nearer to them, and I assure you that we neither have been nor will be concerned in any Hostilities against them. I have on the Contrary always used my best Endeavours to dissuade such of the Shawanese who live on the Ohio to refrain from all Hostile Acts against the English and I shall continue to pursue the same Endeavours.

Gave 2 Strings of Wampum

& Die P. M.

Sir William Johnson having this Morning received his Majesties Colours creating him a Baronet of Great Brittain together with his Commission as Sole Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations &c. acquainted all the

Indians

Indians present with it and shewed them the said patent and Commission. Upon which they gave a loud and Unanimous Shout. After which he addressed himself to the Six Nation Chiefs and Warriors present. He told them that as his Appointment to the sole Management of their Affairs was in a great measure owing to their earnest repeated and United Request, He hoped their future Conduct would give his Majesty no Cause to repent of his gracious Compliance with their said Request, and that he should on his part to the utmost of his Abilities fulfill the great Trust reposed in him to the Advancement of his Majesties Service and the real Welfare of the Six Nations and their Allies and which he should always consider as inseparable whilst they behaved dutifull to the Great King their Father and faithfull to their Engagements.

A Seneca Chief then rose up and returned the hearty thanks of the Six Nations to the Great King their Father for granting their Request. He then congratulated Sir William on the Honours conferred on him, and said they now looked upon themselves as a happy People, not doubting but Sir William would continue to be their faithfull Brother and affectionate friend &c

A Pipe of Tomoh was then brought in, and Sir William began his Majesties Health and Success to his Arms, afterwards Prosperity and Harmony to the Six Nations and all their Allies.

When

When this Ceremony was concluded Sir William made the following Speech to the Shawanese and Delaware Nations which was Chiefly directed to the Delaware King

Brethren

The Acknowledgements of your Error, the promises you have made and the Engagements you have this morning so Publickly and so solemnly entered into, have given me great Satisfaction. Your Resolutions of governing your future proceedings by the Advice and Example of your Brethren and Uncles of the five Nations, is extreamly prudent and very pleasing to me.

The promise which the Delaware King hath made in behalf of his People to deliver up what Prisoners of your Brethren the English have been given to them, I look upon as a convincing proof of the sincerity of all he hath said, and the sooner this is done the better, as it will be a Demonstration to all your Brethren the English that you are returned to your Antient Peaceable and friendly Disposition towards them.

Brethren

As I now look upon all Affairs to be happily settled between us and every Wound healed, I do by this Belt in the Name of the Great King of England your Father and in the behalf of all his Subjects on this Continent, renew, Strengthen, and Brighten the Covenant Chain of

Peace

Peace, Friendship and Alliance. And I hope that it will subsist between us with unbroken Harmony to the latest Age. And I advise that you will send this Belt to your Brethren on the Ohio and elsewhere to Invite them to put their hands into it.

Brethren — Gave the Governor's Chain Belt

As I am invisible your hunting is impeded by the present troublesome times, and by that means you must be in want of many Necessaries, I do by Virtue of this Belt of mine assure you of my Protection, and by Virtue of this Belt your Fathers please were enjoined to be in favour of all his Dutiful and faithfull Children, promise to assist your necessary Wants, and when any of your People come to me on that Occasion I will supply them, and when they in Nations are called down to receive any publick present which His Majesty may send for his good Children the Indians I shall take care to give you Notice and invite you, and this may perhaps speedily happen.

Brethren — Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

You have assured me that you have determined to keep your Eyes fixed on your Brethren of the five Nations and Regulate your Conduct by theirs, As you therefore know that they have taken up the Hatchet in conjunction with your Brethren the English, and are determined to join His Majesties Arms against the

French

French and all their Adherents, I expect and doubt not but
you will co-operate with them and us in the necessary
and just Vindication of our common rights and pro-
perties against those treacherous and faithless Invaders
of them. Therefore now offer you the War Belt.

Gave the War Belt,

A Seneca Chief laying hold of it sung the War Song
and Danced. The Delaware King did so next and
then the Delaware King with remarkable Warmth. After
that the Chief Warriors of the River Indians Danced and
sung, and so it went round Pro more Nation at the
Meeting, and all Night there was a round War Dance
at which were present above 150 Indians, Sachems
and Warriors and they continued Dancing till Morning

Then ended the Second days Conference

Fort Johnson 12th July 1756

Present Montour } Interpreters
Mr. Clement }

The Answer of the Mohicander or River Indians
to Sir William Johnson's Speech to them the 9th Instant

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We return you our unfeigned Thanks that you
turned your Thoughts towards us and took us as it were
by the hand and brought us up hither and that you
took Pity on us how to conduct and provide for us.

We

We found no Obstructions in our way till the Road was smooth and pleasant.

We give you also great Assurance that we as many of our Uncles of the Six Nations have a Fire place and also our own Chiefs remaining for the Delaware Kings & Head Brethren. We are sincerely rejoiced to see these our Relations acting together in so Commendable a Manner, and we do by this Belt assure you Brethren, that we join in this Harmony and shall endeavour to secure and promote it by upholding, acting in Concert with them, and the longer we live the more sensible we hope this happy Union will make Between us all.

Gone a Savage painted Belt

Sir William replied.

Brethren

What you have now said is extreamly Satisfactory to me and I doubt not it is so to your Uncles the Six Nations I persuade my self you will always act up to these Professions which will obtain the Great King your Fathers favour and any care of you and this Assurance I now give you in the presence of your Uncles the Six Nations.

Sir William then retired with some Sachems of the Six Nations, and asked their Opinion & did with their Concurrence on his return make the following Speech.

Brethren of the Delaware and Mohicander Nations

In consideration of the Promises you have made

and

and the solemn Engagements you have now entered into and in full confidence of your future suitable Behaviour. I do in the Name of the Great King of England your Father declare, that henceforward you are to be considered as Men by all your Brethren the English and no longer as Women, and I hope that our Brethren of their Nations will take it into consideration, follow my Example and remove their Evidence Distinction, which I shall recommend to them.

Gave a Belt hereupon and Joseph Meddaba found the Nicks of the Shawanese and Delaware Chiefs and also to the Chief Indian of the River Indians, accompanied with the usual Exhortation. Also gave Silver Gorgets to some of their Head Warriors.

When this Ceremony was ended Sir William acquainted them that he had this Morning sent an Express to General Abercrombie at Albany, desiring him to advertise the Southern Governments that all matters were happily concluded and settled with the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, and told them that if in their return home or at any time they should meet or know of any Parties of French or Indians going against any of the English Settlements, if they were not strong enough to hinder them, they should give the

most

most speedy Notice possible to their Brethren to be on their Guard, that this would be a convincing proof of their Brotherly Affection and Friendship.

Which they faithfully promised to do.

The Jews was then removed and confined to all Public Business

All Night & Day read the Alcoran again at which all the Nations were present and Assisted.

True Extracts from the Records Examined by me

Secretary for Indian Affairs

to

[illegible]

[illegible]

Barber

[illegible] obliged to you for the
[illegible] heartily welcome you have given
[illegible] said we [illegible] Mary can
[illegible] [illegible] at your House
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

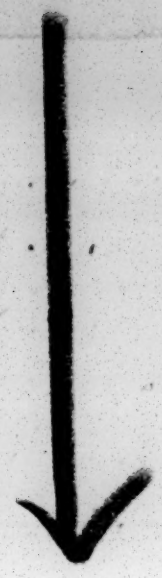
Dear Sir

I herewith Inclose you Mr Peters
Letter to me from which you will see who
the Bearer of his Message Though I Expect
Daily to be brings you a Letter from the
Secretary the Governor or Mr Peters, I have
Desired Mr Johnson to write, By way of
Amusement, the Condition of the
Inhabitants there, which I will send to
Several parts of the Country, they will
be making the utmost Enquiry
This Morning an Express came
to the Governor, [redacted]
Informing his Honour, With what Is
Reported [redacted] related within a Day or two
past, Namely y^t. the Blue Throwing Indians,
of ye about Sandusky, was gone to the Indians
at Allegeana to hold a Conference, y^t y^e. Go. W
believing they will come in a large Body y^t
fall on this Province in Harvest time y^t in
the fall of the year, they say further. that
they believe we Shall never have any Peace
with these Indians So long the French keep
Possession of the Lands on the Ohio. for y^t
the French will Ever be Stirring up the Indians
to do us Mischief.

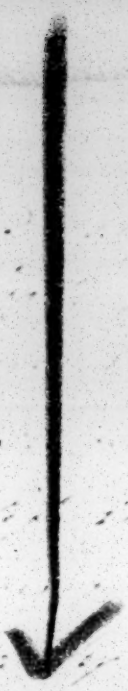
As to Mr Schlosser's affair, it is
needless for me to say anything, as I know
you will cheerfully do. Remit the Sevin days
in your Power, the Other Inclosed Letter
Was brought me last night. I thank it
Mr Franklin's hand, I beg your pardon
Excuse My Scrawl, I would copy it
but am really very much hurried with writing
so much. I send Dr. Shuckburgh these
very Week, My Wife Joyns me in hearty
Service I am Dear Sir your
Affectionate Humble Servt
Jnº Pomfret

Wmsburg. July. 3. 1756.

P.S. What Shall We Do With Jn: Watkins
Thinks would not Michael Moore's Son John
be a proper Person, to Administer I think he
Lives With his Father



Indians



196.

the 28 May Earl was

the

as entered in a former Minute, was interpreted to him by Conrad Weiser, and after all was delivered to him he declared that Col: Clapham had taken down what he said truly, except in one Article, relating to Diahogo, in which he said, that when the English should have built the Fort at Adjouquay, all the Indians would come with their Families and live there.

Some Difficulties arising about this Application for a Fort, the Land not being purchased, the Governor and Council chose to consult with Mr. Weiser, and therefore the Indian was told that an Answer would be given to this Matter to morrow.

And then the Council conferred with Mr. Weiser about it, and it appeared plain to the Council, that the Six Nations could know nothing of this Application; that it came only from some Indians at Diahogo; that the Place is not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries. They desired Mr. Weiser to give them his Sentiments of what was best to be done under these Difficulties; and Mr. Weiser, after taking some Time to consider, was of Opinion, that the Request should be communicated to the Six Nations, that it might be known in what Light they should see it, and whether they would chuse these Indians should be gratified in it.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday the 1st July 1756

Present,

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettle

John Mifflin

The Governor Informed the Council that Yesterday he Received the following Message from the House by two Members Relating to the Embargo which was ordered to be Entered.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it Please the Governor.

In answer to that part of the Governor message of the twenty ninth Instant wherein he has been Pleased to Signify his Majesty's Commands that he should Recommend our passing Effectual Laws for prohibiting all trade and commerce with the French and to prevent their being Supplied with Provisions the Governor must know that at the Request of Sir Charles Hardy and in pursuance of his own Recommendation in a Message of the twenty third of may last we passed an Act for the more Effectual Obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores

from

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Pennsylvania. 1756

from this Province, which is yet in Force, would have Continued so till the Fourth of August next the time Limitted by the Law of New York for like purposes provides the three Lower Countries of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex and passed a Law for Prohibiting the Exportation from thence during the same Term.

As Provisions might be exported from this Province through those Counties not Subject to Our Laws, and great Quantitys are Raised there, we were fully Apprized that any Restraints we could lay upon our Exportation here would by no means put a Stop to the Supplying the french with Provisions, unless that Government Prohibited the Exportation from thence Also; we therefore limited the Continuance of our Act Accordingly, and we must own the Astonishment we were under by ~~Limitt~~ when we found the Governor had Enacted a Law there Invalidating the Acts of the other Colonies by Limitting the Continuance of their Act to one Month only

As our Act Prohibits the Exportation of Provisions in Conformity with the Law of New York Colony with which New Jersey we understand has also Complied the Governor cannot think it Reasonable, that the Colonies of New York New Jersey and this Province, should be deprived of their Laws by an Act of Government of the three Lower Counties therefore as that Act was passed by the Governor himself we presume, instead of Applying to us upon this Occasion, he will think it his duty to Call the Assembly of the three Lower Counties, to whom it belongs to Continue their Law to the time limitted by the other Governments.

It is well known that Maryland Raises great Quantities of wheat Pork & other Provisions and yet as we are Informed, their Ports have hitherto Continued open to the Exports of Provision from thence the Governor will therefore Judge the Necessity of Recommending a Prohibition there without which we Apprehend the Acts of the Northern & Eastern Colonies must Prove ineffectual.

Signed by order of the House

Isaac Norris, Speaker

Mr. Weiser being sent for, the Council resumed the Consideration of the Application made by Ogaghradarisha, about building a Fort at Adjouquay, and upon more fully considering the Matter, it was agreed not to give any ... other Answer to it, than that a Fort at Shamokin would be sufficient at present for all the Purposes the Indians could use it; that if hereafter the Six Nations should concur in this Request, it might be gratified; otherwise it might give Offence. The Governor's Answer sent to Col. Clapham was communicated to Ogaghradarisha, and he was asked if the same had been faithfully interpreted to him, and he answered that it was. Abundance of Conversation passed between the Governor and the Indian Chief, in which he promised to assist in the Measures now taking, and to promote the English Interest by all the Methods in his Power.

The

Pennsylvania 1756

The Governor received by Two Members a Bill, intituled, a Supplementary Act to a Law of this Province, intituled an Act for the more effectual obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores from the Province of Pennsylvania, to which the House desired his Concurrence.

Then the Bill for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants and Estates of the said City for defraying the necessary Expences thereof, was considered, and the Council advised his Honour to recede from his proposed Amendments; the Secretary was sent to the House with a verbal Message accordingly, and to inform the House, that the Governor was ready to pass the said Bill into a Law, whenever it should be presented to him for that Purpose.

Memorandum. On the Second Instant Two Members waited on the Governor with the Bill for continuing the Excise, and delivered therewith the following Resolves of the House thereupon, and desired the Governor would please to reconsider the said Bill. The same Members likewise presented to his Honour for his Concurrence A Bill Entituled an Act for the further continuing an Act, intituled, An Act to prevent the Exportation of Provisions, Naval or Warlike Stores from this Province to Cape Breton, or to any other the Dominions of the French King, or Places at present in Possession of any of his Subjects; and desired to know if the Governor had come to any Determination upon the Supplementary Bill to the Act for the more effectual obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores; and the Governor informed them he had not.

Resolves of the House of Assembly.

That it is the Opinion of this House, that the said Proprietary Instruction was the principal, if not the only, Obstruction to the passing the several Bills offered to the Governor by the last Assembly for granting Money for the King's use.

That the Act for laying an Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, passed in the Year 1744, and the Act granting Five Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, passed the 24th of June 1746, by which the said Act for laying an Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, was continued for Ten Years next after the first Day of June 1746, have received the Royal Approbation.

That Acts laying an Excise on Spirituous Liquors have been found necessary for Defraying the Charges of Government, have been continued within this Province for more than thirty years; that the Governors not passing the Bill Presented to him for Continuing the excise upon the Terms of all our former Acts repeatedly Approved of by the Crown from an Apprehension that he is restrained by the said Proprietary

Instructions

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Instruction is evasive and frivolous, an Infringment of our Just Rights and that as Deputy Governor of this Province, he has or ought to full Power to give his Assent to all such as we have an undoubted Right to Offer.

That the House do Adhere to the Bill for Continuing the act for layingan Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy, & other Spirits as it now stands without Admitting the Governors Proposed Amendments.

That the said Instruction is not Calculated to promote the happiness and Prosperity of this Province, & is Inconsistant with the Perogative of the Crown & the Liberties of the People & that all Proprietary Instructions not warranted by the Laws of Great Britain are Illegal and void in themselves Nevertheless if the Governor should Apprehend himself bound by such Proprietary Instructions they may prove Ruinous to the Province & dangerous Consequence to the British Interest in America.

On the Third of July the Governor received from the House by Two Members a Bill, entituled an Act for granting the Sum of Forty Thousand Pounds to the Kings Use, and for striking the said Sum in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same; the Governor told the Members, he would consider it, but could not come to any Determination before his Return from Newcastle, where he was going, in order to meet the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties.

On the Fifth Two Members waited on the Governor from the House, with a Bill, Intituled, an Act for striking the Sum of Four Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same, by Yearly Payments to be made by the Proprietaries Receiver General to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of this Province for that Purpose, for his Concurrence, and likewise desired to know if he would please to pass into a Law the Bill that had received his Assent; and whether he would come to any Determination upon the Bills before him, before he went to Newcastle. The Governor informed the Members, that the Bill for regulating the Watch, the House had sent him no Message about, since he had informed them he had receded from his Amendments, but he was ready to pass into Laws any Bills that were presented for that Purpose.

The Governor having received Intelligence of Consequence from the Indians at Bethlehem, he drew up the following Message to the House and sent it by the Secretary.

Gentlemen,

The Secretary will lay before you a Copy of the Intelligence of Nicodemus, and Joe Piepe, two Indians that lately came to Bethlehem from the Place called Diahoga, upon the Sasquehanna, by which you will see that the Western Indians were forming themselves into a Body, with an Intention to attack this Province about the Time of Harvest. This Intelligence I received on Saturday, and have

dispatched

Pennsylvania, 1756

dispatched Orders to the Forces to be upon their Guard, and directed them to be thrown into such a Disposition as would most effectually assist and protect the People in their Harvest. If upon Consideration of this Matter any other Measures are necessary for the Publick Safety, you will enable me to take them.

Philadelphia
July 5. 1756.

Robt H. Morris

ments I heretofore made to it, & am Still of Opinion that they are Just & reasonable, and I cannot therefore recede from them.

"ROBERT H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, June 30th, 1756."

The Indian Ogaghradarisha mentioned in the former Council, having come to town with William Lacquis, they attended the Council, and acquainted the Governor with the Business they came upon, Conrad Weiser and Thomas Mckee interpreting what they said, which in Substance was as follows: that the Indians at Diahoga had applied to Sir William Johnson for a supply of necessaries; and that he had answered them that he was too far distant to furnish such supply, and advised them to apply to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that thereupon they came here and desired they might be favoured with such a supply.

Then the Letter and Indian Speech inclosed therein, from Col. Clapham as entered in a former Minute, was interpreted to him by Conrad Weiser; and after all was delivered to him, he declared that Col. Clapham had taken down what he said truly, except in one article, relating to Diahogo, in which he said, that when the English should have built the Fort at Adjouquay all the Indians would come with their Families and live there. Some Difficulties arising about this application for a Fort, the Land not being purchased, the Governor and Council chose to consult with Mr. Weiser, and therefore the Indian was told that an answer would be given to this Matter to-morrow.

And then the Council conferred with Mr. Weiser about it, and it appeared plain to the Council that the Six Nations could know nothing of this application; that it came only from some Indians at Diahoga, that the Place is not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries. They desired Mr. Weiser to give them his Sentiments of what was best to be done under these Difficulties, and Mr. Weiser, after taking some Time to consider, was of Opinion that the Request should be communicated to the Six Nations, that it might be known in what Light they should see it, and whether they would chuse these Indians should be gratified in it.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 8th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Governor Informed the Council that Yesterday he received

the following message from the House by two members, relating to the Embargo, which was ordered to be entered.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor:

"In answer to that part of the Governor's Message of the twenty-ninth Instant wherein he has been Pleased to Signify his Majesty's Commands, that he should recommend our passing Effectual Laws for prohibiting all trade and Commerce with the French, and to prevent their being supplied with Provisions, the Governor must know, that at the request of Sir Charles Hardy, and in pursuance of his own recommendation in a Message of the twenty-third of May last, we passed an act for the more effectual Obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores from this Province, which is yet in Force, & would have Continued so till the Fourth of August next, the time limited by the Law of New York for like purposes, provided the three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex had passed a Law for prohibiting the Exportation from thence during the same Term.

"As Provisions might be exported from this Province through those Counties not Subject to our laws, and great Quantitys are raised there, we were fully Apprized that any restraints we could lay upon our Exportation here would by no means put a Stop to the Supplying the French with Provisions, unless that Government Prohibited the Exportation from thence Also; we, therefore, limited the Continuance of our act accordingly, and we must own the Astonishment we were under by when we found the Governor had Enacted a law there Invalidating the acts of the other Colonies by Limiting the Continuance of their act to one month only.

"As our Act Prohibits the Exportation of Provisions in Conformity with the law of New York Colony, with which New Jersey, we understand, has also Complied, the Governor cannot think it reasonable that the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, and this Province, should be deprived of their Laws by an Act of the Government of the three Lower Counties. Therefore as that Act was passed by the Governor himself, we presume, instead of applying to us upon this occasion he will think it his duty to call the Assembly of the three Lower Counties to whom it belongs, to Continue their Law to the time Limited by the other Governments.

"It is well known that Maryland raises great Quantities of wheat, Pork, & other Provisions, and yet, as we are Informed, their Ports have hitherto Continued open to the exports of Provision from thence. The Governor will therefore Judge the necessity of recommending a Prohibition there, without which, we apprehend, the acts of the Northern & Eastern Colonies must Prove ineffectual.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker."

Mr. Weiser being sent for, the Council resumed the Consideration of the application made by Ogaghradarisha about building a Fort at Adjouquay, and upon more fully considering the Matter, it was agreed not to give any other Answer to it than that a Fort at Shamokin would be sufficient at present for all the purposes the Indians could use it; that if, hereafter, the Six Nations should concur in this Request, it might be gratified, otherwise it might give offence. The Governor's Answer sent to Col. Clapham was communicated to Ogaghradarisha, and he was asked if the same had been faithfully interpreted, and he answered that it was. Abundance of Conversation passed between the Governor and the Indian Chief, in which he promised to assist in the measures now taking, and to promote the English Interest by all the methods in his power.

The Governor received by Two Members a Bill intituled "A Supplementary act to a Law of this Province, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and warlike Stores from the Province of Pennsylvania,'" to which the House desired his Concurrence.

Then the Bill for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, lanes, and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants and Estates of the said City, for defraying the necessary Expences thereof, was considered, and the Council advised his Honour to recede from his proposed Amendments. The Secretary was sent to the House with a verbal Message accordingly, and to inform the House that the Governor was ready to pass the said Bill into a Law, whenever it should be presented to him for that Purpose.

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MEMORANDUM.

On the Second Instant Two Members waited on the Governor with the Bill for continuing the Excise, and delivered therewith the following Resolves of the House thereupon, and desired the Governor would please to reconsider the said bill. The same Members likewise presented to his Honour, for his concurrence, a Bill entituled "An Act for the further continuing an act entituled 'An Act to prevent the Exportation of Provisions, Naval or Warlike Stores, from this Province to Cape Breton, or to any other the Dominions of the French King, or Places at present in Possession of any of his Subjects;'" and desired to know if the Governor had come to any Determination upon the Supplementary Bill to the act for the more effectual obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores; and the Governor informed them he had not.

Resolves of the House of Assembly.

"That it is the Opinion of this House that the said Proprietary

Instructions was the Principal if not the only Obstruction to the passing the several Bills offered to the Governor by the last Assembly for granting money for the King's Use.

"That the act for laying an Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, passed in the year 1744, and the Act granting Five thousand Pounds for the King's use, passed the 24th of June, 1746, by which the said act for laying an Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, was continued for Ten Years next, after the first day of June, 1746, have received the Royal approbation.

"That Acts laying an Excise on Spirituous Liquors have been found necessary for defraying the charges of Government, and have been continued within this Province for more than thirty Years; that the Governor's not passing the bill Presented to him for Continuing the excise upon the Terms of all our former acts, repeatedly approved of by the Crown, from an Apprehension that he is restrained by the said Proprietary Instruction, is evasive and frivolous, & an infringement of our Just rights, and that as Deputy Governor of this Province, he has, or ought to have, full Power to give his assent to all such as we have an undoubted right to offer.

"That the House do adhere to the Bill for continuing the act for laying an Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy, & other Spirits, as it now stands, without admitting the Governor's amendments.

"That the said Instructions is not Calculated to promote the happiness and Prosperity of this Province, & is Inconsistent with the Perogative of the Crown & the Liberties of the People, & that all Proprietary Instructions not warranted by the laws of Great Britain are illegal and void in themselves; Nevertheless, if the Governor should apprehend himself bound by such Proprietary Instructions, they may prove ruinous to the Province, and of dangerous Consequence to the British Interest in America."

On the Third of July the Governor received from the House by Two Members a Bill entituled "An Act for granting the sum of Forty Thousand Pounds to the King's use, and for striking the said Sum in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same." The Governor told the Members he would consider it, but could not come to any Determination before his Return from New Castle, where he was going in order to meet the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties.

On the Fifth Two Members waited on the Governor from the House with a Bill Entituled "An Act for striking the Sum of Four Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and to Provide a Fund for sinking the same by Yearly Payments to be made by the Proprietaries' Receiver General to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of this Province for that Purpose," for his concurrence; and likewise desired to know if he would please to pass into a Law the Bill that had received his assent, and whether he would come to any Determination upon the Bills before him before he went to New

Castle. The Governor informed the members that the Bill for regulating the Watch the House had sent him no Message about, since he had informed them he had receded from his amendments, but he was ready to pass into Laws any Bills that were presented for that Purpose.

The Governor having received Intelligence of Consequence from the Indians at Bethelehem, he drew up the following Message to the House and sent it by the Secretary:

"Gentlemen:

"The Secretary will lay before you a Copy of the Intelligence of Nicodemus and Joe Piepe, two Indians that lately came to Bethlehem from the Place called Diahoga, upon the Sasquehanna, by which you will see that the Western Indians were forming themselves into a Body, with an Intention to attack this Province about the Time of Harvest. This Intelligence I received on Saturday, and have dispatched Orders to the Forces to be upon their Guard, and directed them to be thrown into such a Disposition as would most effectually assist and protect the People in their Harvest. If upon Consideration of this Matter, any other Measures are necessary for the Public Safety, you will enable me to take them.

"ROBT. H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, July 5, 1756."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday, July 10th, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.
John Mifflin,

A Letter from Governor Phipps of the Eighteenth of June last was read, desiring the Governor's Permission to the Schooner Jolly Robin, Thomas Staniford, Master, to load and bring to Boston 750 Barrels of Flour, if she can take such a Quantity on Board; and on taking the same into Consideration, the Governor thought proper to permit Samuel Smith and Son, Joseph Saunders, and Joshua Howell, to ship 750 Barrels of Flour to be delivered to the Order of Governor Phipps, for the use of the Government of Massachusetts Bay.

Another Letter from Governor Phipps of the same Date was read, desiring a Permission to Ship a Cargo of Wheat and Flour in the Schooner Dolphin, William Mould, Master, on the Application of John Powell, Agent, Victualler for his Majesty's Ships; and 500 Barrels of Flower were permitted to be Shipped, on Oath being

196.

[illegible] Mr. Clarke
[illegible] Speech given [illegible] Indians
[illegible] Mr. Clarke [illegible]
[illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Indians [illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 1750. A. M.

[illegible] Indians [illegible]

[illegible] Indians [illegible]

[illegible] Indians [illegible]

wont go out a fighting, make 'em Hunt for y^r^. Table. Farrel Wade tells me they are all Drunk every day & that Ceggs of Rum are in the highest plenty amongst 'em.

I propose to set off this Noon in a Battoe & reach P. Schuylers in the Evening. Once more may God send you safe to us, Adieu I am truly

My Dear Sir
Your real & Affec^te^
Freind
PETER WRAXALL

INDORSED:[1]
Captn. Wraxalls letters

June 1756

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS AND TREATY

Df.[2]

[*Fort Johnson, July 10, 1756*]

The Proceedings and Treaty
with
The Shawanese and Delaware Indians living on and near The Susquehanna River.
Negotiated at Fort Johnson[3] in the County of Albany in The Province of New York
By
The Honble. Sir William Johnson Baronet, His Majestys sole Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Confederate

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[1] In Johnson's hand.
[2] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.
[3] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:130–61.

Nations of Indians, their Allies and Dependants

Published by Authority, from the Original Records.

With a Preface, explaining the rise and Progress of the said Treaty

By
Peter Wraxall Secretary for Indian Affairs

PREFACE

Towards the latter end of the Year 1755. The French & Indians made an Irruption upon the Frontiers of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, New Jersey & New York, murdering & carrying off the Inhabitants, burning & destroying their Houses, Settlements & Cattle. The Shawanese & Delaware Indians who are settled on & near the Susquahanna River, were reported to be concerned in those Barbarities & Depredations. These Indians by virtue of several Treaties, by a long uninterupted Intercourse of Trade, and a friendly Communication subsisting between them & the back-Inhabitants of the aforesaid Colonies, together with Their being in firm Alliance with, and in Dependance upon the Six United Nations,[1] were esteemed to be firm Friends to the British Interest, and therefore their Committing Hostilities, being less suspected, was the more Alarming.

In a Meeting Sir William Johnson held at Fort Johnson last February, with the Deputies of the Six Nations and other Indians, he represented to them, the Treachery & Ingratitude

[1] The 6 Nations call the Shawanese *Brethren* & the Delawares *Nephews*, the former denoting an Equality, the latter a Dependance. [Note in the manuscript.]

of the Shawanese & Delaware Indians, in thus violating their public Faith and falling upon their antient Friends & Neighbours. He told the Six Nations, that as the Shawanese Indians were their Allies and the Delawares dependant upon them, he expected *They* as our Allies & Bretheren, would without Delay interpose their Influence & Authority with the said Indians, and require from them their Reasons for joining in these Hostilities, and insist upon their immediately laying down their Arms & returning to their former Peaceable & friendly Behavior.

The Six Nations agreed to Sir William's Remonstrances, told him they would immediately dispatch Deputies to the said Indians, And proposed that he should also send a Belt of Wampum & a Message to them by their said Deputies. This Sir William agreed to.

In April last the Deputys of the Six Nations returned from their Embassy, and reported to Sir William Johnson, That those Indians had acknowledged, some of their Young Men had been won over by the Artifices of the French & the Indians in their Interest, to join in Hostilities upon their Bretheren the English, but that they now repented their Folly & rashness, and that the Shawanese & Delaware Indians on the Susquahanna were determined not to break the Antient Covenant Chain of Peace & Friendship with their Bretheren the English, and that they would act in Conjunction with their Bretheren & Uncles of the Six Nations, upon whom they would fix their Eyes & by whose Conduct they would regulate their own.

The Deputies further reported to Sir William, That the Shawanese & Delawares had promised to send his Belt and what had passed at this Meeting, to the Shawanese settled on the Ohio, and to the Delawares who now lived in the Neighbourhood of Fort du Quesne, and use their utmost Endeavours to prevail on these Indians to unite in the Measures they had now agreed upon. To confirm these Promises of the Shawanese & Delaware Indians, the Deputies of the Six Nations delivered Sir William a Belt of Wampum which they sent in return for his. And also another Belt by which the said Indians earnestly

entreated Sir William to meet them at *Onondaga* where they had agreed to hold a Congress with the Six Nations: that his Compliance herewith would be a convincing Proof to them, of his Goodwill & friendly Intentions towards them; and that at this Meeting at Onondaga, all the late Mis-understandings might be rectified and a perfect Harmony be re-established between them & their Bretheren the English.

Sir William told the Deputies of the Six Nations who enforced the request of the Shawanese & Delawares, that tho his relation to the Public made it very Inconvenient at that Juncture, to take so long a Journey, yet as he looked upon the restoration of the Antient Peace & Friendship between the said Shawanese & Delaware Indians & their Bretheren the English, to be a Point of very great Importance, he thought his Duty to His Majestys Service called upon him for a Compliance with their earnest Request & Invitation, and he would therefore Meet them at the Congress at Onondaga by the latter end of May or the beginning of June. Upon which the said Deputies of the Six Nations promised to send an Express to accquaint the Shawanese & Delawares with Sir Williams Compliance to their Request.

In the begining of June Sir William Johnson set out for Onondaga, and the 13th of said Month he arrived at the Town of the Oneida Indians, and upon Enquiry heard the Deputys from the Shawanese and Delawares were not yet come to Onondaga; he thereupon dispatched Two Indians Express to the Susquahanna to hasten them, and proceeded to Onondaga to meet & do Buisness with the Six Nations there assembled.

The Shawanese King or Cheif, with several other Indians of that Nation & only two Delaware Warriors, first arrived at Onondaga, to whom Sir William made a Speech & received an Answer.≠

The 2d. of July when the Congress was broke up, The Delaware King or Chief with some of his People arrived at Onon-

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≠ vide pages of the following sheets. [Note in the manuscript.]

dago, and as several Circumstances rendered it improper & inconvenient to enter upon Buisness with the Shawanese & Delawares at Onondaga, Sir William invited the Two Chiefs & their People with a Deputation of the Six Nations down to his House to Discuss all Matters there.ø This was accepted,ø and the Treaty was accordingly adjourned to Fort Johnson.

Whether instead of the Words
in the title Page
Published by Authority
the following Form would not be
more proper to point out the Supreme
& subordinate Direction of this Department of His Majestys Service
in North America.

Published by Order of His Excellency
The Right Honourable The Earl
of Loudoun &c. &c. &c.?

As the Public is not apprized
of the Steps which brought about
this Treaty, and as Sir William's
two Speeches & the Answer to them
proposed to be published herewith,
bear an immediate Connection
with the said Treaty, the Publi:
:cation without some Introduction,
would not, it is conceived stand in
so intelligible a light. The Pre:
:face is therefore proposed to
obviate those Objections.

How many Copies His Lordship
would have receied for His own
Use & Disposal. And if a Printed Copy should
be transmitted by the Secr^{y}. to each
Govr. of the Neighbouring Provinces.

ø vide pages of the following sheets. [Note in the manuscript.]

dispatched Orders to the Forces to be upon their Guard, and directed them to be thrown into such a Disposition as would most effectually assist and protect the People in their Harvest. If upon Consideration of this Matter any other Measures are necessary for the Publick Safety, you will enable me to take them.

Philadelphia
July 5. 1756.

Robt. H. Morris

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday July 10th. 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

A Letter from Governor Phipps of the Eighteenth of June last was read, desiring the Governor's Permission to the Schooner Jolly Robin Thomas Stanford Master, to load and bring to Boston 750 Barrels of Flour, if she can take such a Quantity on Board; and on taking the same into Consideration the Governor thought proper to permit Samuel Smith and Son, Joseph Saunders and Joshua Howell to ship 750 Barrels of Flour to be delivered to the Order of Governor Phipps, for the Use of the Government of Massachusets Bay.

Another Letter from Governor Phipps of the same Date was read, desiring a Permission to ship a Cargo of Wheat and Flower in the Schooner Dolphin, William Mould Master, on the Application of John Powell Agent Victualler for his Majesty's Ships; and 500 Barrels of Flower were permitted to be shipp'd, on Oath being made that the same were for the Use of the King's Forces, and for no other Use whatever.

Wm. John Bell having renewed his Application for Permission to clear the Brigantine Princess Louisa of this Place, laden with Provisions for the Troops and Garrisons in Newfoundland, and made Oath accordingly, the Permission was granted.

Upon Application made by Wm. Daniel Roberdeau for Permission to ship 450 Barrels of Ships Bread on Board the Ship Philadelphia Robert Forsyth Master for Jamaica on Account of Augustus and John Boyd and Company Esquires and George Hinde Esquires Contractors for supplying his ---- Majesty's Navy in Jamaica, and the said Daniel Roberdeau making Oath as aforesaid, the Application was allowed.

The Governor wrote to the Collector, desiring him to be particularly careful that the Vessels be not permitted to take in a greater Quantity, than is specified.

A

Pennsylvania 1756

A Letter from Justice Horsfield of the Sixth Instant giving an Account of the Coming of Holapucha Packsinoosa's Son and three other Indians to Bethleham from Diahoga and Requesting Powder Lead and Provisions was read with the Papers inclosed therein and the Governors Answer of Yesterday, which was Approved.

A Letter to Governor Morris from Justice Horsfield

Bethleham 6th July 1756

May it Please your Honour.

I Recd your Honours favour of the 4th Instant by Return of the Express and Agreeable to your directions have bespoke for three of the Indians two Shirts & a Blanket for Each which shall be delivered them in your Honours name The Inclosed Papers will Inform your Honour the Occasion of this Express the Indians desire to be Dispatched as soon as Possible the Reason of it your Honour will Please to Observe Their Familys are in much want of Provisions they will however wait two days for your Honours Answer by which time I hope this Express will Return.

We Labour under much difficulty on Account of these Indians wanting their Guns Repaired and to have some Powder and Lead which we Cannot by any Measure do, unless we have your Honours Express Commands for it. if it be your Pleasure it shall be done, or not Please to Signify it & your Honours Commands shall be Strictly Obeyed. I beg leave to Observe Holapuca Packinosa's Son seems very desirous to Carry (according to the Indian way of Speaking some words from your Honour to his Father.

I am with all due Respect, your Honours

Most Obedient Humble Servant

Jno: Horsfield

A Paper Inclosed in the Foregoing Letter.

Bethleham July 6th 1756

Last Night, in the dusk of the Evening, Arrived at Bethleham four Indians from Diahoga, with a Convoy from Fort Allen & a letter from Newcastle which is here Inclosed

As Newcastle desired that Kindness might be shewn unto them they were Chearfully Recieved & Entertained.

This Morning they were Visited, & told at the same time that a Messenger should be sent to Governor. & therefore they should let us know what they had to say to the Governor.

Holapecha

Hdapecha, Pachsanoses youngest Son, a Shawonese answered to this Effect:— He did not come from Diahoga with an Intent to go to Bethleham, but was out a Hunting, his Family being Scarce of Provisions; that Shehaschano, Mehihachpe & Wenimah all Shawonese now of Diahoga & formerly of Wiominh were in his Company, that not being sent by the Chiefs, he had no Message to the Governor, nor could he tell us any news.— so much however he knew that Nine Nations were in the English Interest Viz.

1. The Shawonese 2. Tasaning 3. Nantikokes 4. Tuscaroroes
5. Tuttelars 6 Onondagoes 7. Cajugas 8. Santikinan
9. Ganosetage; — And he said I am sure they are all Friends to the English. Being Asked About the Delewares his Answer was, About them I can say Nothing

About his Father he told us, that he was gone with Another Chief of the Menninink Nation whose name is Onondamotin to meet Sir William Johnston at the Council with the Indians at Onondago.

The he was asked About the Allegany Indians & their Meeting together with Other Nations, with an Intent to join them & to fall upon the English, whether he had heard any Thing of it He said I knew that Some were gone there from Diahoga but for what End I do not know, I could not find Out.

Paxanoso's Son told the Brethren that if they had any Message to his Father he would bring their words up to him. Hereupon he was told that the Brethren were Private Persons, & that it would be better he stayed for the Governors words. he said I cant stay long for my Family is in want, I will however stay a couple of Days & shall be glad to take up some words for my Father.

He was told that as he wanted to bring down his family he should be helped with som Provisions,

To the Captain of Fort Allen also at Bethleham July[t] 1756

Dear good Friends

These are to let you know from me Captain Newcastle by these Bearers, about the 25[t] of June old M[r] Packsinoses is gone to Council at Colonel Johnstons, also we met these Indians at a Place called Lahhawonai, from thence Captain Newcastle directed them to come to the Brethren English, for we really think, they are our friends and this is to desire the Captain at Fort Allen, and other Officers to shew Kindness Captain Newcastle desires the Captain at Fort Allen to convoy these Friend Indians safe to Bethleham, Also the son of Old King Packsinoses will require to Come again to fetch his Father down soon as Posible this Captain

Newcastle

Pennsylvania. 1756

Newcastle desires the Brethren English would furnish them with Provisions.

Sir.

Your most Humble Servant
Captain Newcastle
One of the Chiefs of
Six Nations

John Bumpshare

Little further more, I desire Mr. Spangenberg to shew Kindness to those men I think if you should do so it will shew the Sincerity of the good Cause of the English: when those men comes back again at Diahoga it may perhaps do very deal of good.

A Letter from Governor Morris to Mr. Horsfield

Sir. Philadelphia 4 July 1756.

I am Sorry your Messenger has been Obliged to wait my Return from Newcastle, I am Afraid the Four Indians will not have Patience to stay but if you have been able to detain them, I desire you will Present a String to Holapecha and his Company & others Present Acquainting them with my Absence as an Apology for the slow Return of their Messenger tell him I wish it could have Consisted with the Circumstances of their Familys for them to have given me the Satisfaction of seing them here, but as this does not suit them now, and they are in want of Provisions I have Ordered you to Supply them with as much as they can Carry, and a Small Quantity of Powder & Lead as much as may be wanted for the Present to serve their Occasions, more I would give them but it would be dangerous to themselves if met by our Enemy Indians to have more.

I send another String to be given to Holapecha to Present for me to his Father when he Returns from Onondaga it is to Invite the Old man to come & see me & give me his Advice; - I think three or four Pounds of Powder will be Enough & as much Provisions as they can Carry how much that will be must be left to your Judgment but they should by all means be sent very well Satisfied.

Please to make my Acknowledgments to Mr. Spangenberg for the Trouble given him in these Indian Affairs; - I approve what he & you have done, nor is it for want of Respect but Time that I am

Your Humble Servant
Rob.t H. Morris

Pennsylvania 1756

A Letter to Governor Morris from Mr. Horsfield.

Bethleham July 7th 1756

May it Please Your Honour.

I think it my duty to Acquaint your Honour with the great Danger wherein we Apprehend, not only the Brethren at Bethleharm & their Families but all the Country round About us are in at Present.

Your Honour has Invited the friendly Indians, by Capt. Newcastle to come into this Province, with a Promise that they should be kindly received & Entertained Your Honour has given out a Proclamation at the same time that the Indians coming into Pennsylvania should be Received as friends & not treated as Enemys till the third of July a.c Now Capt. Newcastle sends Indians to Bethleham of whom we are not sure whether they are Friends or Enemys We may expect more are a coming & who knows how many may come with them under the Pretence of being friends I therefore give it your Honours wise Consideration.

1st Whether wicked People that are biter against the Indians cannot & may not fall upon them & Destroy them the Proclamation being expired.

2d whether the Indians who come under Pretence of being Friends, as they have not Engaged to a Cessation of Arms & as they Actually do keep their Arms may not fall not only upon us in Bethleham but Also upon All the Country & do a great deal of Mischief.

Your Honour will Please to Consider that either of the before mentioned Things can prove fatal & Destructive to the Province & his Majestys most dutifull Subjects.

It is therefore that two Brethren from Bethlehem Viz. Nathan Seidel & Chris. Tho. Bergier are Appointed to go in the name of all the Inhabitants of Bethleham to represent this Affair in its proper Light to your Honour, & they do hope that your Honour will not expose them like Sheep to the mouths of the wolves, but send such Orders to the Commanding Officers at Fort Allen &c. &c. that they may either keep the Indians Arriving at any of the forts or Conduct them under Proper Convoy to Philadelphia or when your Honour thinks most proper & let us know your Pleasure whether these Indians that came lately to Bethleham Viz. Kepe Nicodemus &c should not come to Philadelphia, or any other place. Bethleharm being already so full & so crouded, that in most of our Rooms we have been forced to lodge 20 or 25 Persons & seventy of our Indians have lived all the winter in a small House where they had but two Rooms

I am Your Honours &c
Most Obedient humble Servant

Jim. Horsfield.

182. # Pennsylvania 1756

The Council Advised the Governor to renew the Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities, and that as there was no Room at Bethleham and the Moravian Brethren there were uneasy and no Troops there the Indians should be Removed to Eastown where there was a Guard and the following Letter was drawn up by the Governor to be sent to Mr. Parsons at Easton which was Approved, & another Likewise to Mr. Horsfield

A Letter from Governor Morris to Mr. Parsons.

Sir, Philadel.a 11th July 1756

Having Ordered the Indians at Bethleham and such other friendly Indians as shall Come thither to be Removed to Easton I desire you will Immediately make the necessary Preparations of houses and Provision for their Reception and at a certain time to be Agreed upon for their Removal you will Order an Escort of the town Guard to Bethleham to protect them on the Road,

While they remain at Easton you will take Care that the soldiers and Officers keep Strictly to their duty that the guards & Sentrys are regularly Relieved and the Arms kept in good Order & Either Discharged or drawn every other Day and you will post them in such Manner as will most Effectually protect them from the Insults of the People and Prevent any evil designs, in case they should not be so friendly as they Pretend.

The Charges Attending this Service you draw Bills upon the Commissioners for Sending them the Necessary Accounts, and you will inform me from time to time what is done in Consequence of these Orders.

I am,

Your very Humble Servant

Robt. H. Morris.

A Letter from Governor Morris to Mr. Horsfield

Sir. Philadel.a 11th July 1756

I Laid your Letter of the 7th Instant before the Council and Since the Brethren find it Inconvenient and Express their Uneasiness at the Indian Continuing with them I have determined to Remove them for the Present to Easton where the Guard will be Able sufficiently to protect them from Insults and to prevent their doing mischief in case their Dispositions should not prove so friendly as is Pretended.

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6, pp. 177–183.

Pennsylvania 1756

I have given Orders to Mr. Parsons to receive them & to find them in Provisions as soon as he has fitted up a Comodious Place for them in Easton he is to Acquaint you that he has done so & I agree on a time to send an Escort for them and you will be Pleased Accordingly to deliver them over to his Orders.

If a Number of Indians should come Along with Newcastle they must likewise be well guarded and Conducted to Easton there to remain till I give further Orders.

The Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities is Continued for days longer and it is expected that all Persons Civil & Military will yield due Obedience thereto.

I am Sir.

Your Humble Servant

Robt. H. Morris

The Governor issued Writs for summoning the Assembly the 19th Instant.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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(
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}

some Measures and agree to Selection, and once dis-
cussed in all Points to be drawn towards them as
Instructions & Resolutions.

Whereas the Revolution, towards Loyalty
that this worthy Nation Britannia, & all
Loyal Subjects to the highest Degree Surrenders to Ma-
jesty's Crown & Dignity, and not thereunto adjoining
particularly to the general Unity & Harmony
now mentioned, and in no Instance willing to
believe that they or any Loyal Subjects have
committed to this kind any Breach of Duty, or
Disobedience to the Just and Lawful Commands
of his Majesty or his Ministers or Officers, much
less that the said Commons, confounded & their
Principles ground & their Heads poisoned by
the evil & sinister Insinuations of the French,
who are Enemies to Monarchy, all who are
near to them and their Practice are a
wicked Method to destroy all to the utter Ruin
& Ruin from the Principles of Honour, Truth
& Justice. In Duty bound, ingaged upon Honour
for the Peace, Welfare & Union, & in the Right &
Title they have upon this true Interest.

Upon not being acquainted with the Infamous
Character & Conduct of this British Blood-thirsty
Nation the French, Envy to their Prosperity, Per-
fidiousness; Seemed the Laying off of the
Devilish part of your Royal Power, born this Duty to

the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Castle. The Governor informed the members that the Bill for regulating the Watch the House had sent him no Message about, since he had informed them he had receded from his amendments, but he was ready to pass into Laws any Bills that were presented for that Purpose.

The Governor having received Intelligence of Consequence from the Indians at Bethelehem, he drew up the following Message to the House and sent it by the Secretary:

"Gentlemen:

"The Secretary will lay before you a Copy of the Intelligence of Nicodemus and Joe Piepe, two Indians that lately came to Bethlehem from the Place called Diahoga, upon the Sasquehanna, by which you will see that the Western Indians were forming themselves into a Body, with an Intention to attack this Province about the Time of Harvest. This Intelligence I received on Saturday, and have dispatched Orders to the Forces to be upon their Guard, and directed them to be thrown into such a Disposition as would most effectually assist and protect the People in their Harvest. If upon Consideration of this Matter, any other Measures are necessary for the Public Safety, you will enable me to take them.

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Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.
John Mifflin, }

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made that the same were for the use of the King's Forces, and for no other Use whatever.

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Upon Application made by Mr. Daniel Roberdeau, for Permission to ship 450 Barrels of Ship Bread on Board the Ship Philadelphia, Robert Forsyth, Master, for Jamaica, on account of Augustus and John Boyd, and Company, Esquires, and George Hinde, Esquire, Contractors for supplying his Majesty's Navy in Jamaica, and the said Daniel Roberdeau making Oath as aforesaid, the Application was allowed.

The Governor wrote to the Collector, desiring him to be particularly careful that the Vessels be not permitted to take in a greater Quantity than is Specified.

A Letter from Justice Horsfield of the Sixth Instant, giving an Account of the Coming of Holepeeka, Packsinosa's Son, and three other Indians, to Bethleham, from Diahoga, and Requesting Powder, Lead, and Provisions, was read, with the Papers inclosed therein, and the Governor's Answer of Yesterday, which was approved.

A Letter to Governor Morris from Justice Horsfield.

"BETHLEHAM, 6th July, 1756.

"May it Please your Honour:

"I rece'd your Honour's favour of the 4th Instant by Return of the Express, and Agreeable to your directions have bespoke for three of the Indians two Shirts & a Blanket for Each, which shall be delivered them in your Honour's name. The Inclosed Papers will Inform your Honour the Occasion of this Express. The Indians desire to be Dispatched as soon as Possible; the Reason of it your Honour will please to observe. Their Families are in much want of Provisions; they will, however, wait two days for your Honour's Answer, by which time I hope this Express will Return.

"We Labour under much difficulty on Account of these Indians wanting their Guns Repaired, and to have some Powder and Lead, which we Cannot by any measure do unless we have your Honour's Express Commands for it; if it be your Pleasure it shall be done, or not, Please to Signify it. Your Honour shall be strictly Obeyed. I beg leave to Observe Kolapeeka, Paxinosa's Son, seems very desirous to Carry (according to the Indian way of Speaking) some words from your Honour to his Father.

"I am, with all due Respect, your Honour's Most Obedient Humble Servant,

"TIM^{o} HORSFIELD."

A Paper Inclosed in the Foregoing Letter.

"Bethleham, July 6th, 1756.

"Last night, in the dusk of the Evening, Arrived at Bethleham four Indians from Diahoga with a Convoy from Fort Allen, & a letter from Newcastle, which is here Inclosed.

"As Newcastle desired that Kindness might be shewn unto them, they were Chearfully Received & Entertained.

"This Morning they were Visited, & told at the same time that a Messenger should be sent to the Governor, & therefore they shou'd let us know what they had to say to the Governor. Kolapecka, Packsanosa's youngest Son, a Shawonese, answered to this Effect: He did not come from Diahoga with an Intent to go to Bethleham, but was out a Hunting, his Family being Scarce of Provisions; that Shekaschano, Mekickachpe, & Wenimah, all Shawonese, now of Diahoga, & formerly of Wiomink, were in his Company; that not being by the Chiefs, he had no Message to the Governor, nor could he tell us any news; so much, however, he knew, that Nine Nations were in the English Interest, Vizt.: 1. the Shawonese; 2. Tasaning; 3. Nantikokes; 4. Tuscarorors; 5. Tuttelars; 6. Onondagoes; 7. Cajugas; 8. Sankikman; 9. Ganossetage; And he said, I am sure they are all Friends to the English.

"Being Asked About the Delawares, his Answer was, 'about them I can say Nothing.'

"About his Father he told us, that he was gone with Another Chief of the Mennesink Nation, whose name is Onondamokin, to meet Sir William Johnston at the Council with the Indians at Onondago.

"Then he was asked About the Allegany Indians, and their Meeting together with Other Nations, with an Intent to join them, & to fall upon the English; whether he had heard any Thing of it. He said, 'I knew that Some were gone there from Diahoga, but for what End I do not know; I could not find Out.'

"Paxanoso's Son told the Brethren that if they had any Message to his Father, he would bring their words up to him. Hereupon he was told that the Brethren were Private Persons, & that it would be better he stayed for the Governor's words. He said, I can't stay long, for my Family is in want; I will, however, stay a Couple of days, & should be glad to take up some word for my Father.

"He was told, that as he wanted to bring down his family, he shou'd be helped to some Provisions."

"July 1st, 1756.

"*To the Captain of Fort Allen, also at Bethleham:*

"Dear good Friends:

"These are to let you know from me, Captain Newcastle, by these Bearers. About the 25th of June, old Mr. Packinosa's is gone to Council at Colonel Johnston's; also we met these Indians at a Place called Lahhawonai; from thence Captain Newcastle directed them to come to the Brethren English, for we Really think they are our Friends, and this is to desire the Captain at Fort Allen and the other Officers to shew Kindness. Captain New Castle desires the Captain at Fort Allen to Convoy these Friend Indians safe to Bethleham; also the Son of Old King Packinosa's will require to Come again to fetch his Father down as soon as Possible. This Captain Newcastle desires the Brethren English would furnish them with Provisions.

"Sir, Your most Humble Servant,

"CAPTAIN NEW CASTLE,

"One of the Chiefs of the Six Nations.

"JOHN PUMPSHARE.

"Little further more. I desire Mr. Spangenberg to shew Kindness to those men; I think if you should do so, it will shew the Sincerity of the good Cause of the English; when those men comes back again at Diahoga, it may perhaps do very deal of good."

—

A Letter from Governor Morris to Mr. Horsfield

"PHILADELPHIA, 9th July, 1756.

"Sir:

"I am Sorry your Messenger has been Obliged to wait my Return from Newcastle. I am afraid the Four Indians will not have Patience to stay; but if you have been able to detain them I desire you will Present a String to Holapecka and his Company, & others Present, Acquainting them with my Absence as an Apology for the slow Return of their Messenger. Tell him I wish it could have Consisted with the Circumstances of their Families for them to have given me the Satisfaction of seeing them here; but as this does not suit them now, and they are in want of Provisions, I have Ordered you to Supply them with as much as they can Carry, and a Small Quantity of Powder & Lead as much as may be wanted for the Present to serve their Necessities; more I would give them, but it would be dangerous to themselves if met by our Enemy Indians to have more.

"I send another String to be given to Holapecka to Present for me to his Father when he Returns from Onondago. It is to Invite

the Old man to come & see me & give me his Advice. I think three or four Pounds of Powder will be enough, & as much Provisions as they can carry; how much that will be must be left to your Judgment, but they should by all means be sent very well Satisfied.

"Please to make my Acknowledgements to Mr. Spangenberg for the Trouble given him in these Indian Affairs. I approve what he & you have done; nor is it for want of Respect, but Time that I am,

"Your humble Servant,

"ROB^{T}. H. MORRIS.

—

A Letter to Governor Morris from Mr. Horsfield.

"BETHLEHAM, July 7th, 1756.

"May it please your Honour:

"I think it my duty to Acquaint your Honour with the great Danger wherein we Apprehend not only the Brethren at Bethleham & their Families, but all the Country Round About us, are in at Present.

"Your Honour has invited the friendly Indians by Capt. Newcastle to come into this Province, with a Promise that they should be kindly Received & Entertained. Your Honour has given out a Proclamation at the same time that the Indians coming into Pennsylvania should be Received as friends & not treated as Enemys till the third of July, a. c. Now Capt. Newcastle sends Indians to Bethleham of whom we are not sure whether they are Friends or Enemys, & we may expect more are a Coming, & who knows how many come with them under the Pretence of being friends; I therefore give it your Honour's wise Consideration.

"1st. Whether wicked People that are bitter Against the Indians cannot & may not fall upon them & Destroy them, the Proclamation being expired?

"2nd. Whether the Indians who come under Pretence of being Friends, as they have not Engaged to a Cessation of Arms, & as they actually do keep their Arms, may not fall not only upon us in Bethlehem, but Also upon All the Country, & do a great deal of Mischief?

"Your Honour will Please to Consider that either of the beforementioned Things can prove fatal & Destructive to the Province & his Majesty's most dutifull Subjects.

"It is therefore that two Brethren from Bethleham, Vis^{t}. Nathan Seidel & Chris^{t}. Thos. Benzier, are appointed to go in the name of all the Inhabitants of Bethleham to Represent this Affair in its

proper Light to your Honour, & they do hope that your Honour will not expose them like Sheep to the Mouths of the Wolves, but send such Orders to the Commanding Officers at fort Allen, &c., &c., that they may either keep the Indians Arriving at any of the forts, or Conduct them under Proper convoy to Philadelphia, or where your Honour thinks most proper, & let us know your Pleasure whether these Indians that came lately to Bethleham, Vis^{t} Repe, Nicodemus, &c., should not come to Philadelphia or any other place, Bethleham being already so full and so crowded that in most of our Rooms we have been forced to lodge 20 or 25 Persons, & seventy of our Indians have lived all the winter in a small House where they had but two Rooms.

"I am Your Honour's most Obedient hum^{l} Servant,

"TIM^{o}. HORSFIELD."

The Council advised the Governor to renew the Proclamation for a suspension of Hostilities, and that as there was no room at Bethleham, and the Moravian Brethren there were uneasy, and no Troops there, the Indians should be Removed to Eastown where there was a Guard, and the following Letter was drawn up by the Governor to be sent to Mr. Parsons at Easton, which was approved, & another Likewise to Mr. Horsfield:

A Letter from Governor Morris to Mr. Parsons.

"PHILADEL^{A} 11th July, 1756.

"Sir:

"Having Ordered the Indians at Bethleham and such other friendly Indians as shall Come thither to be Removed to Easton, I desire you will Immediately make the necessary Preparations of houses and Provisions for their Reception, and at a Certain time to be Agreed upon for their Removal, you will Order an Escort of the town Guard to Bethleham to protect them on the Road.

"While they Remain at Easton you will take Care that the soldiers and Officers keep strictly to their Duty, that the guards & Sentrys are Regularly Releaved, and the Arms kept in good Order, & Either Discharged or drawn every other day, and you will post them in such Manner as will most Effectually protect them from the Insults of the People, and Prevent any evil designs in case they should not be so friendly as they Pretend.

"The Charges attending this Service you draw Bills upon the Commissioners for, Sending them the Necessary Accounts, and you will inform me from time to time what is done in Consequence of these Orders.

"I am your very Humble Servant,

"ROB^{T}. H. MORRIS."

A Letter from Governor Morris to Mr. Horsfield.

"PHILAD^{A}, 11th July, 1756.

"Sir:

"I Laid your Letter of the 7th Instant before the Council, and Since the Brethren find it Inconvenient, and Express their uneasiness at the Indians Continuing with them, I have determined to remove them for the present to Easton, where the Guard will be Able Sufficiently to protect them from Insults, and prevent their doing mischief, in case their Dispositions should not prove so friendly as is Pretended.

"I have given orders to Mr. Parsons to receive them & to find them in Provisions, and as soon as he has fitted up a Comodious place for them in Easton, he is to Acquaint you that he has done so, & Agree on a time to send an Escort for them, and you will be Pleased accordingly to deliver them over to his Orders.

"If a number of Indians should come Along with Newcastle, they must likewise be well guarded and Conducted to Easton, there to Remain till I give further Orders.

"The Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities is Continued for —— days longer, and it is expected that all Persons, Civil and Military, will yield due Obedience thereto.

"I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

"ROB^{T}. H. MORRIS.

The Governor issued Writs for summoning the Assembly the 19th Instant.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 20th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, Joseph Turner,
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,

Indians.

Captain Newcastle,
Pumpshire, a Jersey Indian, Interpreter,
Rarbett, a Mohawk,
Peteghehdaqua, Samuel Evans,
Tassawelanaghqua, John Dowdy,
Isaac, an Indian Boy.

A Letter from General Abercrombie of the 13th Instant, with

ONE OF THE RAREST INDIAN TREATIES

202. INDIAN TREATY. A Treaty with the Shawanese and Delaware Indians, Living on and near the Susquehanna River. Negotiated At Fort-Johnson, in the County of Albany, in The Province of New-York, By the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's Sole Agent, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, their Allies and Dependents. (Published from the original Records,) By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of Loudoun . . . With a Preface explaining The Rise and Progress of the said Treaty. 10 pp., small folio, full red crushed levant morocco, gilt tooled, gilt top, UNCUT, by BRADSTREET.

New York: Printed and Sold by J. Parker and W. Weyman, 1757

A SUPERB UNCUT COPY OF THIS EXCEEDINGLY RARE INDIAN TREATY. ONE OF FIVE COPIES LOCATED. The preface gives a good summary of Indian affairs for 1755-6.

The treaty council was held at Fort Johnson on July 10 and 11, 1756, for the purpose of persuading the Shawnees and Delawares to cease their depredations on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. Sir William Johnson had the support of the chiefs of the Six Nations and finally succeeded in making the treaty with the Indians represented at the council, but the Delaware chief said he had no control of the Delawares who lived near the French. This treaty was the entering wedge in the alienation of the Indians from the French in the Ohio valley, and a month later Teedyuskung, King of the Delawares, made a final peace with the English at Easton.

A

TREATY

WITH THE

Shawaneſe and *Delaware Indians*,

Living on and near the *Suſquehanna* River.

NEGOTIATED

At FORT-JOHNSON, in the County of *Albany*,

IN

The Province of NEW-YORK,

By the Honourable

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet,

His *Majeſty*'s Sole Agent, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Confederate Nations of *Indians*, their Allies and Dependents.

(Publiſhed from the original Records,)

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable

JOHN Earl of LOUDOUN,

Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Forces in *North-America*, &c. &c,

WITH

A PREFACE,

EXPLAINING

The RISE and PROGRESS of the ſaid TREATY.

NEW-YORK:
Printed and Sold by *J. Parker* and *W. Weyman*, at the *New-Printing-Office* in *Beaver-ſtreet*. MDCCLVII.

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PREFACE.

TOWARDS the latter End of the Year 1755, *the* French *and* Indians *made an Irruption upon the Frontiers of* Virginia, Maryland, Penſilvania, New-Jerſey, *and* New-York, *murdering and carrying off the Inhabitants, burning and deſtroying their Houſes, Settlements and Cattle.*

The Shawaneſe *and* DelawareIndians, *who are ſettled on and near the* Suſquahanna *River, were reported to be concerned in thoſe Barbarities and Depredations. Theſe* Indians *by Virtue of ſeveral Treaties with them, by a long uninterupted Intercourſe of Trade, and a friendly Communication ſubſiſting between them and the back Inhabitants of the aforeſaid* Colonies, *together with their being in a firm Alliance with and Dependance upon the* Six United Nations †, *were looked upon as Friends to the* Britiſh *Intereſt, and therefore their committing Hoſtilities being leſs ſuſpected, was the more alarming. The* Delawares *are near Neighbours to the back Settlements of* Penſilvania, New-Jerſey *and* New-York, *and were therefore the chief Objects of the following Treaty, and indeed they were the chief Aggreſſors; for the* Shawaneſe, who are ſettled on a Branch of the Suſquahanna *River, denied their being concerned in any of the aforeſaid Hoſtilities; and upon Enquiry, there appeared Reaſon to believe them, though thoſe of their* Nation, *by far the more numerous, who are ſettled on the* Ohio, *bore a conſiderable Share therein, and have not only abandoned their former Alliance with the* Engliſh, *but ſeem to have ſhaken off their Friendſhip and Connections with the* Six Nations, *owing to ſeveral Cauſes which do not come within the Intention of theſe Papers to diſcuſs.*

In a Meeting Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON *held at* Fort Johnſon *laſt* February, *with the Deputies of the* Six Nations ‡, *he repreſented to them, the Treachery and Ingratitude of the* Shawaneſe *and* Delaware Indians, *in thus violating their public Faith, and falling upon their antient Friends and Neighbours, without their having received any Provocation, or at leaſt giving any juſt Reaſons for this Conduct. He told the* Six Nations, *that as the* Shawaneſe Indians *were their Allies, and the* Delawares *dependant upon them, he expected they, as our Allies and Brethren, would without Delay, interpoſe their Influence and Authority, and require from thoſe* Indians, *their Reaſons for joining in theſe Hoſtilities, and inſiſt upon their laying down their Arms, and returning to their former peaceable and friendly Behaviour.*

The Six Nations *agreed to Sir* WILLIAM's *Remonſtrance, told him they would immediately diſpatch a Deputation to the ſaid* Indians, *and propoſed that he ſhould ſtrengthen it with a* Belt of Wampum, *and a Meſſage to them by their Deputies; to which he conſented.*

In April *laſt the Deputies of the* Six Nations *returned from their Embaſſy. They reported to Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON, *that the* Delawares *had acknowledged, ſome of their young Men had been won over by the Artifices of the* French, *and the* Indians *in that Intereſt, to join in Hoſtilities upon their Brethren the* Engliſh, *but*

† The *Six Nations* call the *Shawaneſe* Brethren, and the *Delawares* Nephews, the former denoting an Equality, the latter a Dependancy.

‡ A Copy of Sir WILLIAM's Proceedings at this Meeting was by ſome Methods unknown to him, procured by a Book-ſeller in *London* and publiſhed by him, without either Sir WILLIAM's Concurrence or Approbation.

but that they now reprented of their Folly and Raſhneſs; and that the Shawaneſe, *and* Delaware Indians, *living on the* Suſquehanna, *were determined not to break the antient Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendſhip with their Brethren the* Engliſh, *but act in Conjunction with their Brethren and Uncles the* Six Nations, *upon whom they would fix their Eyes, and by whoſe Conduct they would regulate their own.*

Theſe Deputies further reported to Sir WILLIAM, *that the* Shawaneſe *and* Delawares, *had promiſed to ſend his Belt, with the Reſolutions they had taken, to the* Shawaneſe *ſettled on the* Ohio, *and to the* Delawares, *who lived in the Neighbourhood of Fort* Du Queſne; *and uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevail on thoſe* Indians *to unite in the Meaſures they had now agreed on.*

To confirm theſe Engagements and Promiſes of the Shawaneſe *and* Delaware Indians, *the Deputies of the* Six-Nations, *delivered to Sir* WILLIAM *a Belt of Wampum, which they ſent in Return for his. They alſo delivered him another Belt, by which the ſaid* Indians, *earneſtly entreated him to meet them at* Onondaga,‡ *where they had agreed to hold a Congreſs with the* Six-Nations; *and ſent him Word, that his Compliance with this Requeſt, would be a convincing Proof to them, of his good Will and friendly Intentions towards them; and that at this Congreſs, all the late Miſunderſtandings might be rectified, and a perfect Harmony be re-eſtabliſhed between them and their Brethren the* Engliſh.

Sir WILLIAM *told the Deputies of the* Six-Nations, *that though his Relation to the Publick, made it very inconvenient to him at that Juncture, to take ſo long a Journey; yet, as he looked upon the compleat Reſtoration of the antient Peace and Friendſhip, between the ſaid* Shawaneſe *and* Delaware Indians, *and their Brethren the* Engliſh, *to be a Point of very great Importance; he thought his Duty to His Majeſty's Service called upon him for a Compliance with this their earneſt Invitation, and he would therefore meet them at the ſaid Congreſs at* Onondaga, *by the latter End of* May, *or the Beginning of* June. *Upon which the Deputies of the* Six-Nations, *promiſed to ſend an Expreſs to acquaint the* Shawaneſe *and* Delawares *therewith.*

In the Beginning of June, *Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON *ſet out for* Onondaga; *the* 13*th of the ſaid Month he arrived at the Town of the* Onieda Indians, *and upon Enquiry, heard the Deputies from the* Shawaneſe *and* Delaware Indians, *were not yet come to* Onondaga: *He thereupon diſpatched two* Indians *Expreſs to the* Suſquehanna, *to haſten them, and proceeded to* Onondaga, *to do Buſineſs with the* Six-Nations, *there aſſembled.*

The Shawaneſe *King, or Chief, with ſeveral other* Indians *of that Nation,* and only two Delaware *Warriors, firſt arrived at* Onondaga.

The 2*d of* July, *the* Delaware *King, or Chief, with ſeveral of his People, arrived----As Sir* WILLIAM *had then cloſed the Meeting with the* Six-Nations, *or to ſpeak in the* Indian *Phraſe, the Council Fire was then covered up, Time and ſeveral other Circumſtances rendered it improper to enter upon Buſineſs with the* Shawaneſe *and* Delawares, *at* Onondaga; *he therefore invited the two Chiefs, and their People, with a Deputation of the* Six-Nations, *down to his Houſe, to diſcuſs all Matters there.*

Which Propoſal was readily accepted, and the Treaty was accordingly adjourned to Fort Johnſon.

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‡ An Indian Town about 20 or 25 Miles from Oſwego, where the Six-Nations hold their general Meetings.

Fort-Johnſon, the 10th July, 1756. A. M.

PRESENT,

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Baronet.*

Mr. GEORGE CROGHAN, and ſundry other Perſons.
Capt. PETER WRAXALL, *Secretary.*
Mr. DANIEL CLAUS, *Deputy Secretary.*

Mr. MONTOUR, and Mr. CLEMENT, } *Interpreters.*

Sundry *Sachems* and *Warriors* of the *Six Nations*, *Shawaneſe*, and *Delaware* Kings, or Chiefs, with their People.

Several *Mehikander*, or *River Indians.* †

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's SPEECH *to the* Shawaneſe *and* Delaware *Kings, or Chiefs.*

[N. B. *This Speech was chiefly intended for, and directed to the* Delaware *King, or Chief.*]

BRETHREN, of the *Shawaneſe*, and *Delaware* Nations:

I GAVE me great Satisfaction when the Delegates whom the *Six Nations*, in Conjunction with me, ſent to the Meeting at *Oſwiningo* this Spring, returned, and acquainted me, that you liſtened to their Remonſtrances, with Regard to the faithleſs and hoſtile Behaviour of SOME of your People, againſt your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and that you had ſolemnly promiſed to turn the Edge of your Hatchet, in Conjunction with the *Six Nations*, againſt our common Enemy, the *French*.

THEY alſo acquainted me with your earneſt Deſire, that I would meet you at *Onondaga*, the antient Fire-place of the *Six Nations*, that you would there open your Minds fully to me, and that my Compliance with this your Requeſt, would be a convincing Proof to you, that a Door of Reconciliation was yet open between the *Engliſh* and your People.

THOUGH my going up to *Onondaga*, at the Time you mentioned, was extremely inconvenient, yet, as you ſo warmly urged it, and from my Deſire of reſtoring you to the Favour of the Great King of *England*, your Father, and to renew the covenant Chain of Peace and Friendſhip, between you and his Subjects, your Brethren the *Engliſh*, I readily agreed to your Propoſal. I ſet out and came to *Onondaga*, according to my Promiſe, but I did not find you there; neither did the Deputation from the *Delawares* come, till that Meeting was ſo near upon a Concluſion, that I had not Time to enter upon your Affairs: I therefore deſired you to accompany me to this Houſe, which is alſo the Fire-place of the *Six Nations*, and where I now bid you heartily welcome with this String of Wampum. *Gave a String.*

Brethren,

THE Blood which hath been ſpilt, the Barbarities which have been committed, the many *Engliſh* Priſoners that have been taken, and all the Variety of Deſolation which SOME of your People, in Conjunction with the *French* and their *Indians*, have perpetrated upon the Perſons and Properties of the Subjects of the King of *England*, my Maſter, on the Frontiers of his Provinces of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennſylvania*, *New-Jerſey*, and *New-York*; you cannot be! you are not ignorant of!

† The *Mehikander* or *River Indian* Language, is the ſame with the *Delaware*, they were originally one People, but by their Diſperſion, they have obtained a different Denomination.

THESE horrid Murders and barbarous Devaſtations were committed upon an unſuſpecting and defenceleſs People, who ſo far from imagining ſuch Treatment from your Tribes, looked upon themſelves as in ſome Meaſure under your Protection; and were diſpoſed in all Reſpects to behave towards you as Brethren and Neighbours.

Brethren, You are, I am perſuaded, ſenſible, that this perfidious Behaviour is, to the higheſt Degree, reproachful and unjuſtifiable; I ſhall not therefore add any more Particulars to the general Facts I have juſt now mentioned; and I am inclined, and willing to believe, that thoſe of your People, who have been guilty of this ſcandalous Breach of Faith, and thereby violated, and broke the ancient Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendſhip, ſo often and ſo ſolemnly renewed between our Forefathers and yours, muſt have had their Judgments confounded, their Principles perverted, and their Hearts poiſoned, by the vile and treacherous Deluſions of the *French*, who are Enemies to the Happineſs and Security of all their Neighbours; and, like the Devil, practiſe every wicked Method, to debauch all who will liſten to them, from the Ties of Honour, Truth, and Juſtice. They have impoſed upon your *Brethern*, ſeduced them from the right Path, and led them a-ſtray from their true Intereſt.

As I am well acquainted with the infamous Character and Conduct of this reſtleſs Blood-thirſty Nation; I ſay, to their iniquitous Influence, I impute the falling off of the divided Part of your People, from their Duty to the Great King of *England*, and their Engagements with their ancient *Brethern*, the *Engliſh*.

Brethren, If there have been any other Cauſes of this unhappy Breach, I expect, and deſire you will, with *Brotherly* Openeſs and Candour, acquaint me with them. I aſſure you, in the Name of the Great King of *England*, your *Father*, and of your *Brethern* the *Engliſh*, his Subjects in theſe Parts, that every Kind of Satisfaction, which you can juſtly expect, or reaſonably aſk, ſhall be given you.

AND, by Virtue of the Power granted to me by his Majeſty, if you are ſincerely diſpoſed to continue his dutiful Children, and to maintain your Fidelity towards him, and unbroken Peace and Friendſhip towards all his Subjects, and your Brethren the *Engliſh*, in theſe Parts, and will exert your unfeigned Zeal and beſt Endeavours, to reclaim thoſe of your People, who have been deluded, made drunk and mad by the *French*: Upon theſe CONDITIONS, I am ready to renew, ſtrengthen, and brighten the Covenant Chain of Peace, Friendſhip and Confidence, between you, and all your Brethren the *Engliſh*, upon this Continent; and engage mutually to aid and aſſiſt each other, againſt all our Enemies.

BRETHREN,

By this Belt of Wampum, I deſire you will take into ſerious Conſideration, what I have now ſaid, and give me your deliberate and determinate Anſwer, as ſoon as you conveniently can, and by this Belt I alſo confirm all I have now ſaid to you.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

After the foregoing Speech was interpreted by Mr. *Montour*, to the *Six Nations* preſent: The *Delaware* King or Chief, ſpoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I HAVE attended moſt carefully to all you have now ſaid, and it is very pleaſing to me, but I cannot take upon me at this Time to give a determinate Anſwer to you, but I ſhall punctually deliver your Speech to all my Nation on my return Home, and you ſhall have our fixt Reſolutions, and poſitive Anſwer, as ſoon as poſſible, which I confirm by this ſtring of Wampum. *Gave a String of Wampum.*

UPON receiving this Anſwer, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON ſummoned a Council of the Heads of the *Six Nations* preſent, and acquainted them with the Reply he intended to make to it, aſked their Opinion upon it, and told them, that he expected they ſhould ſecond him therein. *Upon which they ſaid:*

Brother Warraghiyagey,

You have called a Meeting of ſome of every Nation here preſent, and acquainted us with the Reply you intend to make to the *Delaware* King, and deſired our Opinion upon it, and that we would join with you in concerting Meaſures for your further Proceedings, with Regard to him and his People. *Brother*,

Brother,

HAD we been apprized at *Onondaga*, that you would have received ſuch a kind of Anſwer, as the *Delaware* Chief has made to you, more of our Sachems and Warriors would have come down with us, in Order to have aſſiſted you at this Meeting, but we all apprehended at *Onondaga*, that Matters were in a fair Way of being happily and ſpeedily accommodated, and therefore but few of us came down; however we ſhall take upon us to ſpeak to theſe People, and prepare them for what you intend to ſay to them, at the ſame Time preſſing it upon them, to declare their real Intentions.

THEY accordingly went to the Tent of the *Delaware* King, and after ſome time returned to Sir WILLIAM, and reported, that they had fulfilled their Promiſe, and told the *Delaware* Chief, that they expected he ſhould To-morrow Morning explain himſelf clearly, upon what Sir WILLIAM had ſaid, and would further ſay to him.

FORT-JOHNSON, *11th July*, 1756. *A. M.*

PRESENT, *As before.*

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's *Reply to the* Delaware *King's Anſwer of Yeſterday.*

Brother,

FROM what paſt at the Meeting with the *Six Nation*'s Delegates at *Oſwingo*, and in Conſequence of your Meſſage to me by them, I did not in the leaſt Doubt, when you came to *Onondaga*, you were come with full Powers, and an impatient Deſire, to accommodate all Matters of Difference between your People, and the *Engliſh*; what you Yeſterday anſwered is ſomewhat ſurprizing, and appears miſterious to me, as your Nation have been the Agreſſors, and we, the *Engliſh*, the injured Party; a Delay at this Time on your Side does by no Means look well; and doth not carry with it that Face of Candour, which all his Majeſty's Subjects in his injured Provinces expected from your Nation at this Meeting.

I MUST tell you that the preſent State of Affairs between the Engliſh and your People, requires a ſpeedy and determinate Iſſue. I have received Accounts that the late Hoſtilities are ſtill continued by ſome of the *Delawares*, and it will be requiſite, that without Delay you do explain yourſelf in Behalf of your Nation, in ſuch an explicit and ſatisfactory Manner, that his Majeſty's injured Provinces may know what Part is proper for them to act, and you may depend upon it, that they will not continue tamely to bear the bloody Injuries, which they have for ſome Time paſt ſuffered.

Gave a Belt.

After ſome Time recollecting himſelf, the Delaware *King replied as follows*,

Brother Warraghiyagey,

This Belt (holding up a large Belt) I received laſt Winter from the *Oneida* Delegates, who at the ſame Time called upon us to know what we meant by our hoſtile Behaviour to our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and admoniſhed us to ſtop from committing any further Hoſtilities upon them; I, and my People at *Tiaogo* †, did hereupon immediately lay down the Hatchet, and have not made uſe of it ſince; the ſame Belt and Meſſage we ſent to our Brethren who live near Fort *Du Queſne*; they returned the Belt, without giving any Anſwer, and, Brother, I can only engage for myſelf and my own People who live at *Tiaogo*, for we and thoſe others are of different Tribes. As for me and my People, we ſhall always keep our Eyes fixt on our Uncles the *Six Nations*, and their Example ſhall regulate our Conduct.

Brother,

WE ſhall preſerve this ſaid Belt, as a Teſtimony of the Engagements we have now entered into, and as a conſtant Reſtraint upon our Warriors againſt their violating them.

Brother,

You told us Yeſterday, that you were inclined to believe our People had been deluded and ſeduced by the *French*. It is very true, Brother, the *French* and the *Delaware Indians*, who now live amongſt them, did come and put the Devil into our Fighters, and it was then impoſſible for me, and our old People, to reſtrain them from their raſh and evil Deeds.

THIS is the Truth, and the chief Cauſe; beſides, as we knew ſeveral of the *Six Nations* living at *Ohio*, were engaged with the *French* on the *Monongahela* againſt the *Engliſh*,

† The *Delaware* Town on the *Suſquehanna*.

Engliſh, we thought it had been agreed to by the *Six Nations* in general, till their Delegates laſt Winter convinced us to the Contrary; by this Belt in Behalf of my People, I confirm all I have now promiſed and told you. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother,

Our Nation, I have already ſaid, have complied with your Remonſtrances, and the Admonitions of our Uncles the *Six Nations*, and which I have confirmed with a Belt of Wampum.

Brother,

It gives me a great Pleaſure, to ſee ſo many of my Brethren (meaning the *Mohickanders* or *River Indians*,) here preſent, and under your Protection.

Brother,

Our Uncles, the *Six Nations*, fixed us at *Tiyaboga*, and lighted a Council-Fire there, and I, and my People are determined to remain there, and we will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours, to draw back thither thoſe of our People who have ſtrayed from thence; what paſt in the Days of our Anceſtors, and ſince we have loſt our antient Councillors, we are ignorant of, and our Uncles the *Six Nations* have not taken due Care to refreſh our Memories, nor to remind us properly of our ſeveral Engagements. We are looked upon as Women, by the *Six Nations*, and therefore when the *French* come amongſt us, is it to be wondered at, that they are able to ſeduce us? But now the *Six Nations* begin to take Notice of us, and have put us in Mind of our antient Engagements, we ſhall keep in the right Path. With this Belt I confirm what I now ſay. *Gave a large Belt.*

Brother, You have heard what I have already ſaid, give Attention to what I am now going to ſay.

I can't help repeating to you, Brother, the very ſenſible Pleaſure it gives me, to ſee ſo many of my own Fleſh and Blood here (meaning the *River Indians.*) You told them, you would take Care of them and be their Friend, I have ſeen your Promiſe faithfully and punctually fulfilled †. Brother, as you have done this, I think myſelf obliged to return you thoſe few of your Fleſh and Blood (meaning the *Engliſh* Priſoners taken from the Frontiers of the Provinces,) who are amongſt our People, and given to us.

Brother,

I have told you, that my People will follow the Example of the *Six Nations*, and I now once more aſſure you, of the Sincerity of my Intentions; and we once again take hold of the Covenant Chain which binds together our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and our Uncles the *Six Natians*; and at the ſame time I do now, in Behalf of my People, here in your Preſence, throw out all the Poiſon with which the *French* did infect us, and we are very ſorry, and do unfeignedly repent of all paſt Offences. By this Belt I ſolemnly confirm all I have now promiſed. *Gave a Covenant Chain Belt.*

Which when Sir William had accepted, the *Delaware* King roſe up, came to him, and ſhook Hands with him, and all the white Perſons preſent.

The Shawaneſe *King then ſpoke as follows*,

Brother Warraghiyagey:

I am exceedingly rejoiced to hear what the *Delaware* King now ſaid to you. I and my People have always liſtened to our Brethren the *Six Nations*, and conducted ourſelves according to their Advice. We were firſt ſettled at *Wayoming*, but upon our Brother's Application, we left that Place and came and ſettled on a Branch of *Suſquahanna* §.

Brother,

You may naturally conclude, we could have no bad Intentions towards our Brethren the *Engliſh*, by our removing nearer to them; and I aſſure you that we neither have been nor will be concerned in any Hoſtilities againſt them: I have on the Contrary always uſed my beſt Endeavours, to diſuade ſuch of the *Shawaneſe* who live on the *Ohio*, to reſtrain from all hoſtile Acts againſt the *Engliſh*, and I ſhall continue to purſue the ſame Endeavours.

Gave two Strings of Wampum. End.

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†Sir William hath cloathed and armed a Number of theſe *River Indians*, before he went to *Onondaga* a Party of which attended him thither; and ſince his Return, had done the ſame to 50 more, who came to his Houſe during his Abſence; moſt of thoſe were preſent at this Treaty.

§ At a Town called *Otſiningo*.

Eod. Die. P. M.

Sir William Johnson having this Morning received the King's Patent, creating him a Baronet of *Great-Britain*, together with his Majeſty's Commiſſion as ſole Agent and Super-intendant of the Affairs of the *Six Nations*: He acquainted all the *Indians* preſent with it, and ſhewed them the ſaid Patent and Commiſſion, upon which they gave a loud and unanimous Shout: After which he addreſſed himſelf to the *Six Nation* Chiefs and Warriors preſent. He told, them that as his Appointment to the ſole Management of their Affairs, was in a great Meaſure owing to their earneſt, repeated and united Requeſt, he hoped their future Conduct, would give his Majeſty no Cauſe to repent of his gracious Compliance therewith; and that he ſhould on his Part, to the utmoſt of his Abilities fulfil the great Truſt repoſed in him, to the Advancement of his Majeſty's Service, and the real Welfare of the *Six Nations* and their Allies, and which he ſhould always conſider as inſeparable, whilſt they behaved dutiful to the Great King their Father, and faithful to their Engagements.

A Seneca Chief then roſe up, and returned the hearty Thanks of the *Six Nations* to the Great King their Father, for granting their Requeſt; he then congratulated Sir William on the Honours conferred on him, and the great Truſt repoſed in him, and ſaid, they now looked upon themſelves as a happy People, not doubting but he would continue to be their faithful Brother and affectionate Friend, *&c.*

A Tub of Punch was then brought in, and Sir William drank his Majeſty's Health, and Succeſs to his Arms, afterwards Proſperity and Harmony to the *Six Nations* and all their Allies.

When this Ceremony was concluded, Sir William made the following Speech to the *Shawaneſe* and *Delaware* Nations, which was chiefly directed to the *Delaware* King.

Brethren,

The Acknowledgements of your Errors, the Promiſe you have made, and the Engagements you have this Morning ſo publickly and ſo ſolemnly entered into, have given me great Satisfaction. Your Reſolutions of governing your future Proceedings by the Advice and Example of your Brethren and Uncles, the *Six Nations*, is extreamly prudent, and very pleaſing to me.

The Promiſe which the *Delaware* King has made in Behalf of his People, to deliver up what Priſoners of your Brethren the *Engliſh*, have been given to them, I look upon as a convincing Proof of the Sincerity of all he hath ſaid: And the ſooner this is done the better, as it will be a Demonſtration to all your Brethren the *Engliſh*, that you are returned to your ancient peaceable and friendly Diſpoſitions towards them.

Brethren,

As I now look upon all Affairs to be happily ſettled between us, and every Wound healed; I do by this Belt, in the Name of the Great King of *England*, your Father, and in Behalf of all his Subjects on this Continent, renew, ſtrengthen and brighten the Covenant Chain of Peace, Friendſhip, and Alliance; and I hope that it will ſubſiſt between us with unbroken Harmony, to the lateſt Ages; and I deſire that you will ſend this Belt to your Brethren on the *Obio*, and elſewhere, to invite them to come and put their Hands into it.

Gave the Covenant Chain Belt.

Brethren,

As I am ſenſible your hunting is impeded by the preſent troubleſome Times, and by that Means you muſt be in Want of many Neceſſaries; I do, by Virtue of the King, your Father's Pleaſure, ſignified to me in Favour of all his dutiful and faithful Children, promiſe to aſſiſt your neceſſary Wants; and when any of your People come to me on that Occaſion, I will ſupply them: And when the *Six Nations* are called

down to receive any publick Preſent, which His Majeſty may ſend for his good Children the *Indians*, I ſhall take Care to give you Notice, and invite you, and this may perhaps ſpeedily happen.

Gave three Strings of Wampum.

Brethren,

You have aſſured me that you have determined to keep your Eyes fixt on your Brethren the *Six Nations*, and regulate your Conduct by theirs: As you therefore know that they have taken up the Hatchet in Conjunction with your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and are determined to join His Majeſty's Arms againſt the *French*, and all their Adherents; I expect, and doubt not, but you will co-operate with them and us, in this neceſſary and juſt Vindication of our common Rights and Properties, againſt thoſe treacherous and faithleſs Invaders of them. I therefore now offer you the War Belt.

Gave the War Belt.

A *Seneca* Chief laid hold of it, ſung the War Song, and danced. The *Shawaneſe* King did ſo next, and then the *Delaware* King, with great Warmth. After that the Chief Warriors of the *River Indians*, danced and ſung; and it went round through every Nation at the Meeting, and at Night there was a great War Dance, at which were preſent above *One Hundred* and *Fifty Indians*, *Sachems* and *Warriors*, and they continued dancing 'till Morning.

F I N I S.

replied.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Brother Edward to [illegible]

[illegible] Brother Edward to [illegible]
what the Delaware Kings have said to you
[illegible] Brothers the Shawanese & Mingoes to assist
Brother in the Settlement of the Differences
subsisting between the Cherokees & Catawbas
[illegible] Brother Edward has not mentioned
in the Speech that was sent to Virginia
for Brother to lay before the Assembly
[illegible] Brother Edward has not mentioned
in the Speech that was sent to Virginia
for Brother to lay before the Assembly
against them [illegible] on the contrary always
[illegible] Brothers to Live
the Shawanese [illegible] the Ohio Delawares
from all parts [illegible] assisted the English &
[illegible] to assist the same Endeavours
[illegible] the Six Nations

Wednesday P.M.

Present Sir William Johnson Bart. Colonel Guy Johnson
Lieut. Colonel Claus Colonel Croghan Captain
Montour Captain Brant Captain Pagan Lieut.
[illegible] Captain Aeneas Mackay Captain
[illegible] Captain Lieutenant Lieutenant
[illegible] Lieutenant Lieutenant Lieutenant
[illegible] Lieutenant Lieutenant Lieutenant
[illegible] Lieutenant

[illegible]

See the pl. 111.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Brethren:

I have received many gifts from the Communion Table made with the Sacramental Bread and Wine, but this Morning I have received a Gift from Christ himself, which is infinitely more precious than all the Gifts I have received before, for this Morning I have received the Gift of Christ's Body and Blood

Sir

Fort Johnston 12th July 1756.

Last Night I concluded all matters with the King or Head of the Shawanese, and with the King or Head of the Delaware Indians who live on the Susquehanna, the former at Wayomming, the latter at Tioga. The Shawanese Chief declares that none of his People were concerned in any of the Hostilities committed on the frontiers of the Southern Provinces, that they have strictly adhered to their Treaties and Engagements with the English and are determined to continue acting upon the same Principles.

The Delaware Chief has confessed, that some of his People deluded by the French and the Indians in their Interest, did join with them in their late Hostilities, and Depredations on the frontiers of the said Governments that they have seen their Error laid down their Axe and do repent of their past Misconduct, will for the future govern themselves by the Examples of their Uncles the six Nations, and in Conjunction with them will take up and use the Hatchet against the French, and all their Adherents. This he ratified in the most Public and solemn manner before the Deputies of the six Nations, who were present, and Engaged himself that all the English Prisoners who had fallen to the share of his People should be forthwith delivered up

If

I presented the War Belt which was accepted of by both the Chiefs who sung the Song, (which is a sacred Engagement amongst the Indians) with singular Zeal and Warmth. I think it proper to lose no time in acquainting your Excellency with the happy Issue of this important Affair, in which I have been successful beyond my Expectations. The Delaware Chief who was the Principal Object, has also promised to use his utmost Endeavours to withdraw those of his Nation whom the French have induced to go and live in the Neighbourhood of Fort Du Quesne.

And as by the Publick Prints the Governor of New Jersey hath published a Declaration of War against the Delaware Indians, which as he could not but know they were expected at the Onondaga Meeting with the Hopes of bringing Matters to an Accommodation, was in my humble Opinion an improper and very ill-advised Measure, and the Governours of Pensylvania &c. must also have known that upon this Account suspended any Hostilities, in Consequence of their Declaration of War some time ago published. If from these or any of the Colonys any Hostilities should be first Committed against these said Indians, the six Nations will in a body Resent it, and all our Indian Affairs be put into a fatal Confusion, which I believe no Power will be able to compose, I hope therefore your Excellency will judge it proper to communicate with the utmost Dispatch the general

Account

Accounts which I have now given you to the south
ern governments. I would have sent the name
to Sir Charles Hardy in Order that he might have
have remitted it to the Neighbouring Government
to the Southward, but as that would have taken
up more time I thought it best to desire it to your
Excellency, who I hope will if your Sentiments
Correspond with mine, inforce them with your
own Opinion. I shall only add that there
appears every kind of moral Evidence to believe
the Uprightness and Sincerity of the Promises
and Engagements of these Chiefs in behalf of
their People, and that as soon as a Copy of the
Particular Proceedings of this Congress can be
got ready, I shall have it sent to Sir Charles
Hardy to forward to the Southern Govern.ts

I hope some day this Week to have the
Honour of waiting upon you and am Most
respectfully

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obd.t Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

Copy

James Abercrombie

Major General

Attested upon Oath by

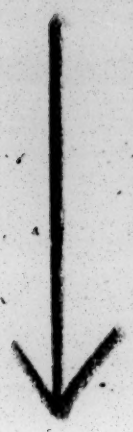
Benja. Barons

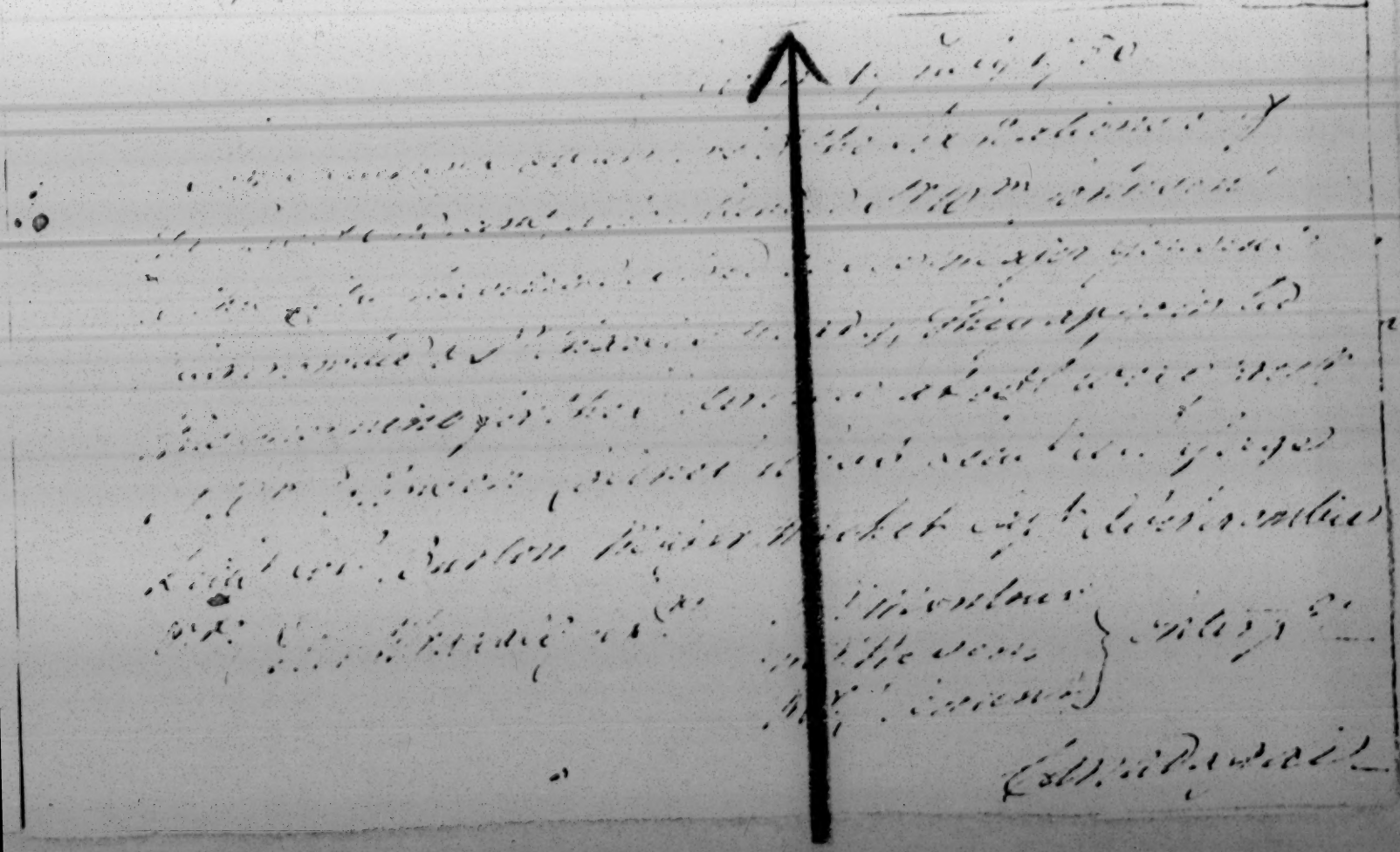
Secretary.

To

His Excellency

Major General Abercrombie





Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Easton in the Months called July 1758.

Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Easton in July 1756

At a Council held at Easton the 15th Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourble Robert Hunter Morris Esq.r Lieut.t Governor

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters Esq.r, John Mifflin } Esquires

On the Governors Arrival yesterday the Secretary was sent to
King, Teedyuscung with his Honour's Compliments to Enquire after his
Health and assure him of his Protection & good Reception & this
Morning Teedyuscung waited on the Governor and returned him
his Compliments.

Mr. Horsefield One of the Justices of the Peace for the County
of Northampton Sent the Governor the following Intelligence
which was given him by Jo: Peepy, a Jersey Indian, who said it was
related to him by Teedyuscung Tehoquahunk and Bekihillemi
at Bethlehem in their way to Easton, that they had been three or four
Weeks ago amongst the French at the Fort Niagara, where the French
made exceeding much of them, and were very free and open with them
& One of the Chief Officers said, striking on his Breast, I am a Man
look at me (Stretching out his Arm) my Arm is Strong, I have
Thousands more like me. As to Provisions the French had Bread
in tolerable plenty, but their Meat was very Scarce, and what
little they had, was quite spoild, they told them they expected a
Supply of Provisions every day. Teedyuscung's Company
requesting some Goods &c of them, the French Officer answered
them, That he would willingly help them to every thing they
wanted, but at present Goods were Scarce with them, he said they
Expected four large Ships from their Mother Country, and if they
would come again in two Months Time, they should have
every thing plenty, Even as much as their Eyes could see, or their
Hearts desire. The French Capt. said, I will now Shew you
what Works we have made to destroy our Enemies, and then took

them

.. them into a Cellar & from thence to a place under ground where
" lay many Barrels of Gunpowder. The Indians described it was
" going some Time this Way, then again an other Way, like a Worm
.. Fence, and as far as they could learn the Mine went at least half
.. a Mile from the Fort, and near it there were yet more such places
.. underground filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, and further,
.. when the Indians came away, they talked one with an other & con-
.. cluded the Mine lead the Way which the English would come, if
.. they attacked the Fort. All round it for the Distance of about a quarter
.. of a mile, the ground was quite clear & free, every thing being cleared
.. out of the Way. And from the Fort was a fine Road leading to the
" the Water (I suppose the Lake Ontario) made exceeding
.. regular under which the Indians thought the Mine was Conducted.
.. The Fort is Situated in a Fork, built very strong with a deep Ditch
.. or Moat round it. The Pallisades are of large Trees and within them
.. an other Row of Pallisadoes and then the Buildings. When Tedyuscung
.. and Comp.a had been two or three Days at Fort Niagara, the French
.. Capt took a large Letter and laid it open before them desiring
.. their Attention, and said it came from the King of England to the French
.. and was to this Effect. "Let us the English and You the French consider
.. what we are about. We the English live on one Side and You the French live
.. on the other Side, and we have all the Indians in the Midst of us;
.. Let us Join together at a Certain Time and Squeese all the Indians
.. to death at once, & then we will divide the Country between us.
.. You see plainly by this (continued the French Captain) what
.. People the English are, and what you are to Expect from their hands
.. As near as I could learn for Tedyuscung, the Number of People
.. at Niagara was three hundred, French, & two hundred English;
.. One hundred of the English are Prisoners kept very close not having
.. Liberty to Speak to any Indian, the other hundred are Indian
.. Traders who used to frequent Allegheny or Ohio, have now
.. joyned the French & enjoy their full Liberty, and walk about

about as Gentlemen. When those Indians asked the French Capt.n for Powder and Lead, they said we have none more to spare or else we would give you. The Powder you saw under Ground, we can't take, for it must be kept there for the use we have told You of ——

They gave Teedyuscung a fine dark brown Cloth Coat laced with Gold, which he now wears. The French chiefly depend on the Twightwees and Sawkquas who some Time since were in the English Interest, but afterwards were persuaded to leave the English & to join the French. But when Teedyuscung was at Niagara, there came an Indian from the Six Nations desiring them by a large Belt, not to meddle in the War, neither join the French nor the English, But if they can't help meddling, to wait at Least four Months before they do any thing to assist the French. The Twightwees accepted this Belt and sent word in answer, that they would do so, Signifying that they had been blind this Winter past, and this last Summer till now, But they open now their Eyes, and will follow the Direction of the Six Nations therein as Children. These Nations he added live near Fort Niagara, the Belt however was not delivered them at Niagara, but in a Place some Miles off. The French knowing nothing of it ——

At a Council held at Easton Monday the Twenty sixth Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

William Logan . . . Benjamin Chew
Richard Peters . . . John Mifflin } Esquires

Major Parsons delivered the Governor his Diary in which he had kept an Account of Teedyuscungs Behaviour Since his coming to Easton with what passed at the several Conversations between them, and being read, the following Account was extracted from it viz.

The

" The King & his Wild Company were perpetually Drunk very much on
" the Passover, and at Times abusive to the Inhabitants for they all Spoke
" English more or less, the King was full of himself, saying frequently
" that which Side soever he took must stand & the other fall, repeating it with
" Insolence, that he came from the French, who had preped him much to joyn
" them against the English. That now he was in the Midle between the French,
" quite disengaged him from both Sides, and whether he joyned with the
" English or French, he would publish it aloud to the World, That
" all Nations might know it, at other Times he declared he did not
" come to the English for the Sake of what they would give him, but to
" Establish an Everlasting Peace and Friendship with them, which
" if they would accept of, they should find him a true & usefull Friend
" That he was born among the English some where near Trenton and is
" Near Fifty Years old. He is a Lusty raw boned Man, haughty and
" very desirous of Respect and Command. He can drink three quarts or
" a Gallon of Rum a day without being Drunk. He was the Man that persuade
" the Delawares to go over to the French and then to attack our Frontiers
" and he and they with him have been concerned in the Mischief
" done to the Inhabitants of Northampton County, Some of the In-
" dians said that between fourty & fifty of their People came To-
" Diahogo from one of the Lakes about the Smoaky Mountains in order to
" fall upon our Inhabitants and advised Teedyuscung to head them
" But he told them he was going to the Governor of Pensilvania to treat
" with him Concerning a peace, which the Mohocks had advised
" him to do, and therefore he ordered them to sit still till he came
" back again to them. The Town People observed that the Shirts which
" the Indian Women had on were made of Dutch Table Cloths, which
" it is Supposed they took from the People they murdered on our Fron-
" tiers. The King in one of his Conversations said that only
" two hundred French and about Eighty Indians were at the Lake
" where most of the English Prisoners are, that he could bring
" most or all of them off." The Governor invited Teedyuscung
and the Indians to dine with him. But before Dinner the King
with Some of them came to the Governor and made the Governor Some

Speeches

Speeches giving four Strings of Wampum after the Indian Manner, One to brush the Thorns from the Governors Legs, an other to rub the Dust out of his Eyes to help him to See clearly, an other to open his Ears to Enable him to hear them patiently, and the fourth to clear his throat, that he might Speak plainly. Then Teedyuscung entred upon a Rambling Conversation Saying that he was made King by Ten Nations, Being asked what Ten Nations, he Answered, the united Six Nations, Mohocks, Onondagoes, Oneidas, Senecas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras and Some others, Delawares, Shawanese Mohickons and Munsies, Who would all ratify what he should do. He carried the Belt of Peace with him and whoever would might take hold of it. But as to them that refused; the Rest would all join together and fall upon them. all the Indians in short would do as he would have them, He was glad to See his Brother the Governor behave so Kindly. - He had Been told the English would not receive the Indians, But that he now Saw otherwise, every thing was So right and to his Satisfaction And giving an other String Said he was a great Man & might be depended upon, he would Say nothing but the Truth, desiring at the Same Time, That the Governor might Conceal nothing, but Declare all good and bad, tho' it Should be against them, for he came on Purpose to hear Words out of his own Mouth. As to what was Said by his Messenger it might all be true as they believed him to be a faithfull honest Man, but that would not Satisfy them, they must hear the Governor himself.

Here he gave a String.

The Governor used the same four Ceremonies to Teedyuscung accompanied with four Strings, assuring him he would in every thing deal Sincerely plainly and without Reserve.

Teedyuscung urged the Governor to begin Business saying the Time was precious & those who Sent him would be uneasy Expecting to See him by a certain Day, which was not far off. To which the Governor Declared that he was ready and as uneasy to begin Business as he, but he waited for Mr. Weiser who being of the Council

of

of the Six Nations and the principal Interpretor, it was necessary he should be present, at which the King expressed his Satisfaction, said the Governor was in the right and his Uncles would be better Satisfied to have Mr. Weiser present — The Governor and Indians then went to Dinner, escorted by a Detachment of the first Battalion of the Pensylvania Regiment. After Dinner the King expressed great Satisfaction with the Governors Behaviour to him and in a polite Manner acknowledged his mistaken Opinion of the Designs of the Government, which some People about him had represented before he set out to be unfavourable to the Delawares, but he found the Reverse. He frequently said he would open his Soul to the Governor & to Morrow produce his Authorities, by which it would appear, he did not come of his own Head, but by express Direction of his Uncles the Six Nations; tho' he did not indeed come to treat but to look about him, & try what Reception he should meet with & what should be said to him by this Government, of whose Sincerity there had been some Doubts, after which he was ordered by his Uncles to report all he should see & hear to them. And as by the Kindness already shown him, his Doubts were removed & he saw clearly, he did would be good His Uncles & the Delawares would come together & conclude a firm Treaty.

At a Council held at Easton Tuesday the Twenty Seventh Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esqr Lieut Governor

William Logan — — — Benjamin Chew } Esqrs
Richard Peters — — John Mifflin }

Mr. Weiser coming to Town the Governor proposed to open the Conference, but on his Saying he was a Stranger to the Business & should take up some Time, at least a Day to be rightly informed of his Temper & Expectations it was deferred till to morrow.

Capt. Newcastle came to the Governor much in Liquor, tho' otherwise a very sober Man and requested a Council might be called, saying he had something of a particular Nature to communicate, with

which

Which being obliged, he acquainted the Governor that the Delawares had bewitched him & he should dye soon, the Governor would have rallied him, but he grew more Serious & desired his Informations might be committed to writing & inserted in the Minutes of Council & with the Six Nations, that if any Harm came to him, they might know to whom to impute it. He had a vision long having to his Life's mistrusting fell into a telling been the Go anything The bewitch Silly Stori Ensign H. C Castle Rew still urging his Death which was p

[illegible] 19 [illegible] the English will [illegible] me
xy
arros
John Jacobs

Tedyuscung declared, that he would not live long having dreamed they would put an End to his Life. Tedyuscung looked in the Room who he supposed had might not be regarded in Subject, exclaiming, ive to hearken to such bought a manner as he endeavoured to shew Resen o Impression Newcastle taken down & in case of Message to the Six Nations appearance more composed.

At a

Town

Wednesday the

The Honor
Will
Rich
Mr Weiser
Indians be

Hyr Lieut. Governor
in Chief } Esquires
&c. }
King & the principal
ree of Liquor, he had not

been favour'd with so good an Opportunity as he could have wished, of making himself acquainted with their History, but in the main he believed Tedyuscung was well inclined. He talked in high Terms of his own Merit, but expressed himself a Friend to

this

of the Six Nations and the principal Interpretor, it was necessary he should be present, at which the King expressed his Satisfaction, said the Governor was in the right and his Uncles would be better Satisfied to have Mr. Weiser present — The Governor and Indians then went to Dinner, escorted by a Detachment of the first Battalion of the Pensylvania Regiment. After Dinner the King expressed great Satisfaction with the Governors Behaviour to him and in a polite Manner acknowledged his mistaken Opinion of the Designs of the Government, which some People about him had represented before he left out to be unfavourable to the Delawares, but he found the Reverse. He frequently said, he would "open all his Soul to the Governor & to Morrow produce his Authorities, by which it would appear, he did not come of his own Head, but by express Direction of his Uncles the Six Nations; He did not indeed come to treat but to look about him, & try what Reception he should meet with & what should be said to him by this Government, of whose Sincerity there had been some Doubts, after which he was ordered by his Uncles to report all he should see & hear to them. And as by the Kindness already shown him, his Doubts were removed & he saw clearly, he and would be good Friends & his Uncles & the Delawares would come together & conclude a firm Treaty.

At a Council held at Easton Tuesday the Twenty Seventh Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esqr Lieut. Governor

William Logan — — — Benjamin Chew } Esqrs
Richard Peters — — — John Mifflin }

Mr. Weiser coming to Town the Governor proposed to open the Conferences, but on his Saying he was a Stranger to the Business & it would take up some Time, at least a Day to be rightly informed of his Temper & Expectations it was deferred till to morrow.

Capt. Newcastle came to the Governor much in Liquor, tho otherwise a very sober Man and requested a Council might be called, saying he had something of a particular Nature to communicate, with

which

Which being obliged, he acquainted the Governor that the Delawares had bewitched him & he should dye soon, the Governor would have rallied him, but he grew more Serious & desired his Informations might be committed to writing & inserted in the Minutes of Council & sent to the Six Nations, that if any Harm came to him, they might know to whom to impute it, & not charge others with it — Tedyuscung then declared had advised him in a friendly Manner, that he would not live long having overheard two Delawares, saying they would put an end to his Life by Witchcraft & whilst he was speaking, Tedyuscung mistrusting that Newcastle . . . . . boiled in the Room fell into a Violent Passion with Newcastle, who he supposed had been telling the Governor foolish Words & desired he might not be regarded in anything he should say on such a foolish Subject, exclaiming, He bewitched! The Governor was too wise to hearken to such Silly Stories & then left the Room in as abrupt a Manner as he Entered it. After he was gone the Governor endeavoured to shew Newcastle he was in no Danger, but he made no Impression, Newcastle still urging, that his Information might be taken down & in case of his Death be communicated in a Special Message to the Six Nations which was promised & he then withdrew to appear more composed.

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the twenty eighth Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esq.r Lieut.t Governor

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, John Mifflin. } Esquires

Mr Weiser informed the Council that the King & the principal Indians being all yesterday under the Force of Liquor, he had not been favoured with so good an Opportunity as he could have wished, of making himself acquainted with their History, but in the main he believed Tedyuscung was well inclined. He talked in high Terms of his own Merit, but expressed himself a Friend to

This

this Province. He had yesterday Some, tho' but little Conversation with Capt. Newcastle who was of Opinion that the Governor should speak first, only giving an Account of the Messages sent him, which would put it upon Teedyuscung to relate how he came here & by what Authority, Capt. Newcastle supposed as the Indians at Diahago gave no Answer to the Governor's last Message they had Cause for it now by Teedyuscung & if they had, & he should deliver it, the Governor would then form a Judgement of their Temper & know what to propose to them, which was agreed to, and Mr. Pumpshire sent to Teedyuscung to acquaint him with it, & prepare him to speak agreeable thereto. Pumpshire returned & said the King was pleased with what the Governor proposed & would prepare himself to speak accordingly. The Governor appointed Eleven a Clock for the Indians to meet him in Council.

To the Surprize of every Body Capt. Newcastle was seized this Morning with a violent Pleurisy & thought to be in great Danger but on loosing some Blood & taking proper Physick the Violence of the Distemper abated & he recovered.

At a Council held at Carlton Wednesday the Twenty Eighth Day of July 1756.

Present

The Honourable Rob. Hunter Morris Esq. Lieutenant Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters } Esquires
John Mifflin

Mr. Fox & Mr. Hughes . . . . Commissioners
Major Provost of the Royal americans
Capt. Staats Morris Aid de Camps to General Shirley
the Capts. & Gentlemen of the Philadelphia Troop
Mr. Weiser Lieut. Colo. of the first Battalion of the Pensylvania Regiment.
Major Parsons & several Magistrates & Inhabitants of this & the Neighbouring Counties & of the City of Philadelphia

The Governor opened the Conference as follows.

Brethren.

Brethren

By a Belt which I sent by Newcastle & the other Indian Messengers to Diahago, I informed the Indians there, that I had kindled a Council Fire, & by another I invited them to it, & by a String of Wampum I cleared the Way & promised them Safeguard. As Soon as I came here I bid you welcome & assured you of my Protection. And I now in Behalf of this Province, before this publick Assembly repeat my Welcome & declare the Satisfaction it gives us to see You in Council ——

Brother

as Capt. Newcastle brought me no News to form part of the Message I sent Last by him, I expect to receive them by You, and to encourage You to speak openly heartily & sincerely I give you this String

John Pumpshire, Jo. Peepy, & Indian Ben were ordered to interpret and not to suffer any thing to be said without a full Interpretation, & to be sure when they should apprehend any thing to be forgot or Mistaken to set it right ——

Teedyuscung replied as follows

Brother.

The first Message You sent me, came in the Spring, they touched my Heart, they gave me abundance of Joy. I returned an Answer to them & waited for your Second Message, which came after some Time & were likewise very agreable. By the Last You acquainted me, that you had kindled a Council Fire & invited me & my People to it. We accepted the Invitation, & I came here accordingly & stayd smoaking my Pipe with Patience, expecting to meet You here, anxious to hear what you have to say to me. The Six Nations & many other Indians are now turning their Eyes this Way & waiting the result of this Meeting.

Brother

Tho' you may think I am alone here, yet it will not be long, before you will be convinced, that I have the appointment of Six Nations, amongst which are my Uncles the Six Nations authorising Me to transact Business for my own Nation, and

what

What I do, They will all confirm.

Brother.

Hearken to what I am going to say. I declare in the most Solemn Manner, that what I now relate is the Truth. Abundance of Confusion Disorder & distraction hath arisen amongst the Indians from People taking upon them to be Kings & Persons of Authority. In every Tribe of Indians there has been such Pretenders, who have held Treaties, sometimes publick & some Times in the Bushes, sometimes what these People did came to be known but frequently Remained in Darkness, or at least no more was imparted to the publick, than they were pleased to publish. To some they held up their Belts, but others never saw them, this bred amongst the Indians great Heart Burnings & Quarrels & I can assure You that the present Clouds do in a great Measure owe their Rise to this wild & irregular Way of doing Business. The Indians sensible of this Mistake of our Ancestors, are now determined to put an End to this Multitude of Strings & to this dark way of Proceedings, they have agreed to put the Management of their Affairs in the Hands of a very few & these shall have it in their Power to huddle up and give partial Representations of what is done. I assure You that there are only two Kings appointed to transact publick Business, of which I am one, having the Management of publick affairs Committed to me by Ten Nations, to whom I am accountable. For the future Matters will go better on both Sides, You as well as we will know, who we are to deal with

A String

Brother

I came here to this Your Council Fire with all Readiness as a Messenger from the Six Nations, my Uncles, and as a Man authorised by the Six Nations to act in all State affairs for my People the Delawares. In your Message to the Indians at Diahoga you Signified to us, that you pitied us & our poor Wives & Children. We took it kindly & as a Word that came from Your Heart. Now is the Time for You to look about & act the part of a Charitable & wise Man, Be therefore Strong & active, be assured that tho' I am but poor I will do my Share & whatever Kindness You do to me or my People shall be published to all the Ten Indian Nations in League with us. We won't hide any thing or presents you give us, it shall be for the

use

Use of the publick. We will not do as some of our Uncles have done, who hid the Present you gave them & to which we had a right.

Therefore we desire You to exert your Self now in the best Manner you can, and you will obtain your End.

Brother.

I have finished my Speech to You at present, I can not finish the whole affair, which is a Thing of too great a Moment for one Man. I am but a Messenger from the united Nations tho I act as a Chief Man for the Delawares. I must now hear what you have to say to my People at this Council Fire, that I may carry it to the united Nations, if it be agreeable I shall be very glad, and I will assist You with all my Strength tho' I am but poor, & the united Nations will be very glad to hear good News. If what you will say be disaggreeable, I will notwithstanding remember it, & deliver it faithfully to the united Nations & let them do as they see cause.

Being asked if he had done, he said, he had, but repeated the Delaware Word, which Shikellemy, the same with the great Monocks Word (Sago) with great Earnestness, & in a very pathetick Tone, Mr Weiser, who knew the Word to have a very extensive & forcible Sense, desired the Interpreter, to ask him what he meant by, Sago, on this particular Occasion & he explained himself in the following Manner. Suppose you want to remove a large Logg of Wood, that requires many Hands, you must take pains to get as many hands together as will do the Business, if you fall short of one, tho' never so weak an One, all the rest are to no Purpose, tho' this be in it Self nothing, Yet if you can't move the Logg without it, you must spare no Pains to get it. / Which Shikellemy / be strong, look round You, enable us to Engage Every Indian Nation we can, put the Means in our hands. Before perform Every Promise You have made to us in Particular do not pinch Matters neither with us, nor other Indians, We will help You, But we are poor & you are rich make us strong & we will use our Strength for You & besides this what You do, do quickly, the Times are dangerous, they will not Admit of Delay. Which Shikellemy Do it effectualy & do it with all possible Dispatch — Then Governor Spoke

The Governor then Spoke as follows —

Brother

Brother

I have heard with Attention all You have said. I thank You for the Openness with which You have declared Your Sentiments. The Matters mentioned are of Importance. I have laid them to Heart. I will consider them with my Council, When I am prepared to Speak, I will let you know, I will not dispatch the Time being as you justly observe very dangerous.

At a Council held at Easton Thursday the Twenty Ninth Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable the Governor & same Members as before

Conrad Weiser Esq.

The rough Draught of what was judged proper to be said to the Indians was considered & settled, & then the Governor let the Indians know he was going to the publick Room, in order to Speak to them and being there with his Council & the Indians seated, and a large Audience present, the Governor Spoke as follows.

Brethren

I am going to speak to You, my Speech will contain Matters of great Moment, by this String therefore, I Open your Ears, that you may give proper attention

a String

Brethren.

The Inhabitants of this Province have ever been a peaceable People remarkable for their known and constant Friendship to the Six Nations, & all the Indians in Alliance with them. When our back Inhabitants were attacked last Fall. We at first were at a Loss to know, from whence the Blow came, & were much surprized, when we were informed (by Delaware) that it was given by our old Friends & Neighbours and Cousins to our Brethren the Six Nations, and we had not to our knowledge given them any just Cause of Offence. As soon as we knew this we sent to the Six Nations & informed them of it, and desired to know whether this Blow had been struck by their Direction or with their Privity

or

or Consent, and on receiving Assurance from them, that it was not done with their Consent & that they greatly disapproved such a Conduct; we made ready to Revenge the Injury we had received and we wanted neither Men, nor Ammunition nor Power to do it.

When we had the Hatchet in our Hands & were prepared not only to defend our Selves, but to carry the War into the Country of those who had struck us. We sent again to the Six Nations agreeable to the Treaty subsisting between us, to acquaint them of our Intentions. They let us know that they had held a great Council at Fort Johnson on this Matter, & that Deputies from them were sent to summon a Meeting of Delawares and Shawonese at Otsanings, who were returned with an Account, that their Nephews had at their Interposition layd down their Hatchet, and would Strike the English no more. The Six Nations therefore requested us not to execute our hostile purposes, but to suspend Hostilities, declaring that they would fully accommodate this Breach & bring about Peace. At the Instance of the Six Nations we kept our Warriors at home, and dispatched New Castle & other Indians Messengers to notify the Advices of the Six Nations with Respect to what had been determined at Otsanings, to the Indians on Susquehannah, & if they found them Sincerely disposed for a peace, I instructed them to assure, that this Government would agree to it on just & honourable Terms. The Messengers returned with your Answer, in which You acknowledg'd You had been under the Influence of an evil Spirit, but were well disposed to return to your Old Amity and Friendship. at the same Time letting us know you was in Distress & desiring us to pity your Distresses. I sent the Messengers back again to you, by whom I kindled a Council Fire, invited all your People to it, cleared the Road, washed off the Blood & promised if your People would come to Council & renew their Leagues, & do what is further necessary on the Occasion, I would bring some thing with me to relieve your Distresses. —— And now I do suppose, as I do not see the Body of the Indians here, your People in General did not believe New Castle, but sent you to know if he had my authority for the Severall Matters he delivered to You, & to hear them from

my

My own Mouth. I do not blame you for this Caution, it bespeaks your Care the Matters he was charged with being of the last Concern. For the Satisfaction of all your People, how wide soever they are dispersed, I do, in this publick Assembly in the Name of the Govern^t & people of this Province assure you, that Capt New Castle had my Authority, to make You the Proposals he delivered, & I do ratify and confirm all he said.

A Belt

Brethren

Being now convinced out of my Mouth of the Sincerity of my Professions made to you by New Castle & of the Dispositions of the People of this Province to renew the ancient Friendship between William Penn & the Indians, I desire you will report this to the Six Nations & to all the Indians far and near, that you have any Connection with, I invite them all to this Council Fire. The greater the Number that shall come, the more acceptable it will be to me. I invite and desire you will bring with you your whole People, but then you must also bring here with you all the prisoners you have taken during these Disturbances. I must insist on this as an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a lasting peace, for without it, Tho' Peace may be made, from the Teeth outwards, yet while you retain our Flesh and Blood in Slavery, it can not be expected, we can be friends with You, or that a Peace can come from our hearts. I expect this Article of the Prisoners as a necessary Condition of peace & desire you will consider it as such. If in this you deal with us Sincerely, we shall Esteem you Sincere in every thing else & proceed to renew our former Leagues & Covenants and become again one Flesh as before. And I must remind You, as we are acting in Concert with the Six Nations, to bring some of your Wives along along with You, that they may see all that passes, and be witnesses of the good Effects of their & our Messages to You.

Brethren

In Testimony of the Satisfaction you have given all our People, by your coming to this Council Fire, they put into my Hands for You & your young Men, a small present which will be given you at any Time you shall think proper. I have likewise given Orders

to

to furnish you with as much Provisions as you can carry for the use of the People you have left behind you.

Brethren.

Only a few of you are now come down, this present of Goods therefore is but small, being principaly design'd as a Compensation for your Trouble, when the Body of your Nations comes here, which I expect they will, I shall be enabled to relieve your Distresses in a more ample Manner.——

Brother

Great Work require strong hands and many, This is a great one, I therefore desire your Assistance for Pensilva in this Matter, you are a great Man & will be heard, you owe it to this Country where you were born, and to the People where You govern & by this Belt I appoint You as an Agent on this occa sion, for the Government of Pensilvania, and earnestly invite You to use your utmost Endeavours to bring about this Great and good Work, we have begun.——

Teedyuscung answered that he received the Governors Words kindly & would in a few Words answer him, then taking a large Belt in his hands he proceeded

Brother

When New Castle came the last Time, I was in Treaty with the Six Nations and have my Authority from them. The Six Nations by their Chiefs have lately renewed their Covenant Chains with us. Formerly we were accounted Women, but now the Six Nations have made Men of us, & as such we come to this Treaty, having this Authority as a Man to make Peace. I have Pen in my hand, but have not opened it but will soon declare it to the other Nations. There are but two Chiefs of the Ten Nations, they are now Consulting on, & their Attention is fixed to see who are disposed realy for peace.

This Belt I hold denotes, that whoever will not comply with the Terms of Peace, then Ten Nations will joyn against

Him & strike him. See the dangerous Circumstances I am in, Strong Menaces on both Sides. Hatchets on both Sides, whoever gives the best Asurance him will I joyn —

Brother

This Belt gives me Authority, who will make Peace lett him lay hold of it & the Nations around shall see & know, A. I desire to conduct my Self according to your Words, which I will perform to my Power. I wish the same good Spirit that possessed the good old Man William Penn who was a Friend to the Indians may inspire the People of this Province at this Time ——

The Governor said he took hold of the Belt and was pleased with what Teedynscung had said.

Teedynscung then explained the Belt, saying it was sent him by the Six Nations & he had accepted of it. You see say he a Square in the midle, meaning the Lands of the Indians & at one End the Figure of a Man indicateing the English & at an other End another, meaning the French. Our Uncles told us that both these coveted our Land, but let us joyn together to defend our Lands against both, you shall be partakers with us of our Lands.

Teedynscung & his Son came & Dined with the Governor & after Dinner some more of the Indian coming in, the Governor acquainted Teedynscung, that he had some thing to say to him.

At a Council held at Easton Thursday the Twenty Ninth Day of July 1756.

Present

The Honourable Governor and Same Members as before

This Evening a Deputation from a Number of Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia of the People call'd Quakers in Town waited on the Governor in Council & acquainted him, That as the Governor had been pleased in his first Message by Capt. New Castle to make a kind Mention of them to the Susquehannah Indians as a peaceable People, desirous of becoming Instruments to bring about a Peace between us & the Indians

and

And they were informed, that this was kindly taken by them, & that the Indians had expressed themselves, as if they desired to see some of the Professors of this Peaceable Principles, here at the Treaty They had therefore come and prepared a Present & desired to know of the Governor in what Manner it might be delivered. They would be well pleased, if it could be given Seperately as their private Present But this they would submit to the Governor, having no desire to interfere with the Government, nor to set up a different Intrest from it —

In Answer, the Governor Endeavoured to shew the ill Consequence that might accrue to the publick as well as themselves, considered as a religious Society, by leading the Indians into Notions, that there were amongst the Kings Subjects, People who embraced different Sentiments either in Religion or Government, & that no Body of Men should endeavour to represent themselves to the Indians So as to be considered in any other Light by them, than the other Inhabitants. After a good Deal of mutual Discourse, it was at last agreed, that the Present of the Philadelphia Friends should be added to the publick Present & delivered to the Indians by the Governor, who told them the Manner in which he proposed to mention it, for which they thanked him & expressed themselves to be extreemly pleased with the Kindness shewn them in this Application.

At a Council held at Easton Friday the thirtieth Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable the Governor & Same Members as before.

The Governor received by Lt Lesch from New York a Packet with Letters from Lord Hallifax, Lord Loudon & one from the Secretary of State, inclosing his Majesties Declaration of War, which was immediately published in every Solemn Manner. The Council, the Officers of the Royall American Regiment, the Indians and a large Appearance of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia & this County attending the Governor to the Place of Publication,

the

The first Battalion of the Pensilvania Regiment was under Arms & Ch. the Close fired three Vollies.

Here enter the Letters from Mr. Fox dated 17th May 1756
Letter from Lord Thalifax 11th May 1756
Letter from Lord Loudown 23 July 1756

A Letter was received in Council, from Mr. Spangenberg inclosing a Conversation with a Delaware Indian, called Augustus One of the Indians that attended Capt. Newcastle to Diahogo & as it contains Intelligence of Consequence, it was ordered to be entred as follows

1st Augustus — said I have spoke with my Brother Samuel & "Joe Peepy both in Diahogo & Bethlehem, & they in Confidence "to me told me how the late War hung together & in what Manner "a Peace may effectualy be brought about:—

2d Teedyuscung is the Man that hath occasioned the late War "he made an exceeding large Belt of Wampum & sent it to all "the Indians living on the West Branch of Susquehannah "even to the Cherokee Nation with the following Words "I am in "exceeding great Danger, the English will kill me, come & help "me &c: Upon that those Indians that were in Covenant together "fell upon the English & committed the late Murder &c:

"When they heard, the Governor of Pensilvania had declared "against them, then the Words that Teedyuscung had sent with "the Belt were more & more confirmed to them, which made them "worse & worse.

"Now Augustus thinks that Teedyuscung is the only "Man, that can make all these Things good again, for it is the "Custom amongst the Indians, that they Don't give heed to any other "Person, than he that begun the affair — The Augustus says further

"That Teedyuscung is not able to make things good unless "he be helped, for he is poor & hath no more Wampum to send Word "to the Indians / which he hath brought into such a Spirit of War / "& to say to them, Be you good for the English are good

Augustus says further Teedyuscung must have a Belt of Wampum at least five or Six Feet long and twelve Rows

broad

.. Broad, and beside the Belt he must have Twelve Strings, to
" sent to the Severall Chiefs, to confirm the Words he sends.
.. Further when the Governors Message came to Diahogo, Teedyns,
. cung, it may be, might have acted in Favour of the English
" but he was so poor, that he could not make such a Belt & Strings
" of Wampum, & without Wampum, nothing is to be done amongst
" the Indians, therefore Augustus says, if the Governor will do any
" thing effectualy, he must help Teedynscung with Wampum enough
.. that he may send to all the Indians. That are in Covenant together
" and he thinks the best Way would be for the Governor to make the
" Belt & as many Strings as are needfull for Teedynscung to make
. use of, to obtain Peace — He thinks further, that if the Governor
" should make them a generous present, it would have a very good
" Effect & convince them they are in Earnest to make a Peace & if
" a Solemn Treaty should be held, with a great Body of Indians
.. the Chiefs of many Nations would come & renew their Peace &
. Friendship with the English.

After the Publication of War, the Governor & Indians went into the Council & the Goods were brought & placed on the Council Table They were delivered to the Indians the Governor speaking as follows.

Brethren

I acquainted You Yesterday, that the People of Pensilvania had put in my Hands a small Present to relieve You & your Wives & Children from their present Distresses. I think it further necessary to inform you, that a part of this Present is given You by the People call'd Quakers / who are the Descendants of those who first came over to this Country with your old Friend William Penn / as a particular Testimony of their Regard & affection for the Indians & their earnest Desire to promote the good Work of Peace, in which we are now engaged.

Brethren

This is not only their Sentiment but my own & those of the People of this Province, who will all rejoyce to see this good Work of Peace perfected; and therefore as you have now received from us this Substantial Proof of our Disposition to relieve your Distresses, you will be better encouraged your Selves & enabled

to

To Encouraye others to return to their former Friendships with us.

Seedyuscung returned Thanks & repeated his apsurance of doing all in his Power to perfect a general Peace with the Indians

From the Councill the Governor proceeded to an Entertainment, that was provided for the Indians, the officers & all the Company then in Town.

Seedyuscung was so well pleased with his kind Reception & generous Entertainment, that he declared in the warmest Manner no Endeavours after this should be wanted, to bring over all the Indians farr & near, that he could speak or send to. The Philad^a Quakers going after Dinner to take their Leave of him, he parted with them in a very affectionate Manner, but the other Part of the Company staying, he entred into a free Conversation with the Governor, wherein he narrated the same thing about his going to Niagara, as are put down in the Intelligence sent from Bethlehem & already Entred. Besides this he made a Council Speech, giving a String of Wampum along with it.

You are so good & have received us so kindly, I will also give you some of that good Tobacco, that the Six Nations have put into my Pipe, you shall smoak of it your Selves, you will find it is good, & I will give of the same Tobacco wherever I goe ——

The same thing that I have offerd to you, I will offer to all the Indians & at the same Time tell them, that you have smoaked of this Tobacco, but to do this Requires me to be rich, & yet I am poor. It will take up a long Time as there are many Nations to send the Pipe to, but in two Month I hope to go my Round & be here again with a large Number of different Nations. I say it may be in two Month, but it may be longer, as the People live at a great Distance from one an other. I assure You, I will execute every thing you have desired of me & let the Six Nations know all that has passed between us & that I am your Counsellor in the Delaware Nation.

A String

Brother I would not have you mistake me, as if I

meant

Meant, That I would prevail with the Ohio Indians, I cannot tell that will leave off doing Mischief. I hope you will strengthen your Selves against them, pray make your Selfs as strong as possible on that Side. I must warn you likewise of an other Thing; Perhaps on the East Side of Susquehannah may be Mischief done by the Indians in my absence, but be assured it will not be any of my People, it will be from the french Indians from Chio, who can easily pass over Susquehannah & do what Mischief they please, against these You must be sure to arm your Selves in the best Manner you can, remember I give you this Warning ——

At a Council held at Easton Friday the Thirtieth Day of July 1756. P.M.

Present

The Honourable the Governor & Same Members as before

Conrade Weiser Esquire

Mr. Weiser was asked whether it was intended the Governor should keep the Belt Teedyuscung gave or return it, Mr. Weiser answered that having some Doubt about it, Repair the same Question to Newcastle, who said the Belt was sent by the Six Nations to the Delawares & as it was given by them to the Governor, it ought to be preserved among the Council Wampum, Being a Belt of great Consequence & it would be well to return an other of a Fathom long & at the Delivery of it which must be in a Council to Morrow, & make a proper Dress to Teedyuscung. That he must be diligent & carry it to all the Nations within his Influence. Newcastle said further That Teedyuscung would want abundance of Wampum & if he had it not the Cause would suffer exceedingly. He hoped the Council Bagg was full & desired it might emptied into the Lap of Teedyuscung. Mr Weiser concurring in Opinion, & saying that the French gave great Quantities of Wampum to their Indians & on Matters of Consequence their Belts were several all Fathoms long & very wide. The Secretary was ordered to bring that Wampum he had into Council viz. Fifteen Strings, & Seven Belts, a parcell of new black Wampum amounting to Seven Thousand & having

no

No new white Wampum, nor any proper Belt to give in Return for Teedyuscung Peace Belt, a Messenger was sent to Bethlehem & he returned with Five thousand: Upon this the Indian Women were employ'd to make a Belt of a Fatham Long & Seaven Beads wide, in the Centre of which was to be the Figure of a Man, meaning the Governor of Pensilvania & on each Side Five other Figures meaning the Ten Nations mentioned by Teedyuscung

The King who was very irregular in his Visits as well as in his Discourses, bolted all of a Sudden into the Room & with a high Tone of Voice spoke as follows Viz. That he desires all "that he says & what is said to him may be taken down right. That "Some speak in the Dark, what is the Reason that the Governor "holds Councils in his own Hands & by Candle Light, Some set "him out of Doors like a Woman if the Five Nations make him "a Woman they must, but what is the Reason.

Gave a String.

The Governor answered that he did Council on a Hill, Incase Secrets to get into Swamps, speaks his Mind to the Wind, what happens here he hath a Right to hear, but hath no Controul or Direction of the Six Nations and therefore not answerable for their Conduct, if they have done wrong. The Chief said to morrow he will speak to us, what he has to say is from the Six Nations He that won't make peace must die ——

a String

It was agreed that in the Morning the Governor should deliver the new Belt, then making to Teedyuscung with a proper Speech. That he should by two Belts joyn'd together make Newcastle & Teedyuscung joint agents for the Government, & recommend to them to consult together & act for the best. That the new black Wampum & all the Belts and Strings should be given to Teedyuscung & a private Present made to them of

pieces of Eight, and - - - - - to Ben and some

to - - - - - - - for Interpretting.

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the Thirty first Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable The Governor & Same Members as before

Conrade Weiser Esq. Newcastle
Teedyuscung

The Names of the Indians present at the Treaty were taken Down by Mr. Edmunds & ordered to be entered.

Mr. Weiser Interpreter of Newcastle what Message had been receaved by the Delawares at Diahoga from the Six Nations receaived the following Information, which he took Down in Writing, that was the Literal Interpretation of what Newcastle said

The Large Belt given by Teedyuscung was sent to the Delawares by the Council of the Six united Nations with a Message to the following Purport.

Cousins the Delawares

You will remember, that you are our Women, our Fore fathers made you so and put a Petty Coat on you & charged you to be true to us & live with no other Men, but of late you have disobeyed, the Shirt that tyed your petty Coat to be cut loose by the Mouth & you Lay with them & so became a common Bawd, or Whore which is a deserved Chastisement, but notwithstanding this we have still Esteem for You, & as you have thrown off the Cover of your Modesty & became stark naked, which is a Shame for a Woman, We now give you a little Petticoat & put it on your Private Parts & so let it grow there, till you shall be a compleat Woman, We advise you not to act as a Man yet till be fitted & Instructed by us & do as we bid you & you will become a Noted Woman.

Cousins the English and French fight for our Lands tell us the Story & lay your Hand to it & defend it. In the mean while turn your Eyes & Ears towards us and the English as our Brethren & you will live as well as we do.

Their

The Honourable the Governor & some Members of Council

Conrad Weiser Esqr Newcastle
Teedyuscung

The Names of the Indians present at the Treaty were taken down by Mr Edmunds & ordered to be entered.

Mr Weiser having enquired of Newcastle what Message had been received by the Delawares at Diahoga from the Six Nations received the following Information, which he took Down in Words that are the literal Interpretation of what Newcastle said Viz.

The large Belt given by Teedyuscung was sent to the Delawares by the Council of the Six united Nations with a Message to the following Purport.

Cousins the Delawares

You will remember, that you are our Women, our Forefathers made you So and put a petty Coat on you & charged you to be true to us & lye with no other Men, but of late you have suffered the String that tyed your petty Coat to be cut loose by the French & you lay with them & so became a common Bawd, or which you did very wrong & deserved Chastisement, but notwithstanding this we have still Esteem for You, & as you have thrown off the Cover of your Modesty & became stark naked, which is a Shame for a Woman, We now give you a little prick & put it in your private Parts & so let it grow there, till you shall be a compleat Man, We advise You not to act as a Man yet but be first instructed by us & do as we bid you & you will become a noted Man.

Cousins the English and French fight for our Lands let us be strong & lay our Hand to it & defend it, In the mean while turn your Eyes & Ears towards us and the English our Brethren & you will live as well as we do.

Then

Then the Governor sent to Newcastle & Teedyuscung the new Belt not being finished, he explained the proposed Figures to them & desired the Women might finish it in rainy Days, or resting in their Journey which was promised

Then the Governor spoke as follows

Brethren Newcastle & Teedyuscung

I set an high Value upon this Belt, it is the Peace Belt, which Teedyuscung delivered in Council, I very chearfully lay hold of it. I will lay it up with the Council Belts & declare to you I am most heartily disposed to effect the Meaning of this Belt, a Speedy & honourable Peace & a Return of the Offices of Love & Friendship between the Indians & their Brethren the English. In return I give you the Belt now making, which you will consider as finished & when done, show it every where & make our dispositions & the Treatments you have met with known to your own People the Six Nations & all your Allies.

Then the Governor gave the new Belt so far as it was Made & all the Wampum prepared for it, desiring, if it was not enough to compleat it, That he would add more.

Then taking two Belts joyned together into his hands & adressing Newcastle & Teedyuscung, he declared them Agents for the Province & gave them Authority to do the publick Business together, he commended to them a mutual Confidence Esteem & Intimacy, & wished them Success in their Negotiation. To which they answered, that they would be mutual good Friends & lay their Heads together & do every in their Power to promote the weighty Matters Intrusted to them.

Teedyuscung added that if his Memory should not serve him in every thing committed to his Charge, or Things should

be

be Crooked, he would return to us & make them Strait. what he says comes from his Heart & not from his Lips, his Heart & ours should be one & be true to one another, for if different Liquors are put into a Cask & shaked they will mix and come out one.

The Governor said that he had written down what Teedyuscung had said on the Belt delivered by him & will keep it in his Heart It is very agreeable to him & the People of Pensilvania. He will lay up the Belt in the Council Chamber as a Mark of his Friendship, as his appointed agent for Pensilvania with Capt Newcastle, he puts into his Hands all the Belts & wampums he hath here to be made use of by him in the Course of his Negotiation as he may judge most proper & most for the Intrest of the People of this Province.

Teedyuscung answered That he might meet with Difficulties in Transacting the important Business committed to his Charge, but as he is now one of the Council of the Province of Pensilvania, he assures his Brethren, that he will exert himself faithfully & to the utmost of his abilities in the Service & if he meets with a Crooked Paths, he will endeavour to make them strait.

The Governor then thanked Teedyuscung & Newcastle for their Undertaking to be agents for Pensilvania on this Occasion, desired that they might Unite & Cooperate one with another, & consult together on the proper Measures to be Entred into by them & delivered them two Belts tied together as a Sign & Symbal of that Harmony & unanimity that ought to Subsist between them.

Teedyuscung said he was pleased with being joyned with Newcastle in the publick Business, that hoped Matters would be brought to a happy Issue, that he wished

there

there might be a firm Friendship & lasting union between the Six Nations, the other five Nations & the People of Pensilvania and that they might be as one Man, he further said, That he had a large Family & having a great way to go, he had no Means of Carrying any more Provisions, then would serve him on the Road, He therefore desired he might be furnished with a Horse. That he might be enabled to carry Necessaries for his Family. whereupon the Governor promised to let him have a Horse & he promised to return him again, the next Time he came down.

The Governor then taking into his Hands all the Belts Strings & Bundles of new black Wampum, gave them to Deedyuscung & desired he would use them to the best advantage amongst the Nations he should apply to. The private Presents were then given and the Governor & Council took their Leaves. The Council returning to Philadelphia. & the Governor going to New-York On an Express received from General Shirley.

1291

A List of the Indians Convened to a Treaty at Easton July 26th 1756.

Capt. Newcastle	one of the Six Nations	Weimochwee
Teedyuscung	King of the Delawares	Mongeet
Tapascawin	Counsellor	Watcham
Amos	Teedyuscungs three Sons	Benjamin that Speak Captick
John Jacob		John Pumpshire
		Joseph Mickty
John Smalleny	his Grandson	Thomas Storer
Christian		Joseph Peepy
William		Nicodemus
Josiah		Zacharias
Baron A Busman an Oneidago Indian lived some Month at Easton.		Christian
		Machawchilly Chief

I have carefully perused the foregoing Minutes and do find them to give a true Acct. of what passed between the Governor & then Indians in my Presence at Easton

Conrad Weiser

Philadelphia the 11th of Septbr 1756.

Governor Hardy to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Ll., No. 43.]

Fort George New York
19th June 1756

My Lords

From Coll Webb I received your Lordships two letters of the 17th february and 20th of March last

I am obliged to your Lordships for your approbation of my endeavours to promote His Matys Service

The appointment of Lord Louden to the Cheif Command of His Majestys forces can not fail of giving a very favorable turn to the military operations on this continent & your Lordships may be assured I shall not fail in giving his Lordship every assistance in my power Also to Sir William Johnson whose influence over the Indians will be greatly strengthened by the Commission his Maty has honored him with

The Assembly Meet Next week when I shall take the first leisure time to lay before them your Lordships commands respecting the extravagant Grants of Lands complained of by the Indians & urge them to pass proper Laws for annulling those exorbitant Patents

In my letter to your Lordships of the 10th of May, I acquainted you with my having proposed to the Governors of New Jersey and Pensilvania joining with this Province to pass laws prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions, those Governments have since passed acts for this purpose, which I doubt not will fully answer the intention, for the Assembly of the Kings Countys would not prohibit for a longer time than three weeks, I am of opinion that we loose great advantage for want of the Provision Colonys uniting in this particular. The French Islands must be greatly distressed if we keep our Provisions at home perhaps under this expectation the French may have fallen on New Schemes for supplys. By a Master of a Sloop that arrived here two days ago from St Eustatia, I am informed that while he lay in the Port of that Island Five ships arrived there with Provisions from Ireland, if this Trade be suffered, I doubt prohibitary laws will be to little purpose, nor indeed will it be in the power of the Governors to bring their Assemblys to pass such, while they can use the Argument, if we do not trade with those Islands the Irish will. I judged proper to give your Lordships this information and have the honor to be

Your Lordships
Most obedient and
most humble Servant
Chas: Hardy

To the Right Hònbles the Lords
Commissioners for Trade and
Plantations

Sir William Johnson to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Ll., No. 45.]

Albany 17th July 1756

My Lords

I had the honor of writing your Lordships the latter end of May last and at the same time of transmitting a copy of my Proceedings from the last date to that time

My Proceedings at the late Onondaga Meeting and at the subsequent Treaty with the Shawanese, and Delaware Indians at my House, which ended two days ago, I can not possibly transmitt to your Lordships by this opportunity as they will require more time to copy than the stay of the Packet Boat here will admit of, they shall be got ready to transmit to your Lordships by the next man of War or Packet which sails for England

But I think it my duty to give to your Lordships the earliest intelligence in my Power of the cheif Points which have occurred at these meetings

In my last letter to your Lordships I mentioned the several causes of that uneasiness and coldness to our Interest which I had reason to suspect, prevailed amongst the Six Nations particularly the upper Nations.

The meeting at Onondaga confirmed my suspicions, and I found the French had made an advantage of this disposition as had so much infected the 6 Nations that it required a variety of Arguments, my utmost influence, and most vigorous endeavours to compose their Tempers to expell the French Poison and to reanimate them towards our Interest. All this however I was so happy as to succeed in and I can with great Truth assure your Lordships, that at the conclusion of this important meeting, the Six Nations appeared to me sincerely disposed to second any vigorous attempts which might be made on our Parts against the French They have engaged to put on foot amongst all their allies a Negotiation to join with them in our favor. They have promised to make the most vigorous efforts to draw off from the French Interest & Settlements those of their People, who have gone over that way; I have reason to beleive, they begin to be somewhat jealous of the French, a point I have long laboured to bring about, I am now in hopes, it may in some measure take Place, if it should operate to any highth it will be attended with favorable consequences to His Matys Service.

At this meeting I also obtained the consent of the 6 Nations to cut a Road to Oswegoe thro' their country, with their promise of assisting in laying it out, and also for building a Fort at Oswego fall 12 miles from Oswego, provided that upon an accommodation with france, it shall be either demolished, or put into the hands of the 6 Nations — The Enemy by the intelligence I received at Onondaga are determined to take post there with a considerable Force, and build a respectable Fort to cut off our communication with Oswego, and if they do, it will very much distress that Garrison and require our attempts to beat them off in order to preserve Oswego

These were the capital Points I negotiated at Onondaga some of the Shawanese & Delaware Indians were there, but untill the Congress was upon the Point of being closed, did not come in a sufficient number to enter upon business, and conclude affairs relating to them with proper authority

That Treaty was therefore adjourned to my house & those Indians with a Deputation of the Six Nations, came down to Fort Johnson where were present the said six Nations Deputies, the King or chief of the Shawanese, the King or chief of the Delawares, settled on the Susquehanna and its Branches, and a great number of the Mohikonders or River Indians whom I lately have drawn up from the Frontiers of this Province, & New Jersey to settle near to, and under the protection of our faithful allies the Mohawks — These Indians were originally Delawares, and are still regarded as Bretheren by them

At this Treaty the Shawanese Chief on behalf of his People, denied their having been concerned in any of the late hostilities committed on the Southern Provinces, that they have & shall continue, to observe in Conjunction with their Bretheren the 6 Nations, an inviolable attachment to their Bretheren the English

That the Shawanese who are settled on the Ohio, have been many of them seduced by the French, and their Indians, to join in their late hostilities upon the Southern Provinces, but he had and should continue to use his utmost influence to withdraw them from that Interest.

The Delaware King or Cheif confessed that some of his people had been deceived & deluded by the French and the Delawares who live near to Fort Duquesne to join them in their late Hostilities. But that the Message I sent to them by the Six Nations Delegates last Winter & what passed in both our names at the Treaty held in Consequence of that Delegation at Otsiningo had opened their eyes, and that from that time his People had layed down the Hatchet and ceased from further Hostilities

He expressed his sorrow & repentance for what had passed, and asked pardon with all the marks of a sincere contrition

In the most solemn manner he renewed the Covenant Chain of Peace Friendship & Alliance in behalf of his People, he promised as a convincing proof of their returning to their duty and fidelity to his Majesty, and their sincere intentions to maintain the engagements now entered into, to return such English Prisoners, (which he said were but few) which had fallen to his Peoples share, during the late Hostilities

Both he and the Shawanese King accepted the War Belt, sung and danced to the War Song, with extraordinary fervor, and promised to follow the example of the Six Nations in our favor, and when ever I should call upon them to join me at any time or any where in conjunction with the 6 Nations

I concluded this Treaty by taking off the Petticoat, or that invidious name of Women from the Delaware Nation which hath been imposed on them by the 6 Nations from the time they conquered them, In the name of the Great King of England their father and on behalf of all their Bretheren the English on this continent, and promised them I would use my influence and best endeavors to prevail with the six Nations to follow my example, the Deputies of the Six Nations who were present approved of this measure but said they were not a sufficient number nor properly authorized to do it on behalf of their constituents, however they would make their report and press it upon them

If this point should succeed and our military operations strengthen our consequence, I am persuaded the French will not be able to keep scarcely one Delaware in their Interest

As my success in this Treaty with the Shawanese and Delawares will be I hope of most happy consequence to the tranquillity of His Majestys Southern Provinces in particular The Moment it was ended, I despatched an express with a general account of it to General Abercrombie at Albany, desireing he would transmit it forwards, especially as the Governor of New Jersey to my great surprize had at this very juncture published a Declaration of War against all the Delaware Nation, of which the first notice I had, or have since received, was from the public Prints, which as Govr Morris had on my representations to Mr Shirley & Sr Charles Hardy suspended the execution of any Hostilities against them in consequence of his Declaration, till the issue of this Treaty was known, appeared to me a proceeding in Govr Belcher of a very extraordinary kind. I wrote also Genl Abercrombie, that in my opinion, if any Hostilities should be committed against the Delawares who had entered into the Treaty they not breaking through it, by any fresh Acts of Hostilities, it would I apprehended be of the most fatal consequences to his Majestys Indian Interests in general, and throw those affairs into a state of confusion from which I beleived no person could extricate them—

My Lords

Mr Secretary Pownalls letter to me of the 5th of March, with the Papers therein mentioned I have received, and when I have the honor of a conversation with my Lord Loudoun, I shall answer to the articles therein mentioned & I can not at present do it with that Distinctiveness with which I would always wish & endeavour to appear with to your Lordships

I have the honor to be
most respectfully
my Lords, Your Ldps
most obedient most humble
& faithful Servant
Wm Johnson

good Sentry Box on the top of each. a good Gate of 3 In^{e} oak Pl. & iron hinges & a small Gate of Oak Plank of same thick^{s}.

Endorsed.

Fort Johnson May 28th 1756

My Letter to the Lords of Trade & Plantations with Indn. Proceedings.

EXTRACT FROM SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONS PROCEEDINGS AT THE INDIAN CONGRESS AT ONONDAGA.

The Informations of an Oneida Indian who hath Resided for Some time past at Swegachie and latly Came from Canada.

That the French had Assembled in the Neibourhood of Cadaraghqui and Swegachie about 800 Indians, Ottowawas and Other Nations. That upon his and the Other Swegachie Indians Return from Onondaga they were Determined to march 2000 Men to the Oswego falls (about 12 Miles from Oswego) Their Build a Strong Fort, and Prevent Provisions, or Reinforcements from going by Water to Oswego. That another party were to March the New Road from Swegachie, and Build a Fort at the West End of the Oneida Lake, When these Posts were Secured, a Third Party were to make a Descent upon the German Flatts, Destroy our Magazine there, cut off the Garrison and Inhabitants and burn the Settlements, A fourth party were to Attack S^{r}. William Johnstons house, kill or take him, and Ravage the Settlements on that part of the Mohawk River.

This Account he Said he had receiv'd from the Priest and Commanding Officer at Swegachie alias Gallette.

S^{r}. William Asked him how the French were as to provisions, He Said he Saw Great Plenty every where, and that the King Stores houses at Montreal were full of all Kinds. That the French had 3 Sloops, and had Built 2 Large Vessels of 2 Masts, which were ready to Navigate Lake Ontario.

S^{r}. William then told him, that he would have him return to Swegachie as soon as Possible, and Gather all the Intelligence he Could, and bring it to him, that this would be a determinate proof of his Fidelity and Sincere Repentance for what had past, and if he would take pains, and make himself Master, of the Strength, and Intended Operations of the French &c. he would Reward him According to the Consequence of his Intelligence from a 100 to 150 p^{cs}. of 8

He engaged himself for this Service, and that he would return as Soon as possible, with the fullest and best Accounts he Could Obtain.

A true Extract from the Original Minutes
Examined by me

Signed PETER WRAXALL
Sec^{r}. for Indian Affairs.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

Albany 17th July 1756.

MY LORDS.

I had the honour of writing your Lordships the latter end of May last & at the Same time of transmitting a Copy of my proceedings from the last date to that time. My proceedings at the late Onondaga meeting & at the Subsequent Treaty with the Shawnese & Delaware Indians at my

House wch ended 2 days ago, I cannot possibly transmit to your Lordships by this opportunity as they will require more time to copy than the Stay of the Packet Boat here will admit of, They Shall be got ready to transmit to your Lordships by the next man of War or Packet wch Sails for England. but I think it my Duty to give your Lordships the earliest Intelligence in my power of the chief Points wch have occurred at these meetings.

In my last Letter to your Lordships I mentioned the Several causes of that Uncasiness & Coldness to our Interest wch I had reason to Suspect prevailed amongst the Six Nations, particularly the Upper Nations.

The meeting at Onondaga confirmed my Suspicions, & I found the French had Made an advantage of this Disposition as had So much infected the Six Nations, that it required a variety of arguments, my utmost Influence & most vigorous endeavours to compose their Tempers, to expel the French Poison & re animatethem towards our Interests.

All this however I was so happy as to Succeed in and I can with great Truth assure your Lordships, that at the conclusion of this important meeting, the Six Nations appeared to me Sincerely disposed to Second any vigorous attempts which might be made on our Side against the French. They have engaged to put on foot amongst all their allies, a negotiation to join with them in our favour. They have promised to make the most vigorous efforts to draw off from the French Interest & Settlements those of their People who have gone over that way. I have reason to believe they begin to be Somewhat Jealous of the French, a point I have long laboured to bring about & am now in hopes it may in Some measure take place, if it Should operate to any height it will be attended with very favourable Consequences to his Majestys Service.

At this meeting I also obtained the consent of the 6 Nations to cut a Road to Oswego thro their Country with their promise of Assisting in laying it out, and also for building a Fort at Oswego Falls 12 miles from Oswego provided that upon an accommodation with France it Shall be either demolished or put into the hands of the 6 Nations. The Enemy by the Intelligence I received at Onondaga are determed to take post there with a considerable Force & build a respectable Fort to cut off our Communication with Oswego, & if they do, it will very much Distress that Garrison & require our attempts to beat them off in order to preserve Oswego.

These were the Capital Points I negotiated at Onondaga. Some of the Shawanese & Delaware Indians were there but until the Congress was upon the point of being closed, did not come in a suff^t^. number to enter upon Business & conclude affairs relating to them with proper Authority. That Treaty was therefore adjourned to my House, & those Indians with a Deputation of the Six Nations came down to Fort Johnson, where were Present, The Said Six Nation Deputies—the King or Chief of the Shawanese, The King or Chief of the Delawares, Settled on the Susquehanna & its Branches & great number of the Mehicander or River Indians whom I lately have drawn up from the Frontiers of this Province & New Jersey to Settle near to & under the Protections of our faithful allies the Mohocks — These Indians were originally Delawares & are Still regarded as Bretheren by them.

At this Treaty the Shawanese chief on behalf of his People denied their having been concerned in any of the late Hostilities committed on the Southern Provinces, that they have & shall continue to observe in conjunction with their Bretheren of the Six Nations, an inviolable attachment to their Bretheren the English—That the Shawanese who are Settled on the Ohio have been many of them seduced by the French & their Indians to join in their late Hostilities upon the Southern Provinces, But that he had & should continue to use his utmost Influence to withdraw them from that Interest.

The Delaware King or chief confessed that some of his people had been deceived and deluded by the French & the Delawares who lived near to Fort Duquesne, to join them in their late Hostilities. But that the Message I sent to them by the 6 Nation Delegates last winter & what past in both our

names at the Treaty held in consequence of that Delegation at Otsiningo, had opened their Eyes & that from that time his People had laid down the Hatchet & ceased from further Hostilities.

He expressed his sorrow & repentance for w^{t} had past & asked Pardon with all the marks of a sincere contrition.

In the most solemn manner he received the covenant chain of Peace, Friendship & Alliance in behalf of his People—he promised as a convincing Proof of their returning to their Duty & Fidelity to his Majesty, of their Sincere Intentions to maintain the Engagements now entered into to return such English Prisoners (wch he said were but few) wch had fallen to his People's share during the late Hostilities.

Both he and the Shawanese King accepted the War Belt Sung & Danced to the War Song with extraordinary Fervor & promised to follow the Example of the Six Nations in our Favour & whenever I should call upon them to join me at any time or any where in Conjunction with the Six Nations.

I concluded this Treaty with taking off the Petticoat or that invidious name of Woman from the Delaware Nation wch hath been imposed on them by the 6 Nations from the time they conquered them, in the name of the great King of England their Father & on the behalf of all their Bretheren the English on this continent, & promised them I would use my Influence & best endeavours to prevail with the Six Nations to follow my Example, The Deputies of the Six Nations who were present approved of this measure, but said they were not a suff^{t} number nor properly authorized to it on behalf of their constituents, however they would make their reports & press it upon them. If this point should succeed & our military operations strengthen our consequence, I am persuaded the French will not be able to keep scarcely one Delaware in their Interest.

As my success in this Treaty with the Shawanese & Delewares will be I hope of most happy consequence to the Tranquility of his Majestys Southern Provinces in particular. The moment it was ended I dispatched an Express with a generall acc^{t} of it to Genl Abercrombie at Albany desiring he would transmit it forwards, especially as The Govr of New Jersey to my great surprize had at this very juncture published a Declaration of War against all the Delaware Nation, of wch the first notice I had or have since received, was from the Publick Prints, w^{ch}, as Govr Morris had upon my Represen tations to Mr Shirley & Sr Charles Hardy, suspended the Execution of any Hostilities against them in consequence of his Declaration till the Issue of this Treaty however, appeared to me a proceeding in Govr Belcher of a very extraordinary kind. I wrote also Genl Abercrombie that in my opinion, if any Hostilities should be committed against the Delawares who had entered into this Treaty, they not breaking thro it by any fresh Acts of Hostilities, it would I apprehended be of the most fatal consequence to His Majestys Indian Interest in general, & throw these affairs into a state of confusion, from wch I believe no Person could extricate them.

My Lords,

Mr Secretary Pownalls Letter to me of the 5 March with the Papers therein mentioned I have received & when I have the Honour of a consultation with my Lord Loudoun, I shall answer to the articles therein mentioned, as I cannot at present do it with that Distinctiveness with wch I would always wish & endeavour to appear with to Your Lordships.

I have the honour to be most respectfully My Lords
Your Lordships Most Obedient Most humble Servant

Endorsed Albany July 17th 1756 W. J.–
My Letter to the Lords of Trade––

Francis

I have given Orders to Mr. Parsons to receive them & to find them in Provisions as soon as he has fitted up a Comodious Place for them in Easton he is to Acquaint you that he has done so & Agree on a time to send an Escort for them and you will be Reased Accordingly to deliver them over to his Orders.

If a Number of Indians should come Along with Newcastle they must likewise be well guarded and Conducted to Easton there to remain till I give further Orders.

The Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities is Continued for days Longer and it is expected that all Persons Civil & Military will yield due Obedience thereto.

I am Sir.

Your Humble Servant

Robt. H. Morris

The Governor issued Writs for summoning the Assembly the 19th Instant.

Cil. & Council Held at Philadelphia Tuesday the 20th July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle
Richard Peters
Thomas Cadwalader
Joseph Turner
John Mifflin
Esquires

Indians

Captain Newcastle
Lumpshire a Jersey Indian, Interpreter
Karbett a Mohawk
Peteghchdaqua. Samuel Evans
Tassawelanaghqua John Dowdy
Isaac an Indian Boy

A Letter from General Abercrombie of the 13th Instant with one enclosed from Sir William Johnston to him of the 12th received by Express were Read and Ordered to be entered

Albany July the 13th 1756

Sir.

His Majesty having been pleased to give Sir William Johnston a commission of Colonel Agent, and sole Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations, and other Northern Indians in pursuance of which Commission, I have the Satisfaction to Acquaint your Honour that Sir William Johnston has Engaged a Considerable Body of Indians to Act Offencively against the Enemy, and for your further Confirmation I transmit to you a Duplicate

of

Pennsylvania 1756

of a Letter from Sir William Johnston to me, whereby you will see the Necessity of Repealing any Act of Assembly that may tend to Interrupt the good Understanding and Accomodation which Sir William Johnston has so happily brought About with these Nations. your own prudence and Zeal for the publick service will best Govern you in the Measures you will take upon this Occasion.

I have the Honour to be with the Greatest Respect

Your Honours

& Most Obedient & most Humble Servant

James Abercromby

To the Honble Robt H: Morris Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania

A Letter from Sir William Johnston to General Abercromby

Fort Johnston 12th July 1756

Sir,

Last night I concluded all Matters with the King or head of the Shawonese and with the King or head of the Delawares who live on the Susquehanna, the former at Wioming the Latter at Sioaga: the Shawonese Chief declares, that none of his people has been Concerned in any of the Hostilities Comitted on the Frontiers of the South-ern Provinces, that they have Strictly Adhered to their Treaties and Engagements with the English, & are determined to Continue Acting upon the same Principles. the Delaware Chief has Confessed that some of his people deluded by the french, and the Indians in their Interest did Join with them in their late Hostilities and depredations on the Frontiers of said Governments, that they have seen their error, laid down the ax & do Repent of their past misconduct, will for the future govern themselves by the example of their Uncles the six Nations, & in Conjunction with them will take up & use the Hatchet against the French, & all their Adherants this he Ratified in the most publick manner before the Deputies of the six Nations, who were present; and Engaged himself that all the English Prisoners, who had fallen ~~in~~ to the share of his people should be forthwith Delivered Up.

I presented the warr Belt which was Accepted by both these Chiefs, who sung the warr song (which is a Sacred Engagement among the Indians) with Singular Zeal & warmth

I think it Proper to loose no time in Acquainting your Excellency, with the happy Issue of this Important Affair, in which I have been Successfull beyond my Expectations

The Delaware Chief who was the principal Object, has also promised to use his utmost Endeavours to withdraw those of his Nation whom the French

have

have seduced to go & live in the Neighbourhood of Fort Duquesne.

As You by the Publick Prints, the Governor of New Jersey hath Published a Declaration of Warr Against the Delaware Indians, which as he could not but Know, they were Expected at the Onondaga Meeting, with the hopes of bringing Matters to an Accommodation, was in my Humble Opinion a premature, & very unadvised Measure, & the Governor of Pennsylvania he must Also have known had upon this Account Suspended any Hostilities in Consequence of his Declaration of warr some time ago published If from these or any of these Colonies any hostilities should be first Committed against the six Nations will in a Body resent it, and all our Indian Affairs be put into a fatal Confusion, which I believe no person will be Able to Compose I have therefore your Excellency will Judge it Proper to communicate with the utmost Dispatch, the General Account I have now given you, to the Southern Governments.

I would have sent the same to Sir Charles Hardy, in order that he might have transmitted it to the Neighbouring Governments to the Southward but as that would have taken up more time. I thought it best to refer it to your Excellency, who I hope will if your Sentiments Correspond with mine, enforce them with your own Opinion I shall only add, that there Appears every Kind of Moral Evidence, to believe the Uprightness and Sincerity of the Promises & Engagements of these Chiefs, in behalf of their People, and that as soon as a Copy of the particular proceedings of this Congress can be got Ready, I shall transmit one to Sir Charles Hardy to forward to the Southern Governments.

I hope some day this week, to have the Pleasure of waiting on you and am most respectfully.

Sir.

Your Excellencys

Most Obediant Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

And there was Likewise read the following Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson of the 2d Instant to Mr. Wraxall Secretary of Indian Affairs which Sir Charles Hardy has Enclosed in a Letter of his Received the Last Post.

Extract from Sir William Johnsons Letter to Peter Wraxall Secretary for Indian Affairs bearing date from his Camp in the woods between Onondaga & Oswegatchie Friday Evening 2d July 1756.

Last night I finished all matters with the six Nations to my great Satisfaction I have a number of the Shawonese and Delewares with me whom I intend to take down

Pennsylvania 1756

down to my House and Settle all Affairs there with them, as I could not here the meeting being Broke up before they all Arrived, the King of the Delawares came here After the Meeting was broke up, he Accompanyd me also, they will be about thirty in Company of 13oth Nations The King of the Delawares tells me, that he on Receiving a Mesage sent him by me from Oneida sent Immediately to the Delawares on the Ohio, to Come to the Onondada Meeting, he thinks there will Come about one Hundred of them, which is a good sign I doubt not settling that Unhappy Affair as soon as I get home, I hope you are quite Recovered of that I shall have the Pleasure of meeting you at my House Tuesday or Wednesday next at furthest.

A true Extract Examined by

Lamb: Moor, Dy Secretary

The Governor Informed the Council that Yesterday two Members waited on him to acquaint the House were met pursuant to his writs and that he had Delivered to the ~~said~~ Members the following Mesage with A Copy of the Act passed in the Lower Counties for Prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions &c

Gentlemen,

At your Instance I called the Assembly of the Lower Counties & pased them to Continue the Prohibition of Provisions & warlike Stores to the time limited by the Laws of New York & Jersey, but they Chose only to Continue it till the twentieth Instant, and from thence for so long a time as the Legislature of this Province shou'd pass or Continue a Law for the like Purposes, provided the same did not exceed the twenty Second day of October next... I am thereby laid under the disagreeable Necessity of Calling you together at this Busy Season, in order to have the Embargo Continued for the same time that it is in the Provinces of New York & Jersey; & as the Act of Assembly pased for the Prohibition of Provisions & warlike Stores will Expire with tomorrow. I hope you will Immediately enter upon this matter, & give it all the Dispatch the Nature of the thing Requires... the Secretary will lay before you a Copy of the Act of the Lower Counties you will by Proper Clauses in the law you may think it Necessary on this Occasion to propose, leave me at Liberty to send Supplies to such of the Kings Ships & forces as may be Employed in any part of America. & to put the trade of this Place, while the Embargo lasts upon the same footing it is in the other Bread Colonies

Philadelphia July
26: 1756

Robt: H: Morris

Pennsylvania 1756

Two Members from the House waited on the Governor with the following Message and at the same time delivered a Bill to his Honour for Striking the sum of Four Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, & to Provide for Sinking the same by yearly payments to be made by the Proprietaries Receiver General, and Acquainted him that the House thought it Highly Necessary that there should be some preamble to the said bill least it should be Imagined that the Proprietaries had given Fourthousand Pounds over & above the Five Thousand Pounds Specified in the Act for Granting Sixty Thousand Pounds to the Kings Use and that the House proposed since the Governor is averse to having it mentioned in the Preamble that the said five Thousand Pounds was Given by the Proprietaries in Consideration of their being Exempt from the Payment of their Taxes towards Raising the Aforsaid sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds: Altho the same is Expressly declared in that Act, without any Objection having been thereto made by the Governor at the time it was passed & to Leave out the first Clause of the Preamble namely from the word (whereas) to the word (use),

Whereas the Honourable Proprietaries of this Province has been Pleased to make a free gift of the sum of Five Thousand Pounds for the Purposes in the manner Particularly set forth by an Act of General Assembly of this Province passed in the twenty Ninth year of his Majestys Reign Entitled an Act for Granting the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the Kings use.

The Governor was Pleased to Inform the Members that he believed the House had Misunderstood his Message; that he had no Intentions of Disobliging them and that he was Sorry to see they had taken Offence; however as he was about to leave the Government he should not return any Answer [illegible] that as to the Bill for Striking Four Thousand Pounds, to be Replaced by the Proprietaries Receiver General, he thought the House gave a good Reason why there should be some Preamble to the said Bill, & that he would take the one proposed into Consideration, & let the House know the result thereupon.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly,

May it Please Governor,

On the 4th of may 1756, the Legislature of New York passed an Act to Revive an Act more Effectually to Restrain the Exportation of Provisions & warlike Stores from that Colony, to be Enforce for twenty-one days, and After that time to such time as the Legislature of New-Jersey & Pennsylvania should pass Acts for like purposes, provided those Acts did not Exceed three months from the passing

Pennsylvania 1756

Passing of an Act which was from the fourth of May to the 4th of August next Ensuing.

Sir Charles Hardy having recommended to our Governor, that he should lay before the Assembly of this Province, the Necessity of enacting a Law of the same Tenour within this Government: & the House being Convinced that such an Act would be totaly Useless unless the Three Lower Counties of New-Castle, Kent & Sussex (not subject to our Laws) were Included, passed an Act on the thirteenth of may of the same Tenor & nearly in the same words with an Act of New-York, to be in force till the seventh of June from thence for so long a time as the Legislatures of the Colony of New Jersey & the Counties of New-Castle, Kent & Sussex upon Delaware should respectfully pass Laws for the like Purposes provided they exceed not the Limitted time by the Law of New-York Government.

On the twenty-Ninth of May, the Legislature of new Jersey passed an Act to be in force from the first day of June to the first day of August, & from thence for so long a time as the Legislatures of the Colonies of New-York & Pennsylvania should respectively pass laws for the like Purposes provided they did not Exceed three months from the said first day of August.

This being the state of the Laws Laying an Embargo on the Exportation of Provisions & Warlike Stores: first by the Colony of New York on the fourth then by this Government on the 13th, & by New Jersey on the 29th of may last it is most unkind and gives us leave to say in our Opinion, Unbecoming the Dignity of Government that in the Governors last Message he should not take the least Notice of any Law being ever passed by us for laying any Embargo with[illegible] Port but Only mentions his having pressed the Assembly of tho[illegible]olonies to Continue the Prohibition of Provisions & warlike Stores to the [illegible]me limitted by New-York & Jersey as if no such Law had ever been passed by himself within this Province what Purpose such a conduct towards us is to Answer, the Governor best knows— But when he Proceeds in his Message to propose to us to have the Embargo Continued for the same time that it is in the Provinces of New-York and Jersey we must Confess we are Entirly at a loss to know what the Governor would mean, our Act coming Precisely within the Governors Recommendation: being made in Compliance with the Law of New-York, if the lower Counties have not Complied with those terms, it is not to be Imputed to the Assembly of this Province who have fully Discharged their Part to make the Embargo Effectual.

We Entreat the Governor to Consider & Reflect on the share he has had in the

Laws

Laws of the Lower Counties passed by themselves, which were Calculated to give this House Unnecessary Trouble to no good Purpose whatever: for now when he has thought fit to Call us together in the Height th of our Harvests, our Servants generally taken from us & the Country in want of Labourers, what has the Governor been pleased to Propose, but to pass an Act to Continue the Embargo, for the same time that it is in the Provinces of New-York & Jersey which is the Tenor and Limitation of our Present Act, it being to have Continued (had the Lower Counties passed their Acts in Conformity with the Laws of New York and this Province, and New Jersey had Already done) to the 4th day of August, and as New-York, has not extended their Act, that we know of (which will Probably become Unnecessary on the Proclamation of ware against France, now Daily Expected) any new Act we could make he would only be to Continue the act of this Province to the time it was to Continue which is such an Absurdity as we presume on Reflection the Governor will not Insist Upon.

(But that no time might Intervene whereby the (X) French might be Supplied with Provisions or Warlike Stores from this Province, we, at our last Meeting, put into the Governors Hands a Bill to Continue the Act for Preventing the Exportation of Provisions, Naval or Warlike Stores from this Province to Cape Breton, or to any other of the Dominions of the (X) French Kingor places at Present in Possession of any of his Subjects to Prevent as much as lay in our Power any Defficiencies which might Arise from the Conduct of the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties if they should think fit to Invalidate the Acts of the other Colonies for Laying a General Embargo.

(At the same time we also sent up a Bill Entitled a Supplementary Act to a law of this Province Entitled an Act for the more Effectual Obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores from this Province, which Bill if the Governor had passed it at the time it was sent to him by the House, or if he should hereafter be pleased to give his Assent thereto, would prevent all doubts, and give full Liberty to send Supplies to such of the Kings Ships & forces as may be Employed in any part of America. We have never endeavoured to put the trade of this Place, where the Interest or Dignity of the Crown is Concerned, on any other footing than it is in the Other Colonies.

Signed by Order of the House
Isaac Norris. Speaker

Captain Newcastle having Come to town last night and brought with them some of the Diahoga Indians the Governor sent for them to Council

and

Pennsylvania 1756

and After he had bid them welcome and paid them the Usual Compliments in the Indian manner New-Castle Delivered him a Message with a String of Wampum from Tedeuscung the Delaware King who he said had Accompanied him as far as Bethleham and there waited with some other Indians the Governors Coming to them. The Message was Read in these Words,

At Timothy Horsfield's Esquire
Present

Major Parsons	Captain Pnoly
King Teduscung	Captain Newcastle
Tagpecawen Councellor	John Pumpshire, Int.r &others

At the desire of the King Tedeuscung and Captain Newcastle for to remember the words Accompanying this String, they were wrote down from the Kings mouth.

Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania

I have Received the words by your Messenger kindly, Upon it to have come, as you have given me good words which is Called Council fire at the forks of Delaware we will sit down and wait there and shall be ready, I am Exceeding glad that there are such thoughts & methods taken in respect to our women and Children, I shall Hope be ready to let you know a little further when we shall see one Another, this what I have now in Short Spoke is not only from me but Also from my Uncle the Mohawk and five other Nations which in all makes ten and they have but two heads of Kings between them,

Bethleham July 10th. 1756

The Governor Expressed great Satisfaction at the Contents enquired how long since Tedeuscung had been made King of the Delawares and where he had Chiefly lived, and was told that the six Nations had made him King about a Year ago and that he lived at Wiomink

The Indians were then made Acquainted with the small Pox being in Town and that it was of a bad sort and they were offered Springetsberry where they might Escape the Infection & be well Entertained.

And whilst they were a considering of this Newcastle Addressed the Governor in a very Serious manner.

Brothers the Governor and the Council

As I have been intrusted by you with matters of the Highest

Concern

Concern, I now Declare to you that I have used all the abilities I am master of in the Management of them & that with the greatest Chearfulness, I tell you in General matters look well I shall not go into Particulars, Tedeuscung will do this at a Publick meeting which he expects will be soon, The times are Dangerous the Swords drawn and Glittering all Around you Numbers of Enemy's in your Borders I beseech you therefore not to give any delay to this Important Affair say where the Council fire is to be Kindled come to a Conclusion immediately let us not wait a moment least what has been done should prove ineffectual

The Governor expressed in warm terms how sensible the People of the Province were of the skill and diligence used by him in the transacting this Business, and of their Obligations to him on that Account — thanked him for his advice & assured him that he would make all the Dispatch possible and asked him his sentiments as to what Place might be the best & most proper for the Council fire to be kindled at to which he Answered he would except the Governors Confidence and let him know his mind, and after a pause said,

Brother.

The times are very Precarious not a moment is to be lost without the utmost Danger to the good cause we are engaged in The Delaware King want, to hear from your own mouth a confirmation of the Assurances of Peace and good will given him by me in your name he comes well Disposed to make you the same Declarations The Forks is believed to be the Place of Meeting, what need of any Alteration let it be there, tarry not but Hasten to him.

The Governor told him in Reply that what he had said was Agreeable to him and the Council; that the Assembly was sitting, before whom he would lay all that had passed and as soon as he should receive this Answer he would immediately send for them and take his measures Accordingly.

After the Council were gone, Capt. Newcastle, by Pumpshire, desired a private Conference with the Governor and Mr. Peters, and it being granted him, he informed the Governor, that, as soon as he came to Diahoga, he communicated to such of the Indians as he knew were sincere Friends to Pennsylvania the Substance of the several Matters given him in Charge, and desired their Assistance, which they afforded him. All was soon settled in private Conferences, except the Article about the Prisoners, which they advised him to drop, alledging, that, as the Governor had proposed to kindle a Council Fire in Pennsylvania, and had invited the Indians to it, promising them Safety in the Road leading

to

to it, and Protection whilst in his Government, it was much more proper for him at such Council to mention this, and to insist upon it then; but in these preparatory Conferences, it would answer no Purpose, nor was it agreeable to Indian Forms. That on their giving him this Advice, and these Reasons in Support of it, he did accordingly keep back that Part of his Instructions, and he hoped the Governor would excuse him. As to all other Matters he faithfully delivered them, and they were well received, and had so good an Effect as to induce the Indians to consent to Teedyuscung's coming to Council, and taking with him such of the Indians as should incline to accompany him.

The Governor said, he was sorry this Article was not particularly mentioned, having it principally in view by this to obtain from them something explicit on that head, previous to the Council, whence he might judge of their Sincerity; however, as Newcastle had taken the best Advice he could get, he would not blame him; but he could not help telling him, that unless this Article should be complied with, and that without Hesitation, or Fraud, he would never consent to a Peace; and then Newcastle delivered to the Governor the Belts sent on this Occasion, and the rest of the Wampum that he had not disposed of.

Memorandum. On the Twenty First Instant, the Governor by the Secretary sent to the House the Bill for striking Four Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and to provide for sinking the same by yearly Payments to be made by the Proprietaries Receiver General, with the following Amendment proposed to be inserted in the Bill instead of the Three first Clauses therein, that is to say, from the Word (Whereas) in the Preamble to the Word (otherwise) inclusive.

"Whereas the Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province have been "pleased to make a free Gift of the Sum of Five Thousand Pounds to be applied "towards the Publick Charges, which Sum, by an Act of General Assembly of "this Province, passed in the Twenty Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, and "for striking Fifty Five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to "provide a Fund for sinking the same, is directed and appointed to be paid by "the Receiver General into the Hands of Isaac Norris, James Hamilton, John "Mifflin and Benjamin Franklin Esquires and Joseph Fox, John Hughes "and Evan Morgan Gentlemen, to be laid out for his Majesty's Use in the "Manner therein prescribed."

And on the same Day the Governor received a Message from the House by Two Members, that they did not incline to agree to the Governor's proposed Preamble to the Bill; but were willing to pass the same into a Law with the Preamble sent him yesterday. And further they desired to know if he had come to any Determination upon the Bill for continuing the Excise, and the Bill for granting Forty Thousand Pounds to the King's

Use

Use - His Honour returned for Answer to the Members, that he could not - recede from his Amendments to the Excise Bill; and that in the Afternoon he would send to the House respecting the Bill for striking Forty Thousand Pounds; and accordingly, the Governor by the Secretary returned the said Bill to the House with sundry proposed Amendments.

A Letter from Governor Morris to Mr. Horsfield.

"PHILAD$^{A.}$ 11th July, 1756.

"Sir:

"I Laid your Letter of the 7th Instant before the Council, and Since the Brethren find it Inconvenient, and Express their uneasiness at the Indians Continuing with them, I have determined to remove them for the present to Easton, where the Guard will be Able Sufficiently to protect them from Insults, and prevent their doing mischief, in case their Dispositions should not prove so friendly as is Pretended.

"I have given orders to Mr. Parsons to receive them & to find them in Provisions, and as soon as he has fitted up a Comodious place for them in Easton, he is to Acquaint you that he has done so, & Agree on a time to send an Escort for them, and you will be Pleased accordingly to deliver them over to his Orders.

"If a number of Indians should come Along with Newcastle, they must likewise be well guarded and Conducted to Easton, there to Remain till I give further Orders.

"The Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities is Continued for —— days longer, and it is expected that all Persons, Civil and Military, will yield due Obedience thereto.

"I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

"ROB$^{T.}$ H. MORRIS.

The Governor issued Writs for summoning the Assembly the 19th Instant.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 20th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, Joseph Turner,
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,

Indians.

Captain Newcastle,
Pumpshire, a Jersey Indian, Interpreter,
Rarbett, a Mohawk,
Peteghehdaqua, Samuel Evans,
Tassawelanaghqua, John Dowdy,
Isaac, an Indian Boy.

A Letter from General Abercrombie of the 13th Instant, with

one enclosed from Sir William Johnston to him of the 12th, received by Express, were read and Ordered to be entered.

"ALBANY, July the 13th, 1756.

"Sir:

"His Majesty having been pleased to give Sir William Johnston a Commission of Colonel Agent, and Sole Superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations and other Northern Indians, in pursuance of which Commission I have the Satisfaction to Acquaint your Honour that Sir William Johnston has Engaged a Considerable Body of Indians to Act Offencively against the Enemy, and for your further Confirmation I transmit to you a duplicate of a Letter from Sir William Johnston to me, whereby you will see the Necessity of Repealing an Act of Assembly that may tend to Interrupt the good Understanding and Accomodation which Sir William Johnston has so happily brought About with these Nations. Your own prudence and Zeal for the publick service will best govern you in the Measures you will take upon this Occasion.

"I have the Honour to be, with the Greatest Respect, Your Honour's Most Obedient & most Humble Servant,

"JAMES ABERCROMBY.

"To the Honble. ROBT. H. MORRIS, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania."

—

A Letter from Sir William Johnston to General Abercromby.

"FORT JOHNSTON, 12th July, 1756.

"Sir:

"Last night I concluded all matters with the King or head of the Shawonese, and with the King or head of the Delawares, who live on the Susquehanna; the former at Wioming, the Latter at Tioaga. The Shawonese Chief declares that none of his people has been Concerned in any of the Hostilities Committed on the Frontiers of the Southern Provinces; that they have strictly Adhered to their Treaties and Engagements with the English, & are determined to Continue acting upon the same Principles. The Delaware Chief has Confessed that some of his people, deluded by the french, and the Indians in their Interest, did Join with them in their late Hostilities and Depredations on the Frontiers of said Governments; that they have seen their error, laid down the Ax, & do Repent of their past misconduct; will for the future govern themselves by the example of their Uncles, the Six Nations, & in conjunction with them will taken & use the Hatchet against the French, and all their Adherants. This he Ratified in the most publick manner before the Deputies of the Six Nations, who were present, and Engaged himself that all the English Prisoners, who

had fallen to the share of his people, should be forthwith Delivered up.

"I presented the warr Belt, which was accepted by both these Chiefs, who sung the warr song (which is a sacred Engagement among the Indians) with Singular Zeal & Warmth.

"I think it Proper to loose no time in Acquainting your Excellency with the happy Issue of this Important Affair, in which I have been Successfull beyond my Expectations.

"The Delaware Chief who was the principal Object, has also promised to use his utmost Endeavours to withdraw those of his Nation whom the French have seduced to go & live in the Neighbourhood of Fort Duquense.

"As I see by the Publick Prints, the Governor of New Jersey hath Published a Declaration of Warr against the Delaware Indians, which, as he could not but Know, they were Expected at the Onondaga meeting, with the hopes of bringing matters to an accommation, was in my Humble Oppinion a premature & very unadvised measure; & the Governor of Pennsylvania, he must Also have known, had upon this Account suspended any Hostilities in Consequence of his Declaration of warr, some time ago published; if from these or any of these Colonies, any hostilities should be first Committed against the six Nations, will in a Body Resent it, and all our Indian Affairs be put into a fatal Confusion, which, I believe, no Person will be Able to Compose. I hope, therefore, your Excellency will Judge it Proper to Communicate with the utmost Dispatch the General Account I have now given you, to the Southern Governments.

"I would have sent the same to Sir Charles Hardy, in order that he might have transmitted it to the Neighbouring Governments to the Southward, but as that would have taken up more time, I thought it best to Refer it to your Excellency, who I hope will, if your Sentiments Correspond with mine, enforce them with your own Oppinion; I shall only add, that there Appears every Kind of Moral Evidence to beleave the uprightness and Sincerity of the Promises & engagements of these Chiefs in behalf of their People, and that as soon as a Copy of the Particular proceedings of this Congress can be got Ready, I shall transmit one to Sir Charles Hardy to forward to the Southern Governments.

"I hope some day this week to have the pleasure of waiting on you, and am most Respectfully,

"Sir, Your Excellency's most Obedient Humble Servant,

"W^M. JOHNSTON."

And there was Likewise Read the following Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnston, of the 2nd Instant, to Mr. Wraxall,

Secretary of Indian Affairs, which Sir Charles Hardy has Enclosed in a Letter of his, Received the last Post:

"*Extract from Sir William Johnston's Letter to Peter Wraxall, Secretary for Indian Affairs, bearing date from his Camp in the woods, between Onondago & Tuscarora, Friday evening, 2nd July*, 1756.

"'Last night I finished all matters with the Six Nations, to my great Satisfaction; I have a Number of the Shawonese and Delawares with me, whom I intend to take down to my House and Settle all Affairs there with them, as I could not here, the meeting being broke up before they all Arrived; the King of the Delawares came here After the Meeting was broke up, he Accompanys me also, they will be about thirty in Company, of Both nations. The King of the Delawares tells me, that he on Receiving a Message sent him by me from Oneida, sent immediately to the Delawares on the Ohio to Come to the Onongada Meeting; he thinks there will Come about one Hundred of them, which is a good sign; I doubt not settling that Unhappy Affair as soon as I get home; I hope you are quite Recovered, & that I shall have the Pleasure of meeting you at my House Tuesday or Wednesday next, at furthest.'

"A true Extract—Examined By

"LAMB$^{T.}$ MOOR, D$^{y.}$ Secretary."

The Governor Informed the Council that Yesterday two Members waited on him to Aquaint the House were met, pursuant to his writs, and that he had Delivered to the said Members the following Message, with a Copy of the Act passed in the Lower Counties for Prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions, &c.:

"Gentlemen:

"At your Instance I called the Assembly of the Lower Counties, & pressed them to Continue the Prohibition of Provisions and Warlike Stores to the time limited by the Laws of New York & Jersey, but they Chuse only to continue it till the twentieth Instant, and from Thence for so long a time as the Legislature of this Province shou'd pass or continue a Law for the Like Purposes; provided the same did not exceed the twenty-Second day of October next. I am, thereby, laid under the disagreeable Necessity of Calling you together at this Busy Season in order to have the Embargo continued for the same time that it is in the Provinces of New York & Jersey; & as the Acts of Assembly passed for the Prohibition of Provisions & Warlike Stores will Expire with to-morrow, I hope you will Immediately enter upon the matter, & give it all the Dispatch the Nature of the thing Requires. The Secretary will lay before you a Copy of the Act of the Lower Counties. You will, by Proper Chauses in the Law you may think it Necessary on this Occasion to propose, leave me at liberty to send Supplies to such of

the King's Ships & forces as may be Employed in any part of America; & to put the trade of this Place, while the Embargo lasts, upon the same footing it is in the other Bread Colonies.

"ROB^{T}. H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, July 20th, 1756."

Two Members from the House waited on the Governor with the Following Message, and at the same time delivered a Bill to his Honour for Striking the sum of Four Thousand Pounds in the Bills of Credit, & to Provide for Sinking the same by yearly payments to be made by the Proprietaries' Receiver General, and Acquainted him that the House thought it Highly Necessary that there should be some preamble to the said bill, least it should be Imagined that the Proprietaries had given Four thousand Pounds over & above the Five Thousand Pounds Specified in the Act for Granting Sixty Thousand Pounds to The King's Use, and that the House proposed, since the Governor is averse to having it mentioned in the Preamble, that the said five Thousand Pounds was Given by the Proprietaries in Consideration of their being Exempt from the Payment of their Taxes towards Raising the Aforesaid sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds, altho' the same is Expressly declared in that Act without any Objection having been there to made by the Governor at the time it was passed to leave out the first Clause of the Preamble, namely from the word (whereas) to the word (use):

"*Whereas*, the Honourable Proprietaries of this Province has been Pleased to make a free gift of the sum of Five Thousand Pounds for the Purpose, & in the manner Particularly set forth by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, passed in the twenty-Ninth year of his Majesty's Reign, Entitled 'An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's use.'"

The Governor was Pleased to Inform the Members that he beleaved the House had Misunderstood his Message; that he had no Intentions of Disoblidging them, and that he was Sorry to see they had taken Offence; however, as he was about to leave the Government, he should not Return any Answer to it; and that as to the Bill for Striking Four Thousand Pounds to be Replaced by the Proprietaries' receiver General, he thought the House gave a good reason why there should be some Preamble to the said Bill, & that he would take the one proposed into Consideration, and let the House know the Result thereupon.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please Governor:

"On the 4th of May, 1756, the Legislature of New York passed an Act to Revive an Act more Effectually to Restrain the Exportation of Provision & Warlike Stores from that Colony, to be Enforce for twenty-one days, and After that time to such time

as the Legislature of New Jersey & Pennsylvania should pass Acts for like purposes, provided those Acts did not Exceed three months from the passing of an Act, which was from the fourth of May to the 4th of August next ensuing.

"Sir Charles Hardy having Recommended to our Governor, that he should lay before the Assembly of this Province the Necessity of enacting a Law of the same Tenour Within this Government, & the House being convinced that such an Act would be totally useless, unless the Three Lower Counties of New-Castle, Kent & Sussex (not Subject to our laws) were Included, passed an Act on the thirteenth of May of the same Tenor, & nearly in the same words, with an Act of New York, to be in force till the seventh of June, & from thence for so long a time as the Legislatures of the Colony of New Jersey & the Counties of New Castle, Kent, & Sussex, upon Delaware, should Respectively pass laws for the like Purposes, Provided they exceeded not the Limitted time by the Law of New York Government.

"On the twenty-ninth of May, the Legislature of New Jersey passed an Act to be in force from the first day of June to the first day of August, & from thence for so long a time as the Legislatures of the Colonies of New York & Pennsylvania should Respectively pass laws for the like Purposes, provided they did not Exceed three months from the said first day of August.

"This being the state of the Laws laying an Embargo on the Exportation of Provisions & warlike Stores; first by the Colony of New York on the fourth, then by this Government on the 13th, & by New Jersey on the 29th of May last, it is most unkind, and give us leave to say, in our Oppinion, Unbecoming the Dignity of Government, that, in the Governor's last Message he should not take the least Notice of any Law being ever passed by us for laying any Embargo within this Port, but Only mentions his having pressed the Assembly of the Lower Counties to Continue the Prohibition of Provisions & warlike Stores to the time limitted by New York & Jersey, as if no such law had ever been passed by himself within this Province. What Purpose such a Conduct towards us is to Answer, the Governor best knows; but when he Proceeds in his Message to propose to us to have the Embargo Continued for the same time that it is in the Provinces of New-York and Jersey, we must Confess we are Entirely at a loss to know what the Governor wou'd mean; our Act coming Precisely within the Governor's Recommendation, being made in Compliance with the law of New-York; if the lower Counties have not Complied with those terms, it is not to be Imputed to the Assembly of this Province, who have fully Discharged their Part to make the Embargo Effectual.

"We Entreat the Governor to Consider & Reflect on the share he has had in the Laws of the Lower Counties passed by himself which

sum Calculated to give this house unnecessary Trouble to no good Purpose whatever, for now when he has thought fit to Call us together in the Heighth of our Harvests, our servants generally taken from us, & the Country in want of Labourers, what has the Governor been pleased to Propose but to pass an Act to Continue the Embargo for the same time that it is in the Provinces of New York & Jersey, which is the Tenor and Limitation of our Present Act, it being to have Continued, had the Lower Counties passed their Acts in Conformity with the laws of New York and this Province, and New Jersey had (Already done) to the 4th day of August, and as New York had not extended their Act, that we know of (which will Probably become Unnecessary on the Proclamation of warr against France, now Daily Expected), any new Act we could make would only Continue the Act of this Province to the time it was to Continue, which is such an absurdity as we presume on reflection, the Governor will not Insist Upon.

"But that no time might Intervene, whereby the French might be Supplied with Provisions or Warlike Stores from this Province, we, at our last Meeting, put into the Governor's Hands a Bill to Continue the Act for Preventing the exportation of Provisions, Naval or Warlike Stores from this Province to Cape Breton, or to any other of the Dominions of the French King, or Places at Present in Possession of any of his Subjects, to Prevent as much as lay in our Power, any Defficiencies which might arise from the Conduct of the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties, if they should think fit to Invalidate the Acts of the other Colonies, for Laying a General Embargo.

"At the same time we also sent up a Bill Entitled, 'a Supplementary Act to a law of this Province, Entitled 'An Act for the more Effectual Obstructing the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores from this Province,'" which Bill, if the Governor had passed it at the time it was sent to him by the House, or if he should hereafter be pleased to give his Assent thereto, would prevent all doubts, and give full Liberty to send supplies to such of the King's Ships & forces as may be employed in any part of America; & we have never endeavoured to put the trade of this Place, where the Interest or Dignity of the Crown is Concerned, on any other footing than it is in the Other Colonies.

"Signed by order of ye House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker."

Captain New Castle having Come to town last night, and brought with them some of the Diahoga Indians, the Governor sent for them to Council, and After he had bid them welcome and paid them the Usual Compliments in the Indian manner, New Castle Delivered him a Message with a String of Wampum from Tedeuscung, the Deleware King, who he said had Accompanied him as far as Beth-

leham, and there waited with some other Indians the Governor's Coming to them. The Message was Read in these Words:

"At Timothy Horsfield's, Esquire.

"PRESENT:

"Major Parsons,	Captain Insly,
"King Teedeuscung,	Captain New Castle,
"Taspecawen, Councellor,	John Pumpshire, Int^{r} & others.

"At the desire of the King Teedeuscung and Captain Newcastle, for to Remember the Words Accompanying this String, they were wrote down from the King's Mouth:

"'Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"'I have Received the word by your Messenger kindly. Upon it I have come, as you have given me good words, which is Called Council fire; at the forks of Delaware we will sit down and wait there, and shall be ready. I am Exceeding glad that there are such thoughts & methods taken in Respect to our women and Children. I shall, I hope, be Ready to let you know a little further when we shall see one Another; this what I have now in Short Spoke is not only from me but Also from my Uncle, the Mohawk, and five other Nations, which in all makes ten, and they have but two heads of Kings between them.'

"Bethleham, July 18th, 1756."

The Governor Expressed great Satisfaction at the Contents, enquired how long since Teedeuscung had been made King of the Delewares, and where he had Chiefly lived, and was told that the Six Nations had made him King about a Year ago, and that he lived at Wiomink.

The Indians were then made acquainted with the small Pox being in Town, and that it was of a bad sort, and they were offered Springitsberry, where they might Escape the Infection & be well Entertained.

And whilst they were a Considering of this New Castle addressed the Governor in a very Serious manner.

"Brothers, the Governor and the Council:

"As I have been intrusted by you with matters of the Highest Concern, I now Declare to you that I have used all the Abilities I am master of in the Management of them, & that with the greatest Chearfulness. I tell you in General Matters look well. I shall not go into Particulars. Teedeuscung will do this at a Public meeting, which he expects will be soon. The times are Dangerous; the swords drawn and Glittering all Around you; Numbers of Enemys in your Borders. I beseech you, therefore, not to give any delay to this Important Affair; say where the Council fire is to be kindled;

come to a Conclusion immediately; let us not wait a moment least what has been done should prove ineffectual."

The Governor expressed in warm terms how sensible the People of the Province were of the Skill and diligence used by him in the transacting this business, and of their Obligations to him on that Account; thanked him for his advice, & Assured him that he would make all the Dispatch possible, and asked him his sentiments as to what Place might be the best & most proper for the Council fire to be kindled at, to which he answered he would except the Governor's Confidence and let him know his mind, and after a pause said:

"Brother:

"The times are very Precarious; not a moment is to be lost without the utmost danger to the good cause we are engaged in. The Delaware King wants to hear from your own mouth a confirmation of the assurances of Peace and good will given him by me in your name; he comes well Disposed to make you the same Declarations. The Forks is believed to be the place of Meeting; what need of any Alteration? let it be there; tarry not but Hasten to him."

The Governor told him in Reply that what he had said was Agreeable to him and the Council; that the Assembly was setting before whom he would lay all that had passed, and as soon as he should Receive their Answer, he would immediately send for them and take his measures accordingly.

After the Council were gone, Capt Newcastle, by Pumpshire, desired a private Conference with the Governor and Mr. Peters, and it being granted him, he informed the Governor that as soon as he came to Diahoga, he communicated to such of the Indians as he knew were sincere friends to Pennsylvania, the substance of the Several Matters given him in Charge, and desired their Assistance, which they afforded him. All was soon settled in private Conferences, except the Article about the Prisoners, which they advised him to drop, alledging that as the Governor had proposed to Kindle a Council Fire in Pennsylvania, and had invited the Indians to it, promising them safety in the Road leading to it, and Protection whilst in his Government, it was much more proper for him at such Council to mention this, and to insist upon it then; but in these preparatory Conferences it would answer no Purpose, nor was it agreeable to Indian Forms. That on their giving him this Advice and these Reasons in Support of it, he did accordingly keep back that part of his Instructions, and he hoped the Governor would excuse him. As to all other Matters, he faithfully delivered them, and they were well received, and had so good an Effect as to induce the Indians to Tedyuscung's coming to Council, and taking with him such of the Indians as should incline to accompany him.

The Governor said he was sorry this Article was not particularly mentioned, having it principally in view by this to obtain from them some thing explicit on that head previous to the Council, whence he might judge of their Sincerity. However, as Newcastle had taken the best Advice he could get, he would not blame him; but he could not help telling him that unless this Article should be complied with, and that without hesitation or Fraud, he would never consent to a Peace. And then Newcastle delivered to the Governor the Belt sent on this occasion and the rest of the Wampum that he had not disposed of.

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MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-First Instant the Governor by the Secretary sent to the House the Bill for striking Four Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and to provide for sinking the same by yearly Payments to be made by the Proprietaries' Receiver General, with the following amendment proposed to be inserted in the Bill, instead of the Three first Clauses therein, that is to say from the Word Whereas in the Preamble to the Word otherwise inclusive.

"*Whereas*, The Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province have been pleased to make a free Gift of the sum of Five Thousand Pounds to be applied towards the Publick Charges, which Sum by an Act of General Assembly of this Province passed in the Twenty-Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, and for striking Fifty-Five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same,' is directed and appointed to be paid by the Receiver General into the Hands of Isaac Norris, James Hamilton, John Mifflin, and Benjamin Franklin, Esquires, and Joseph Fox, John Hughes, and Evan Morgan, Gentlemen, to be laid out for his Majesty's Use in the Manner therein prescribed."

And on the same Day the Governor received a Message from the House by two Members that they did not incline to agree to the Governor's proposed Preamble to the Bill, but were willing to pass the same into a Law with the Preamble sent him yesterday; And further, they desired to know if he had come to any Determination upon the Bill for continuing the Excise, and the Bill for granting Forty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use. His Honour returned for Answer to the Members that he could not recede from his Amendments to the Excise Bill; and that in the Afternoon he would send to the House respecting the Bill for striking Forty Thousand Pounds; and accordingly the Governor by the Secretary returned the said Bill to the House with sundry proposed Amendments.

These Facts in some measure appear from the Indian records which I have and do now transmitt to your Lordships and I have in my hands authentic papers which fully confirm them

Herewith I transmit your Lordships my account of Indian expences from the commencement of my present managem[t] My Lord Loudoun hath a copy of it, and I have told his Lordship that I have vouchers ready to produce for every article the nature of which would admit of one

I beg leave to assure your Lordships that I have acted on every occasion with all the Frugality which the good of the service would permit. The situation of our Indian affairs when the managem[t] of them was devolved upon me, and the circumstances of our public affairs since have in general raised the expence much higher, than I hope it will hereafter be as to the 6 Nations, besides which some particular circumstances have added no small sums to the amount these I have noted at the Bottom

Your Ldps may depend that while I have the management of Indian affairs I shall be as saving as Prudence & circumstances will allow, and I have and will act will all that integrity which is so justly expected of me.—I have the Honor to be &c

Albany Nov 10th 1756. W[m] Johnson

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[New-York Papers, LI., No. 85.]

Fort Johnson 21 July. 1756

Several Onondaga Warriors & Cheifs arrived whom Sir William Johnson cloathed and armed

22 July. Several Schoharee & Aughquagey Indians arrived, whom Sir William also cloathed and armed

The Schoharee Indians acquainted him, their Fort was almost finished, and would be glad to have an officer with whom they were acquainted, and a party of men posted there, for the protection of their wives and children, whilst they went out to war with Sir William which they said they were waiting for every day— Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Sir William assured them they should have an officer and a party of Men there and thanked them for the readiness they expressed to join him; he told them he would shortly call all their People to his House and cloath and arm them, also the River Indians who were settled amongst them— 3 Strings

They returned many thanks and promised the would be always ready at a call

23 July Several Delawares from the Western Branches of the Susquehanna arrived at Fort Johnson, and acquainted S[r] W[m] that there were about 100 Men of their People by the way, and would be here in two days, and that they were sent before to let him know it, that he might provide Provisions for them, both at his House and on the Road. He dispatched two of them with an order to John Wells at Cherry Valley and to Robert Flint to supply them by the way and to tell them he was ready to receive them and would be glad to see them at his House

The same day a son of Bunt an Onondaga Sachem, with Tagagedòra a Warrior, and 16 more Onondaga Indians arrived in order to be cloathed and armed which was accordingly

done to their satisfaction—Three sons of the Bunt[a] in particular had several fine things given them, together with laced Hatts as their Father is cheif of the Onondaga and a firm friend to the English Interest

The returned many thanks, and promised to be ready at any time to join our arms

The same day Sir William redeemed an English boy taken Prisoner some time last winter at Juniata, the Indian he bought him from, paid the Indian who took him £5, otherwise they would have carried him to the French at the Ohio, after paying the boys ransom, Sir William cloathed and armed the Indian, and gave his wife cloaths, and they parted greatly pleased and promised to remain fréinds to the English

24 July. Cloathed & armed 10 onondagas more to whom Sr William gave 10 Bags of Corn, a Battoe and cash to purchase sundry necessarys, the cheif mans name was Tekawaghsoweghte, Sir William also threw a large Black Belt, to go and get him a prisoner in the room of Captn Stoddert, killed at the Lake and their great freind which they expected and promised to perform as soon as they got home

25 July Sir William called a Meeting of all the Nations present, viz: Senecas, Cayougas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Canajoharies, Mohawks Mohickanders, Delawares, Shawanese, Aughquages and Chucknutts, and after the usual complim[ts] and ceremonies he told them that as Lord Loudoun was not yet arrived he would have some of the Warriors of the 6 Nations go to Canada, and try, whether the Hatchet he lately sharpned for them at Onondaga would cut well, if not that he would give it a better edge (and thereupon delivered a large War Belt:) which Thomas an Aughquaga Cheif took and rose up singing the War song, and gave assurances he would go and muster his men, and make Trial of it in a very few days, after which he delivered it to an Onondaga Cheif to whom S[r] William had given a Belt the morning before. He answered that he had the Hatchett given by S[r] William and was going to use it as soon as he got to his Castle; he deliver[d] it to the Oneidas and desired they together with the other Nations present would make use of it—Then Capt[n] Montour, whom S[r] William had appointed a Captain of a party of Indians rose up and sung his War Song, and told them all, he intended to set off for Canada in 3 or 4 days and hoped to be back time enough to join His Majestys forces. Sr William order[d] an entertainment for all the Warriors then present at which they danced the War dance; and several joined M[r] Montours Party.

26 July. Sir William Cloathed and armed several Delaware and Shawanese Indians, who came from the Southward and told him there were many more by the Road

Several Indians arrived this day from different Parts, among which were some Tuscaroras, who said there were above 80 more of that Nation by the way and would be here the next day.

27 July. Six Seneca Warriors (who came with one Abeel an Albany Trader, to help him down with a Parcel of Skins, which he fraudulently got in the Seneca country) arrived here and told S[r] William they were very ill used by one Capt[n] Williams who was posted at the Oneida Carrying Place, that on their arrival there he told them he looked upon them to be in the French Interest, and so disarmed them on which they asked him if he looked upon them in that light why he did not confine them, he answered if their Nation were all there he would do so. They asked who he had it from he answered from Sir William Johnson by a letter—On which they desired some Onondagas who were there, to run with the News to their Nation and let them know the danger they were in

Sir William told them it was a villanous falsehood of William's own coining & at the same time let them know that he was a Prisoner now at Albany for using the Indians of Oneida & other Nations after the same manner and told them he would let the General know this, which when added to his crimes would sink him they said he deserved it & was a bad man

Gave them Pipes & Tobacco and a glass of Rum, also Tents to lodge in & Provisions telling them that the next day they should all be armed and cloathed—They were accordingly armd and cloathed for which they were very thankful

28th July In the afternoon 20 Mohawk Warriors of the Tribe of the Turtle, came to show themselves at Sr Williams House and to receive their orders, also to know whether he would allow some young men from Albany to join them as a scalping design as Voluntiers. After Sir William convinced them that the Albany men had acted wrong in not first applying to him, he told them they might take them along and to agree as brothers whilst they were togethers. Sr William then ordered them to proceed directly to Canada, and take and destroy as many of the enemy as they could, also destroy and burn every thing belonging to the enemy in their Power After giving the white men the same lesson, he bid them farewell, assuring them if they behaved bravely, he would use them well on their return; which they promised to do and so parted—

The same day about 6 oclock P M

105 of the Delaware, Nantiokes and Aughquaga Indians arrived in a Body, when they came near the House they fired incessantly for a quarter of an hour. The compliment was returned by a Discharge of 3 small Canon which gave them great Pleasure the Interpretr brought them into the Council Room where Sir William received them by shaking hands all round. Then Mr Montour stood up and performed the ceremony of wiping the Tears from their eyes clearing their speech, and covering the bodies of all their friends, whom they had lately lost

with 6 Strings Wampum

Peter a Delaware Sachem stood up & said
Brother Johnson

As it is now late, and our old People much fatigued after a long journey we shall defer saying any thing this Night, in the morning you may expect to hear us speak. The Interpreter was then ordered to shew them their Quarters and give Provisions—After drinking the Kings Health they had their Pipes & Tobacco and so parted for the night.

Eod. die. 8 oclock evening

Sir William had a meeting with the Senecas who came down with John Abeels Skins, and gave them 8 Strings of Wampum, desiring they would as soon as possible undeceive their Nation and the others with regard to the villanous falsehoods, which Capta Williams told them at the carrying Place, and that they would let them all know he was now a Prisoner at Albany & would be tried for the several misdemeanors and crimes laid to his charge. This they promised to do immediately, and added that they were fully satisfied that what he said with regard to Sr William was false, and so ended

At a Meeting of a number of the Mohawk Warriors of the Turtle Tribe, Aron one of their cheifs spoke as follows

PRESENT— Mr Croghan

Jacobus Clement Interpr

Brother Warraghiyagey

As we understood you were displeased with our late conduct, in taking some Albany People to go to War with us, we beg leave to acqnaint you how we were brought into it. This young man (pointing to an Indian called Anias) was in Albany whilst we were at Onondaga, and passing by the Tavern, was called to by Lidius' son out of a window. after he put up his horse, he came to the Room where this son of Lydius was, with several other young men in company, after making him drink several glasses of Wine Lydius' son told him he had a mind to go a scalping to Canada, and asked whether he or any of the Mohawks would join him, the Indian answered he could not tell, upon which Lydius Son desired he would acquaint the Mohawks with his Resolutions, and that he would come up to their castle the next day. He arrived there the second day and called a meeting of the Warriors, when he told 'em his resolution of going to Canada and by 3000 of Wampum which he gave them, desired they would accompany thither, several of them being in liquor they accepted of it and promised to go with him, but Aron and some more of them being very drunk, and not remembering what had passed the night before, called a second Meeting in which it was agreed they would keep untill those of their people who attended Sir William to Onondaga returned and that then they would give him a determinate Answer. On the return of those from Onondaga they were called to Albany by said Lidius and his associates, where they were treated by said Party very generously and offered them money which they refused, except a young Lad who received a Dollar from Lidius son, and Anias some small matter of the rest they also say they were much pressed to go to Albany and took their departure from thence, which they refused This, said Aron is what past, and what you may depend upon for truth, if we have done wrong it is inadvertently, so hope you will think favorably of us, and let us know your pleasure— so ended

29 July Sir William called the Seneca Indians again together, and gave them a Black Belt of Wampum, to revenge the Death of Captn Jonathan Stevens a great friend of theirs who was killed at Lake George in the action of the 8th Septr

They received it willingly and said they were concerned for his Death he being a particular friend of theirs, they would as soon as they got home where their men were take it into consideration and comply with his desire—Then Sr William gave them 4 Strings of Wampum to deliver to Saghsowano and Tarrawariax and the head Warriors of that Nation, and desired they would come down to him as soon as possible with their young Warriors, they took the Strings and promised to deliver the same faithfully

Then gave them a present for their father Tageghsādo the cheif Sachem of that Nation, also money to buy them provisions along the road and Skins for shoes and so parted. also a kettle

At a Meeting of the 6 Nations, Delawares Shawanese, and other Indians from the Southward

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson
Mr Croghan
M^r McClean
Mr Johnson
Interpreters
Capt Montour
Jacobus Clement

The Southern Indians said

Brother Warraghiyagey

Your kind reception of us yesterday and the care you took of condoling our losses, gives us the greatest pleasure

We in return, (well knowing the many losses you dayly sustain) sincerely condole with you for yours Gave 6 Strings of Wampum

Sir William said

Bretheren of the Shawanese and Delaware Nation and you of the other Nations now come who were not present to hear what passed here the 11 Instant—the reason of my calling this meeting is to let you all know what was then agreed upon between me in behalf of the English and your Deputies in behalf of your Nation, and as those of your People to whom I then spoke in behalf of your Nations are now present they can repeat to you the whole of what was then transacted and I hope and doubt not from the hearty professions they then made on their and your behalf but you will approve and readily ratify, the same being for our mutual Interest

The Delaware and Shawanese King desired Sir William would repeat it, to Mr Montour and he deliver it which was done

Sir William then said

Bretheren

As the engagements you have now entered into are recorded here in your presence, and not to be altered but remain an everlasting Testimony and Tie upon us who are remarkable for adhering to our engagements, I therefore desire and expect that you will on your Parts keep it in your memories and imprint it in the minds of all your young people, and then you will not be again bewildered Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

After the whole was repeated in public the Shawanese King stood up and thanked Mr Montour for delivering it so well and asked the Assembly whether they thoroughly understood all that was said, on being ans^d in the affirmative, the Delaware King stood up and strongly recommended to them all to keep in their minds what was said as it would be their Interest; then rose up the cheif of the Delawares who arrived yesterday and expressed his satisfaction at what he and his people had heard, and to have it from Sir William's own mouth, assuring him it was very agreeable to them all, and that the approved of, and would strictly abide by what had been agreed to by those of their nation, who came before them.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William then told them he was sorry to see them so destitute of necessaries, and that he would immediately order them cloathing arms and ammunition &ca for which they returned many thanks and shewed visible satisfaction in their looks—They drank the Kings health and so ended this meeting

After which there were above 80 cloathed and fitted out with necessaries

About 2 oclock the Tuscaroras arrived with their colours flying, they fired 3 volleys by the house, which was returned by 3 small Cannon. Sr William ordered the Interpreter to bring them into the Council Room, where he bid them welcome and perform^{d} the usual ceremony of drying their eyes, clearing their Throats &c they returned many thanks and did the same on their Parts; then they had Pipes Tobacco and some Rum with which the drank the Kings health—Then provisions was ordered to their quarters and business adjourned till tomorrow morning

30 July. Sir William sent to the Tuscaroras and told them that as he expected Lord Loudoun was now arrived at Albany he was under a necessity of going there to wait on him, so desired they would excuse his leaving matters unsettled till he returned which he hoped would be in 4 or 5 days, that in the mean time they should be supplied with Provisions and every other necessary as well as if he was at home— Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

They answered

Brother

We are sensible you would not leave home at this Time, if something extraordinary did not require it, therefore we are thoroughly satisfied with what you say and thankful for the care you promised shall be taken of us in your absence

Brother

Our young men and Women have brought down many things to have mended by the smith, and want some new to be made, viz Hows, axes, Guns, Kettles &c^{a} which we wish you would leave orders to have done against your return, and we shall remain contented here

Sir William replyed

Bretheren

I will order your axes Guns & to be mended, and some new to be made immediately, and when I return shall cloath and arm all your people and send them home well equipped—For which they returned hearty thanks & so broke up

Fort Johnson 5 Augt 1756

On Sir Williams return from Albany several Onondagas who arrived in his absence came in and spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are a Deputation sent by our Nation, to acquaint you that we are in great want of Provision Amunition & arms, which we ernestly entreat you to send us as soon as possible

Sir William said

Bretheren

I am sorry to hear you are in such distress, I sent by some of your people last week 30 Skiples of Corn, they would have had 100 Skipples, but they would not carry more at that

time, since which the great number of Indians come here have made use of that and a great deal more, however I shall order up here immediately a sufficient quantity for you all, and as soon as it comes I shall distribute it amongst you I will also give you a Barrel of Powder to take to your Castle and lead equivalent, I hope you will make good use of it against our common enemy, you shall also have 4 Swivels for your Fort; for all which they returned their most hearty thanks and promised to make good use of all the received drank the Kings health, gave Pipes and Tobacco and so ended the Meeting

Eod: die: 12 oclock Noon

Kindaruntie the great Seneca Warrior arrived here with 8 men more of said Nation, and after the usual ceremony of meeting was over on Sir Williams side

with 3 Strings Wampum

He desired time untill to morrow to return the compliment for him and his party, he mentioned that the Senecas had desired that he and the party with him would guard the workmen hither whom Sr William had sent up to build their fort, and returned him their thanks for making choice of such good men.

Sir William said

Bretheren of the Senecas,

I approve much of your Sachems Prudence and care of their Bretheren in sending some of their Warriors to guard them home, and more particularly for making so good a choice as of you and your party. I hope the Fort is made to their liking, and that it may be a security to you all your Wives and children against any designs or attempts of your and our common enemy the French, which was the only view in building it

Kindaruntie answered it was to their liking, and he did not doubt but it would be the means of preserving the lives of their old men Women and children, which assurance gave them great pleasure

After drinking the Kings Health & Pipes and Tobacco, they were supplied with Provisions and a Tent, & so broke up

The same day at 7 in the evening, some Indians who came from Albany arrived in camp crying their murder shout, which immediately drew all the Indians together before the Gate. Sir W^{m} enquired what the news was, they told him, that one of their People named Jerry a Tuscarora was killed and his Head cut off and set on a stake in the camp at Skonactady, by some of the officers and soldiers, while the account was giving several of the Indians were gnashing their teeth and in a prodigious passion. To cool which Sir William called several Sachems and cheifs of that Nation into a Room in order to settle their minds a little, which by several arguments he made use of, and telling them he proposed replacing of him in the morning by giving a scalp, Belt of Wampum &^{ca} had some effect, but still out of doors they were very warm, in short one of them went round their camp, calling to them to prepare their arms &c^{a} and be ready in the morning

Friday morning the 6th of August Mr Croghan and others reported to Sir William, that allmost all the Indians left their camp round His House last night and went into the woods with all their goods arms &^{ca} and returned this morn^{g}, Sir William finding this to be true

called a Meeting of all the Nations here viz Mohawks Conajoharees, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayougas Onondagas Senecas Delawares, Shawanese and Monseys

PRESENT— M[r] Croghan D[r] Catherwood
Capt. Butler M[r] Butler & ōr gents

Arent Stevens Interp[tr]

Kindarundie a Seneca Cheif stood up and performed all the ceremony of delivering over three Scalps, and a bundle of goods by itself—One scalp Belt and Bundle was in the room of the Tuscarora murdered at Schonactady by the officers and soldiers of the 44 Regiment named Jerry alias Showonidous, an other scalp Belt and Bundle for Karanaske a Tuscarora who was killed at the engagement at Lake George, an other Skalp Belt and Bundle in the room of a Seneca a great friend of Sir Williams — The bund[l]e of goods was to cover the grave of Swegewy a Tuscarora who was drowned here a few days ago

They received all this with great signs of satisfaction returned thanks and parted for that time

The same evening at a Meeting with the Senecas, Kinderundie their cheif spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

On our arrival here it being late and we being much fatigued we desired time to return your kind compliment and thank you for the freindly reception you gave us, we now take this opportunity of doing it with the greatest gratitude and sincerity, for you have remov[d] all our troubles and sorrows (: meaning by the scalp &c[a]) which we must own we were loaded with, when we came here for the several losses we had suffered since we saw you last particularly in that of your and our great friend who was unfortunately killed by the fall of a Bear Trap some time ago

He then desired Sir William would relate to him and his warriors present what he had proposed to the Six Nations in the late Meeting at Onondaga, that he might acquaint the rest of his people with it. Sir William mentioned some of the most material Points particularly his sharpening the Hatchett which he knew was the cheif point he wanted to hear; he returned his hearty thanks & said he now knew what was to be done, but before he could not tell how to act as the Sachems sometimes keep them in the dark by misrepresentations. An other private meeting was agreed upon, and so parted for the present

Saturday morning 7 August, Sir William dispatched two Tuscarora Indians to the carrying Place and Oswego with Packetts of letters, and gave them a letter to the commanding officers of the several Posts to Oswego to supply them with Provisions

EOD: DIE. At a Meeting of the 6 Nations &[ca]

Arent Stevens Interp[r]

An Onnondaga Indian stood up and spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey

The early and prudent measures which you yesterday took, to quiet our minds and repair our late losses has had so great an effect upon us that we now assure you we will pull up a

large Pine Tree, and bury under its Roots this unhappy affair so that it may never give either of us any more uneasiness; you may well think we were not firmly fixed in our Resolutions to live and die with you and our Bretheren the English such unheard of usage to one of our People might have turned our heads and hearts, but we are determined nothing shall.

The only ill consequence we now apprehend from this unhappy affair is that the many Indians whom you have and are still drawing to you from the Ohio and all about there, may be discouraged and prevent others coming to you, lest they should be treated in the same manner, for there are not many in those parts who have not assisted the French

Gave a Belt

Brother

As you have often advised and desired us, not to go to Canada, but look this way to our Bretheren, we will now tell you the reason we had for going that way so often. The French used us very kindly and supplyed all our wants, both young and old with the best of things but as you have assured us some time ago, that if we would leave off going to Canada, our Father the King would let us want for nothing. We now assure you we are determined to follow your advice, and we expect as you have stopped up that road, and also keep us from hunting that you will supply our necessary wants for which end we have brought now our old and young here

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brother

There are some of us who have great occasion for a little Rum, therefore beg you will let us have some to carry home.

3 Strings

Sir Williams answer

Bretheren of the Tuscarora Nation

The satisfaction you express at the measures I have taken, and the assurances you give me of your having buried in oblivion, the sorrow & anger occasioned by the loss of one of your People being killed lately near Schonectady by some of our rash young men, gives me the greatest pleasure, as it will appear to all our Bretheren and the General in particular (by whose letter to me which I shewed you all yesterday you see he is your friend and determined that all the justice possible should be done you:) a convincing proof of your wisdom and attachment to the King your father & them

As this affair is now settled, I must by this Belt of Wampum desire you will let all the Nations know it, and prevent its having any ill effects as far as is in your power, and I do also by this said Belt in behalf of the General, and all the great men here assure you it gave them as much concern as it did me or could you, and you may depend upon it, that for the Future the greatest care will be taken, to prevent any thing of the kind happening or any difference whatsoever arising between us or your receiving any ill treatment from our People, and I doubt not you will be as careful on your Parts to keep up a good harmony with all your Bretheren which is the only way to be strong and live happy

a large Belt.

Bretheren

I am glad you have listened to my advice as it will be our mutual Interest. You must be sensible of the impropriety and prejudice of your going to Canada at any time but especialy at this time, when you have the Hatchet in your hands against the French, their opinion as well as ours of you in this case could not be favorable wherefore I shall not say any thing further

on that head and proceed to the point you have in view which is my supplying you with the necessaries your People want In answer to which I am to tell you that I am empowered by the King my Master to take care of and supply the wants of all those who are his dutiful children, and will by their actions now shew that they are such, with what necessaries they may want, and you will find me allways ready to fulfil his orders and your expectations therein.

I shall give orders immediately for the cloathing your People, give you arms ammunition and Provisions also, as you say you are in great want of them and while you continue his Mātys faithful allies, you may depend upon his protection and assistance which I confirm with these strings of Wampum 3 Large Strings

Bretheren

As you say you have great occasion for a few Caggs of Rum, I will order them for you and hope you will not make a bad use of them

For all which they returned their hearty thanks and went to the Store to receive their cloathing

After which Sir William called 4 of their cheifs and gave them a private Present

Sunday 8 August 1756 Nine warriors from Aughquagey and Schoharee with about 20 others accompanying them arrived here, firing their pieces and singing their war Song. Sr William sent the Interpreter to bring them into a room where he met them and bid them welcome

They returned thanks for the entertainm^{t} he had ordered for them the night before as the Mohawks Castle and told him they were now come to let him know their resolutions, and to receive his directions

At this time several Oneida Sachems with others of their Nation arrived and were brought into the council Room, which prevented any further conference at that time with the foregoing Indians

The Oneidas said there were many more of their Nation by the way, and would be here tomorrow, so that they should say nothing till they were all mett

Skanonyade or the Half King with 6 Seneca Warriors, came into the Room and spoke as follows.

Arent Stevens Interp^{r}

Brother

When you was last at Onondaga amongst other things you desired the 6 Nations would prepare themselves and be ready at a call to join you and the army, altho' we were not present at that meeting, yet hearing that the 6 Nations had promised to comply with your request we resolved immediately to come down and offer our service to you we doubt not from what you promised and what we have seen, but you will consider our wants, and supply us with every thing necessary for warriors Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother

We were told last year by General Shirley that he would build large Canoes (: meaning vessels:) and with them take all that passed between Cadaracqui and Niagara, and by that means starve them at Niagara we see the vessels have been a long time built, and yet we see Provisions &^{ca} dayly carried to Niagara without any more interception than before you had big Canoes

Brother

We now beg you will make better use of your large vessels, and don't suffer the French to pass and repass unmolested as they now dayly do Gave hereupon 3 Strings Wampum

Brother

The Senecas of the next Seneca Castle to ours charged us to tell you that they were in such want of Provisions as must oblige them to leave it and seek in the woods for Roots & Herbs unless you send them some releif very soon

Sir Williams answer to the foregoing

Bretheren of the Senecas

I am glad to find your Nation so well inclined and ready to comply with my ernest request you may depend on my being as ready to supply the wants of all those who are His Majestys faithful allies, and as a Testimony of it, I shall give orders that as many of you as are here be immediately supplied with the necessaries you have occasion for, and shall do the same to as many of your people as come to me 3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren

As to what you say concerning our big Canoes there is some reason may be assigned for their not being as yet so useful as might be expected, when you consider that our people are not acquainted with the Lake so well as the French, who have used it so long, and know every harbor fit to run into, which is a great advantage

In the next place the French had vessels built before us and can build more in several places, we can only build them in one place which is oswego however as we have now an experienced General, I dare say there will be better use made of the Big Canoes than heretofore and that every thing under his direction and command will be carried on with the greatest Prudence and expedition possible.

Bretheren

I am sorry to hear that your people are so scarce of Provisions, I have Indian Corn which you can come for when you please, or if you can not bring it up with your people I will order it up for them

For which they returned many thanks and parted

In the evening (8th August:) above 50 Oneidas arrived whom Sir William kindly received and treated with Pipes Tobacco and Rum, and ordered them quarters and Provisions telling them he would confer with them when he had gone through the business in hand

Monday Morning 9th Aug: The Oneidas came for an order to the Smith for mending their arms kettles &^{ca} which was given them.

Same morning 84 of the Delawares arrived, when they came near the House the kept a constant firing for a quarter of an hour which was returned by a discharge of 3 Pattereres

They were ordered to be quartered & provisions given to them Sir William could not then speak to them as he was engaged in council with the Cheifs of the Mohawk Castles who spoke as follows

Brother

As you have drained both our castles of most of our young men to go out a fighting we expect you will reinforce us by getting us a sufficient number of Soldiers to protect our wives

and children in their absence otherways we think ourselves exposed to any attempts of the enemy—This is what was promised us and we think reasonable therefore can not think you will deny our request A Belt

Sir William replyed

Bretheren of both Mohawk Castles

I am sensible of your readiness & attachment to his Mātys service and shall never forget it: I am also sensible of the promises made you, and as I think it reasonable your castles should be secured I shall let the General know your desire A Belt

This day Sir William ordered a list to be taken of all the Indians, they amounted to men, Women & children 926, several went away yesterday and the day before

9 August P: M. The Seneca Indians received a handsome present, cash to buy provisions on their way home &ca

Tuesday 10 August Sir William called the Senecas again and gave them a Belt of Wampum, inviting the four leading warriors of that Nation to come down to him immediately with their parties, they were much pleased with the Invitation, and promised faithfully to deliver the Belt

Eod die. A great number of Delaware, Monseys, and some Aughguagey Indians who arrived yesterday came into the Council Room and spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have long since heard of you & your regard for the Indians but never had an opportunity of meeting you before this day, we thank the great Being above who has allowed us to meet each other, we by this String of Wampum open up your ears that you may hear somewhat we shall tomorrow say, for we see you are now full of business 3 Strings Wampum

Bretheren of the Monsey & Delaware Nations

When I heard some time ago of your people settling amongst the six Nations it gave me great satisfaction and now much more to see you here at this meeting place of the Six Nations and their allies, My ears shall be open to what you have to say tomorrow or at any time, and I do with these Strings of Wampum clear your ears and understanding, that you may also hear and understand distinctly what I have to say to you 3 Strings Wampum

They were ordered Pipes Tobacco and Beer and Rum—and took their leave for that time—

Eod: die. In the evening the Sachems of the Tuscarora Nation met to whom Sir William spoke as follows

Bretheren of Tuscarora

As I understand you are to sett off tomorrow, I have prepared every thing for your People and journey as you desired viz: Indian Corn for the support of your families untill your crops are ripe, Swivel Guns for your Fort, Cloathing for your People and men to build a good Block House on the eminence which commands your Fort. As your Father the King takes care of you and as you see all the Nations are turning out some of their young men to war against our common enemy the French: I now expect by this Belt of Wampum that you will encourage your young men to turn out also which will induce me to supply your further wants

A Belt of Wampum

Their Answer

Brother

We of the Tuscarora Nation are very thankful to our father the King and you, for supplying our wants so far and building a place of security for us, you may be assured we the sachems will acquaint the young men of our Nation with yonr desire, and encourage them to comply with it. At the same time we must tell you we did not expect you would call upon us till you were ready to move with your army, when we all promised to join you when ever you went as our hunting is entirely impeded by this quarrel between you and the French, and as none of our Nation ever go to Canada we have no way to supply our Families but by applying to you, what you have now given us is very considerable and satisfactory yet it is far short of what we realy want A Belt.

Brother

As we have rejected all the great offers of the French Governor lately made us and of the Preist at Swegachie, and as we have been and are now firm friends of yours, we are now under some apprehensions that the French may attempt destroying us especially when our young men turn out to war against them, wherefore we should be glad you would send some men to our Castle to protect our families, and in that case we beg you may chuse a good discret officer and sober Party

Sir Williams answer

Bretheren of Tuscarore

I shall let Lord Loudoun know your desire, and when I know his Pleasure shall acquaint you with it.

Thursday 12th August 1756.

The Oneidas being met spoke as follows

Canaghquayèson Speaker
Arent Stevens Interpreter

After going through the usual Ceremonies on those occasions said

Brother Warraghiyagey

As we understand you have now the sole management of our affairs and the care of us and our families put into your hands by the King our common Father, who you have often told us would protect and assist us for these Reasons we are come to let you know our wants in hopes you will supply them. In the first place we are in want of cloathing, Provisions some arms & ammunition which (as our hunting is prevented by you desiring us to hold ourselves in Readiness:) we can not get but from you— A Belt

In the next Place as you have built a Fort in our country, for the Protection of our old People wives and children &ª we now beg we may have a good officer and a sufficient Party of good men to garrison it, and that the officer may have some Powder Lead &ª to give us. The French officers all have in plenty, and you may depend upon it we shall be ready to go with you to War when you call upon us A Belt

Sir Williams Answer

Bretheren of Oneida

The Great King your Father & my master has been pleased to appoint me to the sole management and care of you and your affairs, and as I told you and the rest of the 6 Nations before, has ordered me to acquaint you all that he is determined to protect you and all his faithful allies, against our and your perfidious enemies the French or any others, and as to supplying your wants he has enabled me to do it, and you may depend upon my obeying his Royal commands on all neeessary occasions as far as in my power A Belt

As to garrisoning your Fort I approve of it and shall acquaint my Lord Loudoun with your desire, and when I know his Lordships Pleasure, I will acquaint you with it: As to Arms, ammunition &c which you desire the officer may have to supply you with as occasion may require, I doubt not but he may be enabled to do it. I must tell you your acting vigorously with His Majestys Troops in defence of his and your Rights here will be the greatest inducement to him to continue his fatherly care over you, and mine also. A Belt

Sir William then ordered of them to be cloathed and some armed, and 50 Skipples of corn to be given them to carry them home, and promised them when he could get arms which he dayly expected that they should have more

For all which they returned many thanks and so the meeting broke up

Sir William gave Captn Butler orders to make out a Party of 6 Indians to escort Major Genl Webb and the Troops under his command to Oswego, and some of them to guard Major Eyres while building a Fort at Oswego falls

Fryday morning 13 Aug 1756.

At a meeting of the Onondagas Oneidas Tuscaroras, Sir William spoke to them as follows

Arent Stevens Interpreter

Bretheren of the 3 Nations here present

As Major Genl Webb is now marching to Oswego with a Number of his Majestys Troops and a considerable quantity of Provision for that Garrison, and as it will be necessary for the safety of the Troops and stores to have a number of your people to join them I expect & desire you will furnish a sufficient number of your young men for that Service, and as I lately desired they may be ready at the German Flatts to join the General

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Bretheren

I can not help taking notice of a very wrong Custom introduced amongst you last year and still continued which is that of paying your people at the rate of 4 shillings p^{r} day when upon Service, I must say I think it was a bad precedent and wrong in you to accept it considering the vast quantity of Goods, Arms, and ammunition dayly given to you, and the great expence of building Forts garrisoning them &^{ca} in your country, and maintaining your families cheifly here and in your Country, besides the service you were employed in by General Shirley was for your security & protection as well as for ours

Bretheren

In former times when we went to war together against the French your ancestors never even thought of Pay and that you should now expect it at a time when His Majesty assures you

of his Protection & assistance when you see such convincing proofs of our readiness to defend you from any attempts of the enemy as you experienced last spring when I marchd a considerable number of men from distant parts of the country four several times on your acquainting me of the Danger you imagined you were then in—This I did cheerfully as did the men whom I commandd without any regard to pay, and are ready and willing to do the same whenever necessary; for those several weighty reasons I must again say; I think you should not insist on any pay, but if pay is insisted upon I think it should be much less, which I desire you will seriously consider A Belt.

Upon which Canaghquayeson the head Sachem of the Oneida spoke—viz.

Brother Warraghiyagey

As soon as we heard, which was a few days ago, of your wanting some of our young men to go to Oswego with Captn Butler as a guard for the Battoes, we got them ready and hold them still in readiness to march when called upon A Belt

Brother

As to the Custom which you complain of being introduced last year amongst us we are not to blame for. When General Shirley went to Oswego last summer and wanted some young men to go with him, he told us *we should have whatever we asked for* that he had money enough and that our young men should be well paid, which they have accordingly been, and several of them had great sums given to them besides their days pay, and others commissions for which they had a great deal of money—Skeānoh meaning Captn Broadstreet also told us that we should have 10*s*. Pr Day, the next time he wanted us to go to Oswego with him, From all this it appears to us that it must be the Great mans (meaning Lord Loudoun:) or your doings, to overset what has been so wisely thought necessary for as we are now debarred from going to Canada where our wants used to be supplied and our hunting hindered by your dayly orders to hold ourselves in readiness to join the army we think it not unreasonable that those who go on such fatiguing and dangerous service should be well paid, and we must say that if we are not, as they are now used to it we are of opinion they will be very backward to move and should you insist on lowering the pay, they will imagine that in a little time you will bring it to nothing, wherefore we desire you may pay them as they have been paid by others

A Belt.

Sir William replyed

Bretheren of the 3 different Nations

I have heard what you have said concerning the extravagant pay, which has been given to your young men last year and this, when imployed in our service, and think it not sufficient for keeping up so bad a custom however if nothing less will do it must be complied with at present.

To Mr Jacob Vroman Cheif Carpenter

You are to proceed with your party to the Tuscarora Nation with all possible Despatch, and there build a good Block House of the best Timber you can get 24 feet square below, to project 18 inches or two feet above the beams, so as they may fire down upon the Enemy. you are to cover it well with good shingles, and build a good Centry Box at the Top of the House—The door is to be made of oak Plank 3 Inches thick and well hung

You are to build it where the cheifs of that Nation direct, keep an exact account of the number of days you your people and horses work at said house

If the Sachems desire to have any alteration made to the fort they have built themselves you are to do it for them as well as you can, and as expeditious as possible for all which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand at Fort Johnson this 12th day of August 1756

Wm Johnson

Saturday Morning 14th Aug 1756. The half King and Captn Montour came into the Council Room with 48 Warriors of the 6 Nations & Delawares whom Sir William almost wholly fitted out a second time, occasioned by a quantity of Rum, brought from Schonactady and sold to the Indians in camp privately by the River Indians Tuscaroras &cn for which they sold their arms Cloaths &ca.

Sir William wrote to the Magistrates of said Town several times but to no purpose. after furnishing them with every thing necessary for their expedition Sir William drank their healths & success then rose up the leader of the Schoharee Indians named John and sung his War Song as did several others after him

The same day 3 Mohawks were fitted out for war, and set off for Canada the same day commanded by Seth's Hans

The Tuscaroras set off for their Country the same day, and several Onondagas & Oneidas

Sunday the 15th August The cheifs of the Onondagas came to take their leave, when Sir William gave them a Handsome private Present in cloathing and money and a quantity of Corn for their families who were in great want.

Eod die 6 oclock P. M. The Indians arrived here from the carrying place, with an account that the French designed to attack one of the Forts there or both, which if they could not succeed in then they were to attack the Provision Battoes, as one of the French Indians told the man who brought the News, desiring him at the same time to tell all the Indians he saw to keep from thence

Sir William immediately sent Lord Loudoun an account hereof by express also to Major Genl Webb, who was then on his march to Oswego, but not yet at the German Flatts

About an hour after an Oneida Indian who lives on the West Branches of Susquehanna arrived here who says that he spoke with a Cayauga Indian who had left Niagara 13 days ago, and says that they then were preparing to muster a number of French and Indians to march towards Oswego, in order to revenge the loss of some of their people who were killed there some time last month by the Battoe men. This Cayauga Indian further said, that the small Pox began to rage amongst the French and Indians who assembled there from different Parts at the request of the French, so much that several had left Niagara before the Meeting began which intelligence Sir William transmitted by the same expresses to Lord Loudoun and General Webb

Monday the 16th August Seventeen Conajoharee Warriors and eight Mohawks arrived here and acquainted Sir William that they intended to comply with his desire and go fighting to Canada on which he cloathed some and armed all After which they said they would return to their Castles in order to finish some work they had in hand and would be here in 10 days and then set off—Sir William gave them 10 Dollars to buy an ox for a Treat and money in lieu of several articles which they had of their own, so parted

Tuesday 17 August Thomas a young Sachem of the Oneida Nation from Aughquaga arrived here in the afternoon with 54 Men Women & Children he came upon a promise made Sir William at the last meeting that he would go out to War as soon as he had been home and settled some affairs for that he could no longer bear to see his Bretheren the English knocked in the head every day without revenge

The 20 August Sir William Johnson being in Albany my Lord Loudoun received intelligence that Oswego was attacked by the French and reason to suspect they had succeeded, upon which Sir William immediately sett off Post for the German Flatts ordering 1000 of the Militia of this County to follow him there as soon as possible, at the same time summoning all the Indians in his way to attend him there likewise he was directed by my Lord Loudoun to take Post at the German Flatts, and follow such measures as might appear necessary to him and Genl Webb who advanced to the Oneida carrying Place, and had with him an Indian officer and sixty odd Indians of several Nations

German Flatts 24th Aug 1756 A M.

Sir William Johnson yesterday upon his arrival here meeting a number of Oneida and Tuscarora Indians who were returning homewards from his House spoke to their cheifs, and desired they would collect those of their Nations, who were dispersed in this Neighbourhood and not leave it till he had spoke to them, which he said he would do, as soon as some other Indians he expected here were arrived

This morning several of their Sachems and warriors assembled and told Sir William by Canaghquayēson their speaker that they had complied with his request of yesterday and that all their People Sachems and Warriors who were in this Neighbourhood to the number of about 50. were now waiting to attend to what he proposed to say to them

Hereupon they gave 3 Strings Wampum

German Flatts Thursday Morning 26 Aug 1756.

Sir William spoke to two parties of warriors [one party of several Nations under Captn Montour, and the half King, the other a party of Aughquageys and Mohikanders, under Thomas an Aughquagey Cheif] whom he had fitted out at his House in order to go a fighting to Canada, as follows

Peter Wraxall Secretary
Jacobus Clement Interp^{tr}

Bretheren

Since I called upon you and you agreed to go to Canada, in order to anoy the enemy in those Parts we have received the disagreeable News of the loss of Oswego, and as Major General Webb is marched to the Oneida carrying Place with a considerable body of his Majestys Troops in order to take the proper measures in the present circumstance of affairs and has some Indians with him, I would have you go thither and make that your place of Rendezvous, and join your Bretheren now there in scouting and such other duty as the General shall think necessary for the good of His Majestys service

Bretheren

I would myself have gone with you to the carrying place but my present indisposition [Sir William was then confined in his bed, with a fever and bloody Flux] will not permit me to

do it I shall therefore send your Brother Mr Croghan with you, who is well known to you all and acquainted with your customs and manners, he will take care of you, and see that you want for nothing that is needful

Bretheren

If any of your young men are inclined to go out scalping they may go from thence, I shall leave that matter to their own discretion and choice

To which the cheifs of the aforesaid parties answered as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have heard what you have now said to us, and much approve of your desiring us to join Major Genll Webb at the carrying place, and making that pass our rendezvous, as we know not as yet what further steps the French may take on their conquest of Oswēgo, and we are also pleased to see, you have called the militia here in order to secure this Post, we also much obliged to you for leaving it in our own option to go out a scalping or not from thence, as some of our young men are determined not to return to their castles till they have fulfilled their intentions on that head

Brother

As those of us who belong to these two parties are determined to accompany our Brother Croghan to the carrying place, and on our arrival there to assist our Bretheren in such duties as may be requested of us and you may assure yourself that we are all determined to live and die with our Bretheren the English

In the afternoon Sir William being confined to his Bed, and unable to appear himself made the following speech to all the Sachems and warriors of the several Nations who were here assembled by Mr Croghan.

After repeating what he had said to the two parties in the morning he proceeded thus

Bretheren

I doubt not but you will approve what I said to your Bretheren this morning and have now repeated to you, and I expect that you will also join those parties and attend our Brother Mr Croghan to the carrying place, and there give all the assistance in your Power to forward his Majestys service, and aid our common cause Gave a string of Wampum

Canaghquayeson answered in behalf of all present

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have heard what you have now said with attention. Your desire is very reasonable and what we expected from you and we will comply with it, but brother as you are unwell, and some of our People have discovered Tracks on the other side of the River, which they judge to be a party of the enemy, we don't think it prudent to leave you untill we have sent out scouts which we intend to do immediately and therefore we can not set off till the day after tomorrow when we will be ready to attend our Brother Croghan to the Carrying Place and our Sachems will also attend to see that our young men behave themselves properly and do the duty which is expected from them

Hereupon they returned a String of Wampum

German Flatts 27 Aug^{t}

At a Meeting of Sachems and Warriors of several Nations Sir William spoke to them as follows

Bretheren

The present situation of affairs makes it necessary for me to call a meeting of some of the cheifs of each Nation, I do therefore by this Belt desire that you will send to each Nation notice that I shall expect so many of their heads down at my house as will be sufficient and fully empowered to determine upon business with me and this as speedy as possible

Bretheren

What I have to say relates more immediately to the security & welfare of the 6 Nations then to any other concern. I do not invite many of your people to this meeting, because at this juncture I think it would be dangerous for you to leave your habitations defenceless as you may be assured however fair the French may speak to you they are meditating your Ruin in the first place

Gave a Belt of Wampum which was taken by a Cayouga Sachem who engaged to transmit it thro' the other Nations

German Flatts 28th Aug. 1756

Several Sachems and Warriors of the Oneida Nation having desired a conference with Sir William, Canaghquayeson cheif speaker spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

I have desired this meeting upon our receiving certain News of the loss of Oswego. We have often told you to be strong at that place, and to be careful of keeping it but it is now gone the French have been too cunning for you & burnt it to ashes

Brother

You are now sending us all to the Carrying place what good can we do there, at most we can only pluck off a hair from the enemy—We exhort you now Brother to look towards Lake George, and keep the Forts there which may preserve us alive until to morrow—

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother

We are at a loss to know how and from whence the French get Provisions enough for such numbers of Troops & how they get these Troops from Europe to Quebec

You have often told us the River was shut up and the French could not get to Quebec

Brother The English often tell us things which we dont find true; Pray take care and hinder the French from getting men and Provisions up the River St Lawrence

Brother We are in want of Food, and beg you will give us two oxen and some ammunition for our young men

Eod: die. P. M.

Sir Williams Answer to the foregoing speech

Bretheren

Two days ago I spoke to two parties of Warriors of the 6 Nations who were going out a fighting, and told them that the present situation of affairs made it necessary for me to desire

they would go to the Oneida Carrying Place and join their Bretheren who were already there and assist his Majestys Troops in the scouting service, that I would not urge them to go out a scalping but leave it to their own choice & inclination with this they promised to comply and were well pleased. The same day in the afternoon I acquainted the Sachems & other Warriors here present with what I had said in the morning—They likewise approved of this measure, and all promised to accompany Mr Croghan

Bretheren—I am surprized you should so soon have changed your minds, and now object against this scheme, such unsteadiness is not becoming wise men and is somewhat unaccountable. I am suspicious the French may soon pay a visit to the carrying Place, and as it is now our Barrier to all this country, it is necessary to keep out good and sufficient Scouts to give us notice of the enemys approach that they may not surprise us—This is a duty you are better acquainted with and more qualified for than your Bretheren the English. I expect therefore that you go thither according as was agreed on two days ago As to Lake George we have a good Fort there and a great number of Men, and if the French come there they may find a warmer reception, than those did at Oswego Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

As to preventing the French from bringing men and Provisions up the River St Lawrence tis not in our power wholly to do it, the sea is too large to be entirely covered by our Ships—We have taken many of their ships this year who were attempting to go up that River you will find in the end the English do not tell you falsehoods but truth

The Oxen & Ammunition you shall have and I hope you will make a better use of the latter than you have hitherto done

German Flatts Sunday 29 Aug A M

Sir William Johnson having this morning told Canaghquayeson cheif Sachem of Oneida that he was displeased with the conduct of his Nation in general and dissatisfied with him in particular and that from many late circumstances he suspected they were acting a treacherous and deceitful part—Canaghquayeson having reported the conversation to all his Nation present they came in a Body to Sir William, and desired he would explain to them the causes of his uneasiness and what reason he had for suspecting their fidelity and attachment to the English Interest

He thereupon told them that at the meeting he proposed speedily to have at his house he intended to lay all these matters before the 5 Nations, and to speak his mind very plainly to them but as the Oneidas now applied to him he would tell them in general that notwithstanding their many solemn assurances given him of their resolutions to stand by their Bretheren the English and assist His Mātys arms and measures against the French their actions had by no means supported their professions. That at this juncture when a small cloud hung over the English by the loss of Oswēgo their nation as well as the upper Nations appeared perfectly indifferent about it, no ways anxious or alert in bringing us intelligence nay the Onondagas even hindered our Messengers from going to Oswego, and tho' they the Oneidas had promised to accompany Mr Croghan to the carrying Place in order to assist his Mātys Service in scouting or such other duties, as Indians were best capable of doing; they had put off going thither with trifling excuses and in all respects manifested a Backwardness and indifference to the Interests & welfare of their Bretheren the English, which gave just grounds for jealousy and Resentment; and a great deal more to this purpose which, Sir William added.

When he had concluded Canaghquayēson told him to make himself easy till they had consulted together, and given him their answer which they would speedily do —

Sunday afternoon The Oneidas left three of their Sachems to Sir William with their answer to what he had said to them this morning who spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

What you said to us this morning has given to us the utmost concern we have made an enquiry and suspect some of our own people have been prejudicing you with stories against us and informed you of the behaviour you hinted with regard to the Onondagas

Brother

We beg you wont entertain hard thoughts of us we assure you we have not the least intentions to withdraw our hands from the Covenant Chain or quitt the interests of our Bretheren the English, as to the behavior of the Onondagas we are noways concerned in it, nor are we guilty of any treacherous conduct with respect to the late loss of Oswego

German Flatts 30 Augt 1756 P. M.

The information of Nickas a cheif Warrior of Oneida who came to Sir William Johnson in company with another Indian of the same Nation —

Peter Wraxall Sĕcry
Jacobus Clement Interp^{tr}

That Saquahōndonde an Oneida Indian who has for some years past lived among the French at Swegachie told Nickas that he was employed by Coll Mercer at Oswego as a Scout, and that he gave the Colonel notice that a very considerable body of French were encampt between Oswego and Cadaraghqui; and advised him to be on his guard, and send down for more troops as the French would otherwise be too strong for him — That Coll Mercer said he did not beleive it and took no notice of the said intelligence —

That some time after this the said Indian was sent out again on a scout, when he discovered the French about a mile from Oswēgo, and returned with the account to Coll Mercer, who said *Well, let them come I shall be glad to see them* and that the next day Oswego was attacked

That Saquahundonde further told him that when he saw the attack upon Oswego begun, he was making the best of his way off, but was taken Prisoner and carried to the French General who said. *Child you shant die; I want you to carry a Message for me thro' the Castle of the 5 Nations* upon which he gave him a large Belt of Black Wampum, desiring him to tell his children of the 6 Nations not to come with the English Battoes further than the North end of the Oneida Lake, but if Rum should prevail on them to go further, by no means to go beyond the three Rivers[1] for his People were out there waiting for Capt^{ns} Bradstreet and Butler whom they expected with our Battoes, and that if any of the 6 Nations should proceed with them they would certainly be destroyed along with the English, whom his army were waiting for — That the French General told said Indian that he was now going to take Oswego from the English and he would give it again to the 6 Nations who were the right owners of it, and after he had done that he would go up the River and look for the English Battoes with the

[1] The junction of the Oneida, Seneca and Oswego rivers, in Onondaga county, N. Y. — Ed.

Provisions and destroy the people who came with them after which he would proceed to the Oneida carrying place and destroy what he had left standing there since last spring and therefore he warned all his children of the 6 Nations to keep away from the carrying Place or they would be hurt and they did not want to hurt them, After he had finished at the carrying Place he would proceed down the Mohawk River and destroy every thing as he went along as far as Sir William Johnson's where he would strike off thro' the woods to Lake George, and there meet another General in conjunction with whom he would destroy Fort William Henry & then he knew the English would beg Peace

German Flatts 31 Aug 1756 — A. M.

Several Onondaga Sachems & Warriors came to Sir William & spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

With this String of Wampum we condole you for the loss of Oswego and wipe away your Tears &ca Gave 2 Strings of Wampum

Brother

We understand you have some ill thoughts of our Nation on this occasion and that some Stories have been brought you to their Prejudice; we desire and hope Brother that you will not bear hard thoughts of our People or listen to the many lies which may be told you of them, we assure you they are utterly innocent of any Treachery & were no ways concerned in the taking of Oswego, and we think after the assurances you had from us and our engagements at the late Meeting at Onondaga you ought not to harbour suspicions to our disadvantage We confirm what we now have said to you with these two strings of Wampum —

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Sir William told them he would answer to what they had now said by and by

German Flatts 31 Augt 1756. P. M.

Sir Williams answer to the foregoing speech

Bretheren,

I wish you were as sensible of the loss of Oswego to your own Interest and security as we are to what we have suffered by it. If I had reason to suppose things appeared to you in this light, my returning the Ceremony of Condolence would appear with greater propriety, however I hereupon return you your compliment Gave two Strings Wampum

Bretheren

It is true I have heard some things since the Loss of Oswego to the disadvantage of your Nation and as I have received no Message from Onondaga upon this unhappy occasion according to the antient custom and terms of friendship and Alliance subsisting between us and it gives too much Room for suspicions however as I have called a Meeting of some of the Cheifs of each of the 6 Nations at my house as speedily as possible, I shall rest my opinion of your Nation as well as of the others upon the Result of that Meeting—

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

German Flatts 1 Septr 1756 P. M.

At a meeting of the Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras

Tesanunde Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

We the Oneidas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras enter this your present place of consultation to remove some thing from your Breast which we are convinced oppresses you

Brother At our last Meeting you spoke to us very passionately & warm about the loss of oswēgo and you seemed to be very dissatisfied with us on that head Brother, The loss is a great on our side as yours, and we have both reason to be uneasy about it, but what shall we do we can not redress it at present the only recourse we can have is to the advice of our wise forefathers, which was when any general accident or loss should befall us, we should comfort one another drive away the Spirit of Anger & discord from our hearts and bury it under a large Pine Tree according to their Custom, in order that we might deliberate maturely upon public matters and not be disturbed by that evil Spirit in our consultations

Brother—

You have sent a Message to the 6 Nations to meet you shortly, if they should be informed that you were still in the same passion and bad humour you spoke to them with here it might be the means of stopping their coming down to meet you We therefore With this Belt and in the name of all the 6 Nations take away that anger & dissatisfaction from your Breast so that we may consider of future measures with mutual friendship and calmness—

Gave a Belt

German Flatts 3 Sep 1756 A. M.

At a Meeting of the Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras

Jacobus Clement Interp^{tr}

Akonyōda the oldest Oneida Sachem Speak^{r}

Brother Warraghiyagey

We informed you yesterday that we had something yet left in our hearts which we wanted to lay before you ere we parted from one another

We are now met, and must now tell you in the name of all the 6 Nations that we are quite surprised to find ourselves deceived in our opinion of the English, we took them to be a more steady People but we see that this Defeat at Oswego discourages them entirely, and you seem as it were to give up all hopes [This was said upon account of Genl Webb's destroying all the Forts abandoning the carrying Place and marching back to the German Flatts]

Brother We entreat you not to be dispirited, go on in your measures and try again, you often boated of the numbers of the English that they were like an inexhaustible Stream— Do your best call all your People from the Sea Side and bring them to Lake George as our common enemy will now attack you there, pray go on vigorously and you may still overcome them

Gave a Belt

Sir Williams answer

Bretheren

You are mistaken in your opinion of the English if you think the loss of Oswego has affected them in any such degree as will deter them from making War upon the Common enemy with a firmness & Resolution equal to the Provocations they have received At the same time that we are not insensible to what we have suffered by the loss of that Place, we think the security & welfare of the 6 Nations to be more essentially affected by it than our own

Bretheren

The Great King your Father has sent over the Earl of Loudoun to command all the Warriors in North America, and to order and direct all Warlike Measures upon this continent to him I shall communicate what you have now said, he is an experienced Warrior and you may be assured will take every measure becoming a brave and prudent cheif

Gave a Belt

Fort Johnson 9th Septr 1756 P. M.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson Bart
Peter Wraxall Secretary

Thomas Harris who went in company with James Conner & a party of Indians to make discoveries at Oswego says. That they found Fort Ontario entirely demolished and nothing left in it, that about 150 yards to the North Eastward, there was a French [entrenchment] about 200 yards long near 7 feet high and 8 feet wide with a breastwork of Gabions and fascines, but could discover no signs of any Cannon having been mounted there

That the old Fort and Wall is also demolished with the Traders houses and every thing of Wood being burnt down

That Fort Rascal was still burning and almost consumed

That there were yet remaining near 100 Barrels of Pork which seemed to be in good order, and that a great deal had been burnt; that a vast quantity of Bread lay on the Ground some rotten and some burnt; as black as a Coal

That they discovered no dead bodies nor Marks of blood but saw three graves one pretty large the other two smaller

That they made no discovery of any enemy, that two long Poles were set up near Fort Ontario, the one near the enemys intrenchment the other near the Rivers side with several figures and words upon them which he did not understand but saw upon one of them 1756

That he saw the remains of a considerable number of whale Boats & Battoes which had been burnt

That they could discover nothing of any kind of Provisions Stores or Ammunition or other things but the Barrels of Pork, except Ball in cartridges with the Powder taken out

That they saw a large shell in the Road the enemy had made

Fort Johnson Septr 9 at Night

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson
Peter Wraxall Sēcry
Arent Stevens Interp^{r}

The Relation of two Oneida Indians sent by Sir William Johnson upon discovery to Oswego

That the Walls of the old Fort are all pulled down which seems to have been done with hands and the house within burnt down to the first story—All the Traders houses are pulled down & burnt to the ground

That they were informed before they went there that there were great numbers of dead bodies, but that they searched very diligently but could find none nor any marks of slaughter

That they saw (according to their description) a Marter left behind in the old Fort

That they saw no arms of any kind or any other warlike implement left there

That they did not go up to Fort Rascal but saw some of the Pickets standing and the Fire still burning there

That the Stockadoes round Fort Ontario appeared to them to have been cut down and afterwards burnt

That by the Balls they discovered round Fort Ontario and near the Enemys entrenchm^{ts} they imajine that Garrison made a brisk Resistance, and saw by two Canon Balls which were lodged, that they had fired Canon at the enemy. In this Fort they found no kind of Arms or any thing left. By some holes they observed in the Ground they are of opinion several shells were thrown from this Fort against the enemy but they all fell short of their entrenchment

That they went along the road which the French had made, and found it was about 16^{a} wide and well beaten that at some distance from the entrenchment they saw a great number of Biers, which they apprehended the enemy had provided to carry off their dead and wounded, but they did not seem to have been used at all that they found a great number of Gabions and Fascines scattered about in the woods, besides those made use of in the enemys works

That within a mans call of Fort Ontario they discovered the enemys encampment which appeared to be only one Street or Row of about half a mile in length cheiffly of Bark hutts and in their judgment the enemy was not very numerous

That they observed the Track of Carriages not Iron shod whose wheels were not very broad one of which they saw broke in the Road—They observed in the entrenchment that two Cannon had been mounted and do not know but there might have been more

In the woods they found a large Parcel of Wadds made of Straw, In the Road they saw a large shell which by their description must have been 11 inches

They saw two Poles one very high and up near Fort Ontario which latter had a cross and writing upon it

They saw the Barrels of Pork sunk in the River, and great quantities scattered along the sides of it and a great quantity of Bread spoiled by the Rains which fell just before they got there, and also of Flour They met 7 Battoes loaded with Bread and Pork and Pease, which the Onondaga Indians were carrying from Oswego to their Castle

They saw a good deal of Musket Ball laying about in Cartridges, but the Powder taken out. They were informed by the Onondaga Indians in their return that when the Forts were taken the Indians all went off disgusted because the French would not give them any Prisoners, and that the French remained there by themselves 4 days after the Indians left them

Fort Johnson 10 Sep^{tr} 1756 A. M.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson
Mr Croghan
Peter Wraxall Sêcry
Interpreters Capt Montour Arent Stevens

Coll Clapham who comands the Pensilvania Levies on the Susquehanna having sent a letter and some papers relative to Indian matters to Sir William Johnson by a Cayouga Indian, who was charged with several Belts and Strings of Wampum to the 5 Nations—The said Indian gave the following relation of Indian Transactions which had lately passed in the Government of Pensilvania and which he was now going to lay before the five Nations

" That an old Onondaga Indian sent last Spring by Sir William Johnson with a Belt and Message to the Delaware Indians living on the Susquehanna to admonish them to cease from all Hostilities against their Bretheren the English, and who was also charged with several Messages from the Half King and Mr Montour to the Govr of Pensilvania the said Indian in his way called at Coll Claphams encampment on the Susquehanna who gave him a friendly and kind reception and told him he was glad to see any one of the 6 Nations and welcomed him with a string of Wampum which this Cayauga Indian now showed."

That Coll Clapham sent an express to acquaint Govr Morris of the aforesaid Onondaga Indians being in his camp. That Governour Morris invited him to Philadelphia; that he went thither and was very friendly received and that Govr Morris spoke to him with a string of Wampum after this manner " I find myself as a person sitting in darkness and my feet in blood however as I have the welfare of the country at heart and am inclined to keep up a good correspondence with the 6 Nations I am always glad to see any of them and ready to transact business with them" That Coll Clapham repeated the same speach over when the Onondaga Indian returned to his camp with an other String of Wampum (: these two Strings of Wampum the present speaker produced)

Gov Morris further said

" Brother

I desire the 5 Nations will speak to the Indians living on the Susquehanna to forbear all further hostilities against my people and return to their former friendship and Alliance" and hereupon gave a string. Coll Clapham repeated the same with an other String at his camp (: both these strings the present speaker produced:)

Gov Morris continued and said

" Brother

We are destitute of any Indians to assist us this way and I confess we do not ourselves understand fighting in the woods, if we had a number of your Warriors to assist us, we would try to take Fort Du quesne; I therefore desire you will speak to the 5 Nations and also to the Mohawks to send me a party of their young men to help me" and hereupon gave a string which the present speaker produced

That Coll Clapham upon the Onondaga Indians return to his Camp spoke to him with a Belt (: which the present speaker shewed:) as follows

" Brother

Pray take this Belt with you to Onondaga and tell the 6 Nations to hold fast the Covenant Chain of Friendship between them and us & the Inhabitants of Pensilvania for if they let it go

it will be the Death of us both, and tho some of the 6 Nations are joined with our enemies against us, yet I am no ways inclined to break our alliance with them on that account"

Brother—With this Belt also acquaint the 6 Nations, that I have built a Fort at Juniata [Fort Granville[1] since taken and destroyed by the enemy] and another here at Shamokin and I proposed building an other at Wyoming if the 6 Nations will consent to it, and there to plant some corn and Provisions to support my people and the Indians which may come that way; but let not the 6 Nations imagine my building a Fort and planting there is to make a property of it, if the 6 Nations approve this proposal I expect a considerable number of them will speedily come down to a Meeting at Philadelphia and there we will settle all matters"

"Brother We have never denied any request of the 6 Nations, and we hope they will not refuse us the liberty we now ask of building this Fort and cultivating the Land round it, and be assured whatever Indians be poor or in want, If they come to me I will relieve them, as I am resolved to take care of all the Indians living on the waters of the Susquehanna" and hereupon gave a string which the speaker shewed

That Governor Morris told the Onondaga Indian at Philadelphia. *That as he found by woeful experience, that making purchases of Lands was the cause of much blood having been shed* he was determined to buy no more" but if there should any great man come and want to buy your Lands (said he) refuse him the first time, but if he presses it and offers a great deal of money, take it but the Land you must not let him have" and hereupon gave him a string of Wampum which the speaker produced

And thus ended the Cayouga Indians relation

After which Monakadook or the half King (who had been present during the foregoing as had been several other Indians of the 6 Nations:) acquainted Sr William with what Newcastle an Indian lately come from Philadelphia:) was charged with from that Government to him and Mr Montour by a Belt and 4 Strings of Wampum

First he produced the 4 Strings of Wampum, which he said were sent to them by Mr Peters and Mr Logan to acquaint them, as also the Belt of Wampum (: a Seneca cheif:) and Seneca George, that they are surprised they have not heard from them since they left Philadelphia nor from Sir William Johnson about them and if they are living to greet them and put them in mind of their old friendship

He next produced a large Belt of black and whit Wampum which the New Govr of Pensilvania (:Mr Denny:) had sent to the above named Indians to inquire of them about one Tediescunt a Delaware Indian who lives at Tiyaōgo, and has acquainted the Governm^{t} of Pensilvania, that he is King of the Delawares, elected by 10 Nations with the concurrence of the 6 Nations and that there is another King appointed over the 6 Nations, and that these two Kings have the sole Management of all the Indian affairs. But that the Governor of Pensilvania is doubtful of the truth of this matter, and mistrusts the freindly professions which Tedyescunt has made to that Gov^{t} as the Delaware Indians are still murdering his People; and desires Monakadouta and the others will enquire of Sir William Johnson and the 6 Nations if what Tedyescunt had related be true, that he may know how to govern himself towards him—Hereupon Monakadouta addressed himself to Sir William and said

[1] At the junction of the Kishikoquillos creek with the Juniata river, *Pennsylvania Archives*, II., 556; now Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. — Ed.

Brother

As you have the sole managem^{t} of the affairs of the 6 Nations I leave this Belt with you to answer upon it, if you know any thing of these Great Men

Sir William told the Cayouga Indian that he thanked him for his particular relation of what had passed between Governor Morris, Coll Clapham, and the Onondaga Indian named Ogaghradaribha and that all such matters ought to come to his knowledge

He also answered Monakadouta upon the Belt sent him and the rest by Govr Denny, that he was totally ignoront of any such King of the Delawares or of any King of the 6 Nations as mentioned in Mr Dennys Message to them, but there was speedily to be a meeting of the 6 Nations at his house he would enquire into the affair—And thus ended this Meeting

Fort Johnson Sunday 12th Sep 1756

Peter Wraxall Secry
Arent Stevens Interpreter

An Onondaga Sachem and Warrior who went with some white men and Indians to Oswego: reports: That in his Return between Onondaga and the Tuscarora Castle he met three principal men of his Nation, who were coming down to Sir William Johnsons upon his late summons to the 6 Nations, but that they were overtaken by Messengers sent by the Cayouga Nation desiring them to defer proceeding to the said Meeting till some of their Sachems whom they dayly expected were returned from Canada And that on his arrival at Oneida those Indians acquainted him they had received the like Message from the Cayougas and gave him a large Belt to carry to their Brother Warraghiyagey to acquaint him that they as well as the Onondagas suspended their attendance upon him in consequence of this message from the Cayougas, but said they did not refuse to come out of any disrespect to him & prayed him to be easy in his mind upon it, but if he was displeased with their deferring to attend him, or did not approve of their delay to let them know it immediately Thus ended

The Indian gave the large Belt The same Indian reported with regard to the present state of Oswego the same as before recorded—But added that he had learnt from his bretheren at Onondaga the following intelligence

That several of the upper Nations going to Canada met the French army which took Oswego near Swegachie—That the French General told the aforesaid Indians that he supposed their coming to Canada had been delayed by Sir William Johnsons Management and Meetings with them—That the French had wanted to acquaint the 5 Nations with their present design of taking Oswego—That had they gone to Canada sooner they might perhaps have prevented his present undertaking but now he was on his march he should not stop that the affair would soon be ended that he was glad the English had built the Forts Vessells &^{ca} for they were all now ready for him to take and destroy—That Oswego used only to be a trading house for the English but now they have built Forts shipping &^{ca} "is this (said he) like a Trading house? "had they let it remain as it used to be, I should not have laid my hands on it: I have many "trading houses too, but I don't build Forts and make such formidable preparations, I should "not be against the English having a trading house but I won't suffer them to build Forts & "shipping, and if they attempt again I will again come and destroy them, this war wont be a "long one, for I shall after I have destroyed Oswego go to Lake George and destroy the Forts

"there and so go to Albany and Schonectady and then return back to Lake George and if the "English should draw their People from the Oneida Carrying Place and German Flatts to "meet me at Lake Georgé I'll divide my army and come down upon them from Oswego"

That after this the French General gave the said 5 Nations Indians a letter to the Governor of Canada which our Indians think is to detain their people hostages for the conduct of their respective Nations

At the Onondaga Castle the said Indian was informed

That the morning after the French had finished, the French General summoned Fort Ontario—That the command officer consented to surrender upon Terms; the french General answered his orders were to fight and not treat—That several Messages past between the English and French after which the French began their attack, that the whole affair lasted 4 days when the English called out we are overpowered, surrendered and threw down their arms, when the French took possession and hoisted their white Flag—That the Indians got drunk with the great quantity of Rum found in the Forts and in their liquor fell upon the English Prisoners and murdered 100 of them—That the French lost but 4 of their people in the attack, but he did not hear how many of the English were killed

That the French stayed 4 days after the Forts were surrendered burning and taking away every thing, that our officers were all sent off in one vessel

Fort Johnson 14 Septr 1756.

Twenty three Mohawk Indians of the lower castle, headed by young Abraham & wide mouthed Brant both Sachems sett off for Canada in order to anoy the enemy

15 Septr Four white Men and two Indians sent by Sir William Johnson as scouts to discover the motions of the enemy their Posture number &^{ca} at and between Tiyondarogo and Forts William Henry and Edward

Fort Johnson 15 Septr 1756 A. M.

The Information of *Moses* a Mohawk Warrior

That 11 days ago he was at Tiyondaroga, that the enemy have three small Forts between that Post and the second narrows on the west side of the lake and a stone Fort at the east side were the water is very narrow at the south end of the carrying place. That they have a great number of people and most of their Indians at the nearest Fort on the West side towards Fort William Henry.

That the day he was watching for a scalp near one of their advanced Forts on the west side he heard a great number of Canon fired at Tiyondarogo, and afterwards at the Stone Fort on the East side of the Lake which he apprehends was upon their receiving the news of their success at Oswego, that at this advanced Fort he was so near as to see the commanding officer throw up his hatt in the air and huzza and that a Feu de joye was fired by the Troops there upon the occasion—That he saw no craft belonging to the enemy on the Lake

Fort Johnson 17th Sep—1756 A. M.

Sir William Johnson having this morning received an express from Lord Loudoun acquainting him that his Lordship was putting his Troops in motion toward Lake George,

and that he himself prepared to March to Fort Edward in order to be at hand to make head against any attempts of the enemy and directing Sir William to get as many Indians as he possibly good[1] to join His Matys Forces—Sir William hereupon sent a message for the head Sachems of the lower Mohawk Castle and convened with them all the Indians of the several Nations now here, and acquainted them with the purport of his Lordships Orders and produced to them two Belts, one very large which he proposed to send thro the 6 Nations to summon them according to their engagements to him at the late Meeting at Onondaga to rise and without delay come and join the army at Fort Edward or Fort William Henry as my Lord Loudoun might thereafter direct

An other smaller Belt which he proposed to send with the like summons to the Aughquaga & Southern Indians

He further acquainted them that he proposed as soon as he got a sufficient party together to march thro' the woods and join Lord Loudoun at Fort Edward, and told the half King & Aughquaga Thomas and their party who were ready and intended to go out a scalping to Canada, that he would now have them go with Captn Wraxall to Albany and from thence to march with Lord Loudoun to Fort Edward, and serve as scouts to his Lordships march and that he should send off an express to stopp the Mohawk Party who left this the 14th Inst from going as they designed to Canada, and to rendezvous at Fort Edward, and there to go out on the Scout to discover the motions of the enemy, and such other duty as may be found necessary for His Majestys Service

They answered that they agreed to Sir Williams proposals, and that the party would be ready to sett off wtih Captn Wraxall tomorrow which would consist of 32 and that perhaps more might drop in before they marched

The foregoing is a true Copy from the Original examined by me

PETER WRAXALL
Sēcry for Indian Affrs.

fond of Mr Cleveland and he is a worthy man, and will prevent the church from going to pieces, as I fear it otherwise will, if three or four removes are made in our Missions, which I hear proposed, without any good reason that I can learn. There are many other circumstances that deserve consideration before such removes are made, which I have no call to mention, as I am but little connected with what relates to Missionaries—I leave all to Mr Acrelius who will be on the spot, and can have no interest in being partial, as he is never to return to this place.

I hope Your Lordship will excuse the length of this letter, and take in good part the freedom wherewith I speak my honest sentiments, relating to the weighty subjects it treats of. When Your Lordship can spare a few Moments from the important duties of your station, to favor me with any future commands in return to this (which I shall earnestly expect) the Honourable Mr. Penn, at his house in spring Garden will find means to convey it. I have the honour to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's most
dutiful Son & Servant
(signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

My Lord of Oxford—

JOURNAL OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S PROCEEDINGS WITH THE INDIANS.

Fort Johnson *21 July. 1756*

Several Onondaga Warriors & Cheifs arrived whom Sir William Johnson cloathed and armed

22 July. Several Schoharee & Anghquagey Indians arrived, whom Sir William also cloathed and armed

The Schoharee Indians acquainted him, their Fort was almost finished, and would be glad to have an officer with whom they were acquainted, and a party of men posted there, for the protection of their wives and children, whilst they went out to war with Sir William which they said they were waiting for every day—

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Sir William assured them they should have an officer and a party of Men there and thanked them for the readiness they expressed to join him; he told them he would shortly call all their People to his House and cloath and arm them, also the River Indians who were settled amongst them—

3 Strings

They returned many thanks and promised the would be always ready at a call

23 July Several Delawares from the Western Branches of the Susquehanna arrived at Fort Johnson, and acquainted S^{r} W^{m} that there were about 100 Men of their People by the way, and would be here in two days, and that they were sent before to let him know it, that he might provide Provisions for them, both at his House and on the Road. He dispatched two of them with an order to John Wells at Cherry Valley and to Robert Flint to supply them by the way and to tell them he was ready to receive them and would be glad to see them at his House

The same day a son of Bunt an Onondaga Sachem, with Tagagedora a Warrior, and 16 more Onondaga Indians arrived in order to be cloathed and armed which was accordingly done to their satisfaction—Three sons of the Bunt' in particular had several fine things given them, together with laced Hatts as their Father is cheif of the Onondaga and a firm friend to the English Interest

The returned many thanks, and promised to be ready at any time to join our arms

The same day Sir William redeemed an English boy taken Prisoner some time last winter at Juniata, the Indian he bought him from, paid the Indian who took him £5, otherwise they would have carried him to the Frenchrat the Ohio, after paying the boys ransom, Sir William cloathed and armed the Indian, and gave his wife cloaths, and they parted greatly pleased and promised to remain freinds to the English

24 July. Cloathed & armed 10 onondagas more to whom Sr William gave 10 Bags of Corn, a Battoe and cash to purchase sundry necessarys, the cheif mans name was Tekawaghsoweghte. Sir William also threw a large Black Belt, to go and get him a prisoner in the room of Captn Stoddert, killed at the Lake and their great freind which they expected and promised to perform as soon as they got home.

25 July Sir William called a Meeting of all the Nations present, viz: Senecas, Cayougas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Canajoharies, Mohawks Mohickanders, Delawares, Shawanese, Aughquages and Chucknutts, and after the usual complim^{ts} and ceremonies he told them that as Lord Loudoun was not yet arrived he would have some of the Warriors of the 6 Nations go to Canada, and try, whether the Hatchet he lately sharpned for them at Onondaga would cut well, if not that he would give it a better edge (and thereupon delivered a large War Belt:) which Thomas an Aughquaga Cheif took and rose up singing the War song, and gave assurances he would go and muster his men, and make Trial of it in a very few days, after which he delivered it to an Onondaga Cheif to whom Sr William had given a Belt the morning before. He an-

swered that he had the Hatchett given by Sr William and was going to use it as soon as he got to his Castle; he deliverd it to the Oneidas and desired they together with the other Nations present would make use of it—Then Captn Montour, whom Sr William had appointed a Captain of a party of Indians rose up and sung his War Song, and told them all, he intended to set off for Canada in 3 or 4 days and hoped to be back time enough to join His Majestys forces. Sr William ordrd an entertainment for all the Warriors then present at which they danced the War dance; and several joined Mr Montours Party.

26 July. Sir William Cloathed and armed several Delaware and Shawanese Indians, who came from the Southward and told him there were many more by the Road

Several Indians arrived this day from different Parts, among which were some Tuscaroras, who said there were above 80 more of that Nation by the way and would be here the next day.

27 July. Six Seneca Warriors (who came with one Abeel an Albany Trader, to help him down with a Parcel of Skins, which he fraudulently got in the Seneca country) arrived here and told Sr William they were very ill used by one Captn Williams who was posted at the Oneida Carrying Place, that on their arrival there he told them he looked upon them to be in the French Interest, and so disarmed them on which they asked him if he looked upon them in that light why he did not confine them, he answered if their Nation were all there he would do so. They asked who he had it from he answered from Sir William Johnson by a letter—On which they desired some Onondagas who were there, to run with the News to their Nation and let them know the danger they were in

Sir William told them it was a villanous falsehood of Williams own coining & at the same time let them know that he was a Prisoner now at Albany for using the Indians of Oneida & other Nations after the same manner and told them he would let the General know this, which when added to his crimes would sink him they said he deserved it & was a bad man

Gave them Pipes & Tobacco and a glass of Rum, also Tents to lodge in & Provisions telling them that the next day they should all be armed and cloathed—They were accordingly armd and cloathed for which they were very thankful

28th July In the afternoon 20 Mohawk Warriors of the Tribe of the Turtle, came to show themselves at Sr Williams House and to receive their orders, also to know whether he would allow some young men from Albany to join them as a scalping design as Voluntiers. After Sir William convinced them that the Albany men had acted wrong in not first applying to him, he told them they might take them along and to agree as brothers whilst they were togethers. Sr William then ordered them to proceed directly to

Canada, and take and destroy as many of the enemy as they could, also destroy and burn every thing belonging to the enemy in their Power. After giving the white men the same lesson, he bid them farewell, assuring them if they behaved bravely, he would use them well on their return; which they promised to do and so parted—

The same day about 6 oclock P M

105 of the Delaware, Nantiokes and Aughquaga Indians arrived in a Body, when they came near the House they fired incessantly for a quarter of an hour. The compliment was returned by a Discharge of 3 small Canon which gave them great Pleasure the Interpret^{r} brought them into the Council Room where Sir William received them by shaking hands all round. Then Mr Montour stood up and performed the ceremony of wiping the Tears from their eyes clearing their speech, and covering the bodies of all their friends, whom they had lately lost with 6 Strings Wampum

Peter a Delaware Sachem stood up & said

Brother Johnson

As it is now late, and our old People much fatigued after a long journey we shall defer saying any thing this Night, in the morning you may expect to hear us speak. The Interpreter was then ordered to shew them their Quarters and give Provisions—After drinking the Kings Health they had their Pipes & Tobacco and so parted for the night.

EOD. DIE. *8 oclock evening*

Sir William had a meeting with the Senecas who came down with John Abeels Skins, and gave them 8 Strings of Wampum, desiring they would as soon as possible undeceive their Nation and the others with regard to the villanous falsehoods, which Captn Williams told them at the carrying Place, and that they would let them all know he was now a Prisoner at Albany & would be tried for the several misdemeanors and crimes laid to his charge. This they promised to do immediately, and added that they were fully satisfied that what he said with regard to Sr William was false, and so ended

At a Meeting of a number of the Mohawk Warriors of the Turtle Tribe, Aron one of their chiefs spoke as follows

PRESENT—Mr Croghan

Jacobus Clement Interp^{tr}

Brother Warraghiyagey

As we understood you were displeased with our late conduct, in taking some Albany People to go to War with us, we beg leave to acquaint you how we were brought into it. This young man (pointing to an Indian called Anias) was in Albany whilst we were at Onondaga, and passing by the Tavern, was called to by Lidius' son out of a window. after he put up his horse, he came to the Room where this son of Lydius was, with several other young men in company, after making him drink several glasses of Wine Lydius' son told him he had a mind to go a scalping to Canada, and asked

whether he or any of the Mohawks would join him, the Indian answered he could not tell, upon which Lydius Son desired he would acquaint the Mohawks with his Resolutions, and that he would come up to their castle the next day. He arrived there the second day and called a meeting of the Warriors, when he told 'em his resolution of going to Canada and by 3060 of Wampum which he gave them, desired they would accompany thither, several of them being in liquor they accepted of it and promised to go with him, but Aron and some more of them being very drunk, and not remembering what had passed the night before, called a second Meeting in which it was agreed they would keep untill those of their people who attended Sir William to Onondaga returned and that then they would give him a determinate Answer. On the return of those from Onondaga they were called to Albany by said Lidius and his associates, where they were treated by said Party very generously and offered them money which they refused, except a young Lad who received a Dollar from Lidius son, and Anias some small matter of the rest they also say they were much pressed to go to Albany and took their departure from thence, which they refused This, said Aron is what past, and what you may depend upon for truth, if we have done wrong it is inadvertently, so hope you will think favorably of us, and let us know your pleasure—so ended

29 July Sir William called the Seneca Indians again together, and gave them a Black Belt of Wampum, to revenge the Death of Capt[n] Jonathan Stevens a great friend of theirs who was killed at Lake George in the action of the 8th Sept[r]

They received it willingly and said they were concerned for his Death he being a particular friend of theirs, they would as soon as they got home where their men were take it into consideration and comply with his desire—Then S[r] William gave them 4 Strings of Wampum to deliver to Saghsowano and Tarrawariax and the head Warriors of that Nation, and desired they would come down to him as soon as possible with their young Warriors, they took the Strings and promised to deliver the same faithfully

Then gave them a present for their father Tageghsado the chief Sachem of that Nation, also money to buy them provisions along the road and Skins for shoes and so parted. also a kettle

At a Metting of the 6 Nations, Delawares Shawanese, and other Indians from the Southward

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson
M[r] Croghan
M[r] M[c] Clean
M[r] Johnson
Interpreters
Capt Montour
Jacobus Clement

The Southern Indians said

Brother Warraghiyagey

Your kind reception of us yesterday and the care you took of condoling our losses, gives us the greatest pleasure

We in return, (well knowing the many losses you dayly sustain) sincerely condole with you for yours

Gave 6 Strings of Wampum

Sir William said

Brothren of the Shawanese and Delaware Nation and you of the other Nations now come who were not present to hear what passed here the 11 Instant—the reason of my calling this meeting is to let you all know what was then agreed upon between me in behalf of the English and your Deputies in behalf of your Nation, and as those of your People to whom I then spoke in behalf of your Nations are now present they can repeat to you the whole of what was then transacted and I hope and doubt not from the hearty professions they then made on their and your behalf but you will approve and readily ratify, the same being for our mutual Interest

The Delaware and Shawanese King desired Sir William would repeat it, to Mr Montour and he deliver it what was done

Sir William then said

Bretheren

As the engagements you have now entered into are recorded here in your presence, and not to be altered but remain an everlasting Testimony and Tie upon us who are remarkable for adhering to our engagements, I therefore desire and expect that you will on your Parts keep it in your memories and imprint it in the minds of all your young people, and then you will not be again bewildered.

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

After the whole was repeated in public the Shawanese King stood up and that Mr Montour for delivering so well and asked the Assembly whether they thoroughly understood all that was said, on being ansd in the affirmative, the Delaware King stood up and strongly recommended to them all to keep in their minds what was said as it would be their Interest: then rose up the cheif of the Delawares who arrived yesterday and expressed his satisfaction at what he and his people had heard, and to have it from Sir William's own mouth, assuring him it was very agreeable to them all, and that the approved of, and would strictly abide by what had been agreed to by those of their nation, who came before them.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William then told them he was sorry to seem so destitute of necessaries, and that he would immediately order them cloathing arms and ammunition &ca for which they returned many thanks

and shewed visible satisfaction in their looks—Theydrank the Kings health and so ended this meeting

After which there were above 80 cloathed and fitted out with necessaries

About 2 oclock the Tuscaroras arrived with colours flying, they fired 3 volleys by the house, which was returned by 3 small Cannon. Sr William ordered the Interpreter to bring them into the Council Room, where he bid them welcome and perform^d^ the usual ceremony of drying their eyes, clearing their Throats &c they returned many thanks and did the same on their Parts; then they had Pipes Tobacco and some Rum with which the drank the Kings health—Then provisions was ordered to their quarters and business adjourned till tomorrow morning

30 July. Sir William sent the Tuscaroras and told them that as he expected Lord Loudoun was now arrived at Albany he was under a necessity of going there to wait on him, so desired they would excuse his leaving matters unsettled till he returned which he hoped would be in 4 or 5 days, that in the mean time they should be supplied with Provisions and every other necessary as well as if he was at home— Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

They answered

Brother

We are sensible you would not leave home at this Time, if something extraordinary did not require it, therefore we are thoroughly satisfied with what you say and thankful for the care you promised shall be taken of us in your absence

Brother

Our young men and Women have brought down many things to have mended by the smith, and want some new to be made, viz Hows, axes, Guns, Kettles &c^a^ which we wish you would leave orders to have done against your return, and we shall remain contented here

Sir William replyed

Bretheren

I will order your axes Guns & to be mended, and some new to be made immediately, and when I return shall cloath and arm all your people and send them home well equipped—For which they returned hearty thanks & so broke up

FORT JOHNSON *5 Augt 1756*

On Sir Williams return from Albany several Onondagas who arrived in his absence came in and spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are a Deputation sent by our Nation, to acquaint you that we are in great want of Provisions Ammunition & arms, which we ernestly entreat you to send us as soon as possible

gnashing their teeth and in a prodigious passion. To cool which Sir William called several Sachems and cheifs of that Nation into a Room in order to settle their minds a little, which by several arguments he made use of, and telling them he proposed replacing of him in the morning by giving a scalp, Belt of Wampum &c[a] had some effect. but still out of doors they were very warm, in short one of them went around their camp, calling to them to prepare their arms &c[a] and be ready in the morning

Friday morning the 6th of August Mr Croghan and others reported to Sir William, that allmost all the Indians left their camp round His House last night and went into the woods with all their goods arms &c[a] and returned this morn[g], Sir William finding this to be true called a Meeting of all the Nations here viz Mohawks Conajoharees, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayougas Onondagas Senecas Delawares, Shawanese and Monseys

PRESENT—M[r] Croghan D[r] Catherwood
Capt Butler M[r] Butler & or gen̄ts
Arent Stevens Interp[tr]

Kindarundie a Seneca Cheif stood up and performed all the ceremony of delivering over three Scalps, and a bundle of goods by itself—One scalp Belt and Bundle was in the room of the Tuscarora merdered at Schonactady by the officers and soldiers of the 44 Regiment named Jerry alias Showonidous, an other scalp Belt and Bundle for Karanaske a Tuscarora who was killed at the engagement at Lake George, an other Scalp Belt and Bundle in the room of . . . . . a Seneca a great friend of Sir Williams—The bund[l]e of goods was to cover the grave of Swegewy a Tuscarora who was drowned here a few days ago

They received all this with great signs of satisfaction returned thanks and parted for that time

The same evening at a Meeting with the Senecas, Kinderundie their cheif spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

On our arrival here it being late and we being much fatigued we desire time to return your kind compliment and thank you for the freindly reception you gave us, we now take this opportunity of doing it with the greatest gratitude and sincerity, for you have remov[d] all our troubles and sorrows (: meaning by the scalps &c[a]) which we must own we were loaded with, when we came here for the several losses we had suffered since we saw you last particularly in that of your and our great friend . . . . . who was unfortunately killed by the fall of a Bear Trap some time ago

He then desired Sir William would relate to him and his warriors present what he had proposed to the Six Nations in the late Meeting at Onondaga, that he might acquaint the rest of his people with

it. Sir William mentioned some of the most material Points particularly his sharpening the Hatchett which he knew was the cheif point he wanted to hear; he returned his hearty thanks & said he now knew what was done, but before he could not tell how to act as the Sachems sometimes keep them in the dark by misrepresentations. An other private meeting was agreed upon, and so parted for the present

Saturday morning 7 August, Sir William dispatched two Tuscarora Indians to the carrying Place and Oswego with Packetts of letters, and gave them a letter to the commanding officer of the several Posts to Oswego to supply them with Provisions

EOD: DIE. At a Meeting of the 6 Nations &ca

Arent Stevens Interpr

An Onnondaga Indian stood up and spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey

The early and prudent measures which you yesterday took, to quiet our minds and repair our late losses has had so great an effect upon us that we now assure you we will pull up a large Pine Tree, and bury under its Roots this unhappy affair so that it may never give either of us any more uneasiness; you may well think we were not firmly fixed in our Resolutions to live and die with you and our Bretheren the English such unheard of usage to one of our People might have turned our heads and hearts, but we are determined nothing shall.

The only ill consequence we now apprehend from this unhappy affair is that the many Indians whom you have and are still drawing to you from the Ohio and all about there, may be discouraged and prevent others coming to you, lest they should be treated in the same manner, for there are not many in those parts who have not assisted the French. Gave a Belt

Brother

As you have often advised and desired us, not to go to Canada, but look this way to our Brethren, we will now tell you the reason we had for going that way so often. The French used us very kindly and supplyed all our wants, both young and old with the best of things but as you assured us some time ago, that if we would leave off going to Canada, our Father the King would let us want for nothing. We now assure you we are determined to follow your advice, and we expect as you have stopped up that road, and also keep us from hunting that you will supply our necessary wants for which end we have brought now our old and young here

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brother

There are some of us who have great occasion for a little Rum, therefore beg you will let us have some to carry home

3 Strings

Sir Williams answer

Brethren of the Tuscorora Nation

The satisfaction you express at the measures I have taken, and the assurances you give me of your having buried in oblivion, the sorrow & anger occasioned by the loss of one of your People being killed lately near Schonectady by some of our rash young men, gives me the greatest pleasure, as it will appear to all our Bretheren and the General in particular (by whose letter to me which I shewed you all yesterday you see he is your friend and determined that all the justice possibly should be done you:) a convincing proof of your wisdom and attachment to the King your father & them

As this affair is now settled, I must by this Belt of Wampum desire you will let all the Nations know it, and prevent its having any ill effects as far as is in your power, and I do also by this said Belt in behalf of the General, and all the great men here assure you it gave them as much concern as it did me or could you, and you may depend upon it, that for the Future the greatest care will be taken, to prevent any thing of the kind happening or any difference whatsoever arising between us or your receiving any ill treatment from our People, and I doubt not you will be as careful on your Parts to keep up a good harmony with all your Bretheren which is the only way to be strong and live happy a large Belt

Bretheren

I am glad you have listened to my advice as it will be our mutual Interest. You must be sensible of the impropriety and prejudice of your going to Canada at any time but especially at this time, when you have the Hatchet in your hands against the French. their opinion as well as ours of you in this case could not be favorable wherefore I shall not say any thing further on that head and proceed to the point you have in view which is my supplying you with the necessaries your People want. In answer to which I am to tell you that I am empowered by the King my Master to take care of and supply the wants of all those who are his dutiful children, and will by their actions now shew that they are such, with what necessaries they may want, and you will find me allways ready to fulfil his orders and your expectations therein.

I shall give orders immediately for the clothing your People, give you arms ammunition and Provisions also, as you say you are in great want of them and while you continue his Mâtys faithful allies, you may depend upon his protection and assistance which I confirm with these strings of Wampum 3 Large Strings

Bretheren

As you say you have great occasion for a few Caggs of Rum, I

will order them for you and hope you will not make a bad use of them.

For all which they returned their hearty thanks and went to the Store to receive their clothing.

After which Sir William called 4 of their chiefs and gave them a private Present.

Sunday 8 August 1756 Nine warriors from Aughquagey and Schoharee with about 20 others accompanying them arrived here, firing their pieces and singing their war Song. Sr William sent the Interpreter to bring them into a room where he met them and bid them welcome

They returned thanks for the entertainm^{t} he had ordered for them the night before as the Mohawks Castle and told him they were now come to let him know their resolutions, and to receive his directions

At this time several Oneida Sachems with others of their Nation arrived and were brought into the council Room, which prevented any further conference at that time with the foregoing Indians

The Oneidas said there were many more of their Nation by the way, and would be here tomorrow, so that they should say nothing till they were all mett

Skanonyade or the Half King with 6 Seneca Warriors, came into the Room and spoke as follows.

Arent Stevens Interp^{tr}

Brother

When you was last at Onondaga amongst other things you desired the 6 Nations would prepare themselves and be ready at a call to join you and the army, altho' we were not present at that meeting, yet hearing that the 6 Nations had promised to comply with your request we resolved immediately to come down and offer our service to you we doubt not from what you promised and what we have seen, but you will consider our wants, and supply us with every thing necessary for warriors Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother

We were told last year by General Shirley that he would build large Canoes (: meaning vessels :) and with them take all that passed between Cadaracqui and Niagara, and by that means starve them at Niagara we see the vessels have been a long time built, and yet we see Provisions &^{ca} dayly carried to Niagara without any more interception than before you had big Canoes

Brother

We now beg you will make better use of your large vessels, and don't suffer the French to pass and repass unmolested as they now dayly do Gave hereupon 3 Strings Wampum

Brother

The Senecas of the next Seneca Castle to ours charged us to tell you

that they were in such want of Provisions as must oblige them to leave it and seek in the woods for Roots & Herbs unless you send them some relief very soon

Sir Williams answer to the foregoing

Bretheren of the Senecas

I am glad to find your Nation so well inclined and ready to comply with my earnest request you may depend on my being as ready to supply the wants of all those who are His Majestys faithful allies. and as a Testimony of it, I shall give orders that as many of you as are here be immediately supplied with the necessaries you have occasion to, and shall do the same to as many of your people as come to me 3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren

As to what you say concerning our big Canoes there is some reason may be assigned for their not being as yet so useful as might be expected, when you consider that our people are not acquainted with the Lake so well as the French, who have used it so long, and know every harbor fit to run into, which is a great advantage

In the next place the French had vessels built before us and can build more in several places, we can only build them in one place which is oswego however as we have now an experienced General, I dare say there will be better use made of the Big Canoes than heretofore and that everything under his direction and command will be carried on with the greatest Prudence and expedition possible.

Bretheren

I am sorry to hear that your people are so scarce of Provisions, I have Indian Corn which you can come for when you please, or if you cannot bring it up with your people I will order it up for them

For which they returned many thanks and parted

In the evening (8th August :) above 50 Oneidas arrived whom Sir William kindly received and treated with Pipes Tobacco and Rum, and ordered them quarters and Provisions telling them he would confer with them when he had gone through the business in hand.

Monday Morning 9th Aug: The Oneidas came for an order to the Smith for mending their arms kettles &c which was given them.

Same morning 84 of the Delawares arrived, when they came near the House the kept a constant firing for a quarter of an hour which was returned by a discharge of 3 Pattereres

They were ordered to be quartered & provisions given to them Sir William could not then speak to them as he was engaged in council with the Chiefs of the Mohawk Castles who spoke as follows

Brother

As you have drained both our castles of most of our young men to go out a fighting we expect you will reinforce us by getting us a

sufficient number of Soldiers to protect our wives and children in their absence, otherways we think ourselves exposed to any attempt of the enemy—This is what was promised us and we think reasonable therefore can not think you will deny our request A Belt

Sir William replyed

Bretheren of both Mohawk Castles

I am sensible of your readiness & attachment to his Matys service and shall never forget it: I am also sensible of the promises made you, and as I think it reasonable your castles should be secured I shall let the General know your desire A Belt

This day Sir William ordered a list to be taken of all the Indians, they amounted to men, Women & children 926, several went away yesterday and the day before

9 August P: M. The Seneca Indians received a handsome present, cash to buy provisions on their way home &ca

Tuesday 10 August Sir William called the Senecas again and gave them a Belt of Wampum, inviting the four leading warriors of that Nation to come down to him immediately with their parties, they were much pleased with the Invitation, and promised faithfully to deliver the Belt

Eod die. A great number of Delaware, Monseys, and some Aughguagey Indians who arrived yesterday came into the Council Room and spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have long since heard of you & your regard for the Indians but never had an opportunity of meeting you before this day, we thank the great Being above who has allowed us to meet each other, we by this String of Wampum open up your ears that you may hear somewhat we shall tomorrow say, for we see you are now full of business 3 Strings Wampum

Bretheren of the Monsey & Delaware Nations

When I heard some time ago of your people settling amongst the six Nations it gave me great satisfaction and now much more to see you here at this meeting place of the Six Nations and their allies. My ears shall be open to what you have to say tomorrow or at any time, and I do with these Strings of Wampum clear your ears and understanding, that you may also hear and understand distinctly what I have to say to you 3 Strings Wampum

They were ordered Pipes Tobacco and Beer and Rum—and took their leave for that time—

Eod: die. In the evening the Sachems of the Tuscarora Nation met to whom Sir William spoke as follows

Bretheren of Tuscarora

As I understand you are to sett off tomorrow, I have prepared

every thing for your People and journey as you desired viz: Indian Corn for the support of your families until your crops are ripe, Swivel Guns for your Fort, Cloathing for your People and men to build a good Block House on the eminence which commands your Fort. As your Father the King takes care of you and as you see all the Nations are turning out some of their young men to war against our common enemy the French: I now expect by this Belt of Wampum that you will encourage your young men to turn out also which will induce me to supply your further wants.

A Belt of Wampum.

Their Answer.

Brother

We of the Tuscarora Nation are very thankful to our father the King and you, for supplying our wants so far and building a place of security for us, you may be assured we the sachems will acquaint the young men of our Nation with your desire, and encourage them to comply with it. At the same time we must tell you we did not expect you would call upon us till you were ready to move with your army, when we all promised to join you when ever you went as our hunting is entirely impeded by this quarrel between you and the French, and as none of our Nation ever go to Canada we have no way to supply our Families but by applying to you, what you have now given us is very considerable and satisfactory yet it is far short of what we realy want A Belt.

Brother

As we have rejected all the great offers of the French Governor lately made us and of the Priest at Swegachie, and as we have been and are now firm friends of yours, we are now under some apprehensions that the French may attempt destroying us especially when our young men turn out to war against them, wherefore we should be glad you should send some men to our Castle to protect our families, and in that case we beg you may chuse a good discret oficer and sober Party

Sir Williams answer.

Bretheren of Tuscarore

I shall let Lord Loudoun know your desire, and when I know his Pleasure shall acquaint you with it.

THURSDAY, *12th August, 1756.*

The Oneidas being met spoke as follows

Canaghquayèson Speaker
Arent Stevens Interpreter

After going through the usual Ceremonies on those occasions said Brother Warraghiyagey

As we understand you have now the sole management of our af-

fairs and the care of us and our families put into your hands by the King our common Father, who you have often told us would protect and assist us for these Reasons we are come to let you know our wants in hopes you will supply them. In the first place we are in want of cloathing, Provisions some arms & ammunition which (as our hunting is prevented by you desiring us to hold ourselves in Readiness:) we cannot get but from you— A Belt.

In the next Place as you have built a Fort in our country, for the Protection of our old People wives and children &ª we now beg we may have a good officer and a sufficient Party of good men to garrison it, and that the officer may have some Powder Lead &ca to give us. The French officers all have in plenty, and you may depend upon it we shall be ready to go with you to War when you call upon us A Belt

Sir Williams Answer.

Bretheren of Oneida

The Great King your Father & my master has been pleased to appoint me to the sole management and care of you and your affairs, and as I told you and the rest of the 6 Nations before, has ordered me to acquaint you all that he is determined to protect you and all his faithful allies, against our and your perfidious enemies the French or any others, and as to supplying your wants he has enabled me to do it, and you may depend upon my obeying his Royal commands on all necessary occasions as far as in my power

A Belt

As to garrisoning your Fort I approve of it and shall acquaint my Lord Loudoun with your desire, and when I know his Lordships Pleasure, I will acquaint you with it: As to Arms, ammunition &c which you desire the officer may have to supply you with as occasion may require, I doubt not he may be enabled to do it. I must tell you your acting vigorously with His Majestys Troops in defence of his and your Rights here will be the greatest inducement to him to continue his fatherly care over you, and mine also.

A Belt

Sir William then ordered of them to be cloathed and some armed, and 50 Skipples of corn to be given them to carry them home, and promised them when he could get arms which he dayly expected that they should have more

For all which they returned many thanks and so the meeting broke up

Sir William gave Captª Butler orders to make out a Party of 6 Indians to escort Major Genl Webb and the Troops under his command to Oswego, and some of them to guard Major Eyres while building a Fort at Oswego falls

FRYDAY *morning 13 Aug 1756*

At a meeting of the Onondagas Oneidas Tuscaroras, Sir William spoke to them as follows

Arent Stevens Interpreter

Bretheren of the 3 Nations here present

As Major Genl Webb is now marching to Oswego with a Number of His Majestys Troops and a considerable quantity of Provision for that Garrison, and as it will be necessary for the safety of the Troops and stores to have a number of your people to join them I expect & desire you will furnish a sufficient number of your young men for that Service, and as I lately desired they may be ready at the German Flatts to join the General

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Bretheren

I can not help taking notice of a very wrong Custom introduced amongst you last year and still continued which is that of paying your people at the rate of 4 shillings p^{r} day when upon Service, I must say I think it was a bad precedent and wrong in you to accept it considering the vast quantity of Goods, Arms, and ammunition dayly given to you, and the great expence of building Forts garrisoning them &^{ca} in your country, and maintaining your families cheifly here and in your Country, besides the service you were employed in by General Shirley was for your security & protection as well as for ours

Bretheren

In former times when we went to war together against the French your ancestors never even thought of Pay and that you should now expect it at a time when His Majesty assures you of his Protection & assistance when you see such convincing proofs of our readiness to defend you from any attempts of the enemy as you experienced last spring when I march^{d} a considerable number of men from distant parts of the country four several times on your acquainting me of the Danger you imagined you were then in—This I did cheerfully as did the men whom I command^{d} without any regard to pay, and are ready and willing to do the same whenever necessary; for those several weighty reasons I must again say: I think you should not insist on any pay, but if pay is insisted upon I think it should be much less, which I desire you will seriously consider A Belt.

Upon which Canaghquayeson the head Sachem of the Oneida spoke—viz.

Brother Warraghiyagey

As soon as we heard, which was a few days ago, of your wanting some of our young men to go to Oswego with Captn Butler as a guard for the Battoes, we got them ready and hold them still in readiness to march when called upon

A Belt

Brother

As to the Custom which you complain of being introduced last year amongst us we are not to blame for. When General Shirley went to Oswego last summer and wanted some young men to go with him, he told us *we should have whatever we asked for* that he had money enough and that our young men should be well paid, which they have accordingly been, and several of them had great sums given to them besides their days pay, and others commissions for which they had a great deal of money—Skeanoh meaning Captⁿ Broadstreet also told us that we should have 10*s*. Pʳ Day, the next time he wanted us to go to Oswego with him, From all this it appears to us that it must be the Great mans (meaning Lord Loudoun:) or your doings, to overset what has been so wisely thought necessary for as we are now debarred from going to Canada where our wants used to be supplied and our hunting hindered by your dayly orders to hold ourselves in readiness to join the army we think it not unreasonable that those who go on such fatiguing and dangerous service should be well paid, and we must say that if we are not, as they are now used to it we are of opinion they will be very backward to move and should you insist on lowering the pay, they will imagine that in a little time you will bring it to nothing, wherefore we desire you may pay them as they have been paid by others

A Belt

Sir William replyed

Bretheren of the 3 different Nations

I have heard what you have said concerning the extravagant pay, which has been given to your young men last year and this, when imployed in our service, and think it not sufficient for keeping up so bad a custom however if nothing less will do it must be complied with at present.

To Mʳ Jacob Vroman Cheif Carpenter

You are to proceed with your party to the Tuscarora Nation with all possible Despatch, and there build a good Block House of the best Timber you can get 24 feet square below, to project 18 inches or two feet above the beams, so as they may fire down upon the Enemy. you are to cover it well with good shingles, and build a good Centry Box at the Top of the House—The door is to be made of oak Plank 3 Inches thick and well hung

You are to build it where the cheifs of that Nation direct, keep an exact account of the number of days you your people and horses work at said house

If the Sachems desire to have any alteration made to the fort they have built themselves you are to do it for them as well as you can, and as expeditious as possible for all which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand at Fort Johnson this 12th day of August 1756

Wm JOHNSON

Saturday Morning 14th Aug 1756. The half King and Captn Montour came into the Council Room with 48 Warriors of the 6 Nations & Delawares whom Sir William almost wholly fitted out a second time, occasioned by a quantity of Rum, brought from Schonactady and sold to the Indians in camp privately by the River Indians Tuscaroras &ca for which they sold their arms Cloaths &ca.

Sir William wrote to the Magistrates of said Town several times but to no purpose. after furnishing them with every thing necessary for their expedition Sir William drank their healths & success then rose up the leader of the Schoharee Indians named John and sung his War Song as did several others after him

The same day 3 Mohawks were fitted out for war, and set off for Canada the same day commanded by Seth's Hans

The Tuscaroras set off for their Country the same day, and several Onondagas & Oneidas

Sunday the 15th August The cheifs of the Onondagas came to take their leave, when Sir William gave them a Handsome private Present in cloathing and money and a quantity of Corn for their families who were in great want.

Eod die 6 oclock P. M. The Indians arrived here from the carrying place, with an account that the French designed to attack one of the Forts there or both, which if they could not succeed in then they were to attack the Provision Battoes, as one of the French Indians told the man who brought the News, desiring him at the same time to tell all the Indians he saw to keep from thence

Sir William immediately sent Lord Loudoun an account hereof by express also to Major Genl Webb, who was then on his march to Oswego, but not yet at the German Flatts

About an hour after an Oneida Indian who lives on the West Branches of Susquehanna arrived here who says that he spoke with a Cayauga Indian who had left Niagara 13 days ago, and says that they then were preparing to muster a number of French and Indians to march towards Oswego, in order to revenge the loss of some of their people who were killed there some time last month by the Battoe men. This Cayauga Indian further said, that the small Pox began to rage amongst the French and Indians who assembled there from different Parts at the request of the French, so much that several had left Niagara before the Meeting began which intelligence Sir William transmitted by the same expresses to Lord Loudoun and General Webb

Monday the 16th August Seventeen Conajoharee Warriors and eight Mohawks arrived here and acquainted Sir William that they

intended to comply with his desire and go fighting to Canada on which he cloathed some and armed all After which they said they would return to their Castles in order to finish some work they had in hand and would be here in 10 days and then set off—Sir William gave them 10 Dollars to buy an ox for a Treat and money in lieu of several articles which they had of their own, so parted

Tuesday 17 August Thomas a young Sachem of the Oneida Nation from Aughquaga arrived here in the afternoon with 54 Men Women & Children he came upon a promise made Sir William at the last meeting that he would go out to War as soon as he had been home and settled some affairs for that he could no longer bear to see his Brethren the English knocked in the head every day without revenge

The 20 August Sir William Johnson being in Albany my Lord Loudoun received intelligence that Oswego was attacked by the French and reason to suspect they had succeeded, upon which Sir William immediately sett off Post for the German Flatts ordering 1,000 of the Militia of this County to follow him there as soon as possible, at the same time summoning all the Indians in his way to attend him there likewise he was directed by my Lord Loudoun to take Post at the German Flatts, and follow such measures as might appear necessary to him and Genl Webb who advanced to the Oneida carrying Place, and had with him an Indian officer and sixty odd Indians of several Nations

GERMAN FLATTS *24th Aug. 1756 A M.*

Sir William Johnson yesterday upon his arrival here meeting a number of Oneida and Tuscarora Indians who were returning homewards from his House spoke to their chiefs, and desired they would collect those of their Nations, who were dispersed in this Neighborhood and not leave it till he had spoke to them, which he said he would do, as soon as some other Indians he expected here here were arrived

This morning several of the Sachems and Warriors assembled and told Sir William by Canaghquayeson their speaker that they had complied with his request of yesterday and that all their People Sachems and Warriors who were in this Neighborhood to the number of about 50. were now waiting to attend to what he proposed to say to them Hereupon they gave 3 Strings Wampum

GERMAN FLATTS *Thursday Morning 26 Aug 1756.*

Sir William spoke to two parties of warriors [one party of several Nations under Captn Montour, and the half King, the other a party of Aughquageys and Mohikanders, under Thomas an Aughquagey Cheif] whom he had fitted out at his House in order to go a fighting to Canada, as follows

Peter Wraxall Secretary
Jacobus Clement Interp^{r}

Brethren

Since I called upon you and you agreed to go to Canada, in order to anoy the enemy in those Parts we have received the disagreeable News of the loss of Oswego, and as Major General Webb is marched to the Oneida carrying Place with a considerable body of his Majestys Troops in order to take the proper measures in the present circumstance of affairs and has some Indians with him, I would have you go thither and make that your place of Rendezvous, and join your Bretheren now there is scouting and such other duty as the General shall think necessary for the good of His Majestys service

Bretheren

I would myself have gone with you to the carrying place but my present indisposition [Sir William was then confined in bed, with a fever and bloody Flux] will not permit me to do it I shall therefore send your Brother Mr Croghan with you, who is well known to you all and acquainted with your customs and manners, he will take care of you, and see that you want for nothing that is needful

Bretheren

If any of your young men are inclined to go out scalping they may go from thence, I shall leave that matter to their own discretion and choice

To which the chiefs of the aforesaid parties answered as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have heard what you have now said to us, and much approve of your desiring us to join Major Genll Webb at the carrying place, and making that pass our rendezvous, as we know not as yet what further steps the French may take on their conquest of Oswego, and we are also pleased to see, you have called the militia here in order to secure this post, we are also much obliged to you for leaving it in our own option to go out a scalping or not from thence as some of our young men are detirmined not to return to their castles till they have fulfilled their intentions on that head.

Brother

As those of us who belong to these two parties are detirmined to accompany our Brother Croghan to the carrying place, and on our arrival there to assist our Bretheren in such duties as may be requested of us and you may assure yourself that we are all detirmined to live and die with our Bretheren the English

In the afternoon Sir William being confined to his Bed, and unable to appear himself made the following speech to all the Sachems and warriors of the several Nations who were here assembled by Mr Croghan.

After repeating what he had said to the two parties in the morning he proceeded thus

Bretheren

I doubt not but you will approve what I said to your Bretheren this morning and have now repeated to you, and I expect that you will also join those parties and attend our Brother Mr Croghan to the carrying place, and there give all the assistance in your Power to forward his Majestys service, and aid our common cause

Gave a string of Wampum

Canaghquayeson answered in behalf of all present

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have heard what you have now said with attention. Your desire is very reasonable and what we expected from you and we will comply with it, but brother as you are unwell, and some of our People have discovered Tracks on the other side of the River, which they judge to be a party of the enemy, we don't think it prudent to leave you untill we have sent out scouts which we intend to do immediately and therefore we can not set off till the day after tomórrow when we will be ready to attend our Brother Croghan to the Carrying Place and our Sachems will also attend to see that our young men behave themselves properly and do the duty which is expected from them

Hereupon they returned a String of Wampum

GERMAN FLATTS *27 Augt*

At a Meeting of the Sachems and Warriors of several Nations Sir William spoke to them as follows

Bretheren

The present situation of affairs makes it necessary for me to call a meeting of some of the cheifs of each Nation, I do therefore by this Belt desire that you will send to each Nation notice that I shall expect so many of their heads down at my house as will be sufficient and fully empowered to determine upon business with me and this as speedy as possible.

Bretheren

What I have to say relates more immediately to the security & welfare of the 6 Nations then to any other concern. I do not invite many of your people at this meeting, because at this juncture I think it would be dangerous for you to leave your habitations defenceless as you may be assured however fair the French may speak to you they are meditating your Ruin in the first place

Gave a Belt of Wampum which was taken by a Cayouga Sachem who engaged to transmit it thro' the other Nations

GERMAN FLATTS 28th Aug. 1756

Several Sachems and Warriors of the Oneida Nation having desired a conference with Sir William, Canaghquayeson cheif speaker spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

I have desired this meeting upon our receiving certain News of the loss of Oswego. We have often told you to be strong at that place, and to be careful of keeping it but it is now gone the French have been too cunning for you & burnt it to ashes

Brother

You are now sending us all to the Carrying place—what good can we do there, at most we can only pluck off a hair from the enemy—We exhort you now Brother to look towards Lake George, and keep the Forts there which may preserve us alive until to-morrow—

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother

We are at a loss to know how and from whence the French get Provisions enough for such numbers of Troops & how they get these Troops from Europe to Quebec

You have often told us the River was shut up and the French could not get to Quebec

Brother The English often tell us things which we dont find true; Pray take care and hinder the French from getting men and Provisions up the River St Lawrence

Brother We are in want of Food, and beg you will give us two oxen and some ammunition for our young men

EOD: DIE. P. M.

Sir Williams Answer to the foregoing speech.

Bretheren

Two days ago I spoke to two parties of Warriors of the 6 Nations who were going out a fighting, and told them that the present situation of affairs made it necessary for me to desire they would go to the Oneida Carrying Place and join their Bretheren who were already there and assist his Majestys Troops in the scouting service, that I would not urge them to go out a scalping but leave it to their own choice & inclination with this they promised to comply and were well pleased. The same day in the afternoon I acquainted these Sachems & other Warriors here present with what I had said in the morning—They likewise approved of this measure, and all promised to accompany Mr Croghan

Bretheren—I am surprized you should so soon have changed your minds, and now object against this scheme, such unsteadiness is not becoming wise men and is somewhat unaccountable. I am suspicious the French may soon pay a visit the carrying Place, and as it is now our Barrier to all this country, it is necessary to keep out good and sufficient Scouts to give us notice of the enemys approach that they may not surprise us—This is a duty you are better acquainted with and more qualified for than your Bretheren the English.

I expect therefore that you go thither according as was agreed on two days ago As to Lake George we have a good Fort there and a great number of Men, and if the French come there they may find a warmer reception, than those did at Oswego. Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

As to preventing the French from bringing men and Provisions up the River St Lawrence tis not in our power wholly to do it, the sea is too large to be entirely covered by our Ships—We have taken many of their ships this year who were attempting to go up that River you will find in the end the English do not tell you falsehoods but truth.

The Oxen & Ammunition you shall have and I hope you will make a better use of the latter than you have hitherto done

GERMAN FLATTS *Sunday 29 Aug A M*

Sir William Johnson having this morning told Canaghquayeson cheif Sachem of Oneida that he was displeased with the conduct of his Nation in general and dissatisfied with him in particular and that from many late circumstances he suspected they were acting a treacherous and deceitful part—Canaghquayeson having reported the conversation to all his Nation present they came in a Body to Sir William, and desired he would explain to them the causes of his uneasiness and what reason he had for suspecting their fidelity and attachment to the English Interest

He thereupon told them that at the meeting he proposed speedily to have at his house he intended to lay all these matters before the 5 Nations, and to speak his mind very plainly to them but as the Oneidas now applied to him he would tell them in general that notwithstanding their many solemn assurances given him of their resolutions to stand by their Bretheren the English and assist His Matys arms and measures against the French their actions had by no means supported their professions. That at this juncture when a small cloud hung over the English by the loss of Oswego their nation as well as the upper Nations appeared perfectly indifferent about it, no ways anxious or alert in bringing us intelligence nay the Onondagas even hindered our Messengers from going to Oswego, and tho' they the Oneidas had promised to accompany Mr Croghan to the carrying Place in order to assist his Matys Service in scouting and such other duties, as Indians were best capable of doing; they had put off going thither with trifling excuses and in all respects manifested a Backwardness and indifference to the Interests & welfare of their Bretheren the English, which gave just grounds for jealousy and Resentment; and a great deal more to this purpose which, Sir William added.

When he had concluded Canaghquayeson told him to make him-

self easy till they had consulted together, and given him their answer which they would speedily do—

Sunday afternoon The Oneidas left three of their Sachems to Sir William with their answer to what he had said to them this morning who spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

What you said to us this morning has given to us the utmost concern we have made an enquiry and suspect some of our own people have been prejudicing you with stories against us and informed you of the behaviour you hinted with regard to the Onondagas

Brother

We beg you wont entertain hard thoughts of us we assure you we have not the least intentions to withdraw our hands from the Covenant Chain or quitt the interests of our Bretheren the English, as to the behavior of the Onondagas we are noways concerned in it, nor are we guilty of any treacherous conduct with respect to the late loss of Oswego

GERMAN FLATTS, *30 Augt 1756 P. M.*

The information of Nickas a cheif Warrior of Oneida who came to Sir William Johnson in company with another Indian of the same Nation—

Peter Wraxall Secry
Jacobus Clement Interpr

That Saquahondonde an Oneida Indian who has for some years past lived among the French at Swegachie told Nickas that he was employed by Coll Mercer at Oswego as a Scout, and that he gave the Colonel notice that a very considerable body of French were encampt between Oswego and Cadaraghqui: and advised him to be on his guard, and send down for more troops as the French would otherwise be too strong for him—That Coll Mercer said he did not beleive it and took no notice of the said intelligence—

That some time after this the said Indian was sent out again on a scout, when he discovered the French about a mile from Oswego, and returned with the account to Coll Mercer, who said *Well, let them come I shall be glad to see them* and that the next day Oswego was attacked.

That Saquahundonde further told him that when he saw the attack upon Oswego begun, he was making the best of his way off, but was taken Prisoner and carried to the French General who said. *Child you shant die; I want you to carry a Message for me thro' the Castle of the 5 Nations* upon which he gave him a large Belt of Black Wampum, desiring him to tell his children of the 6 Nations not to come with the English Battoes further than the North end of the Oneida Lake, but if Rum should prevail on them to go further, by

no means to go beyond the three Rivers for his People were out there waiting for Captns Bradstreet and Butler whom they expected with our Battoes, and that if any of the 6 Nations should proceed with them they would certainly be destroyed along with the English, whom his army were waiting for—That the French General told said Indian that he was now going to take Oswego from the English and he would give it again to the 6 Nations who were the right owners of it, and after he had done that he would go up the River and look for the English Battoes with the Provisions and destroy the people who came with them after which he would proceed to the Oneida carrying place and destroy what he had left standing there since last spring and therefore he warned all his children of the 6 Nations to keep away from the carrying Place or they would be hurt and they did not want to hurt them, After he had finished at the carrying Place he would proceed down the Mohawk River and destroy everything as he went along as far as Sir William Johnson's where he would strike off thro' the woods to Lake George, and there meet another General in conjunction with whom he would destroy Fort William Henry & then he knew the English would beg Peace

GERMAN FLATTS *31 Aug 1756—A. M.*

Several Onondaga Sachems & Warriors came to Sir William & spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

With this String of Wampum we condole you for the loss of Oswego and wipe away your Tears &ca

Gave 2 Strings of Wampum.

Brother

We understand you have some ill thoughts of our Nation on this occasion and that some Stories have been brought you to their Prejudice; we desire and hope Brother that you will not bear hard thoughts of our People or listen to the many lies which may be told you of them, we assure you they are utterly innocent of any Treachery & were no ways concerned in the taking of Oswego, and we think after the assurances you had from us and our engagements at the late Meeting at Onondaga you ought not to harbour suspicions to our disadvantage We confirm what we now have said to you with these two strings of Wampum—

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Sir William told them he would answer to what they had now said by and by

GERMAN FLATTS *31 Augt 1756. P. M.*

Sir Williams answer to the foregoing speech

Bretheren,

I wish you were as sensible of the loss of Oswego to your own In-

terest and security as we are to what we have suffered by it. If I had reason to suppose things appeared to you in this light, my returning the Ceremony of Condolence would appear with greater propriety, however I hereupon return you your compliment

Gave two Strings Wampum

Bretheren

It is true I have heard some things since the Loss of Oswego to the disadvantage of your Nation and as I have received no Message from Onondaga upon this unhappy occasion according to the antient custom and terms of friendship and Alliance subsisting between us and it gives too much Room for suspicions however as I have called a meeting of some of the Cheifs of each of the 6 Nations at my house as speedily as possible, I shall rest my opinion of your Nation as well as of the others upon the Result of that Meeting—

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

GERMAN FLATTS *1 Septr 1756 P. M.*

At a meeting of the Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras

Tesanunde Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

We the Oneidas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras enter this your present place of consultation to remove some thing from your Breast which we are convinced oppresses you

Brother At our last Meeting you spoke to us very passionately & warm about the loss of oswego and you seemed to be very dissatisfied with us on that head Brother, The loss is as great on our side as yours, and we have both reason to be uneasy about it, but what shall we do we can not redress it at present the only recourse we can have is to the advice of our wise forefathers, which was when any general accident or loss should befall us, we should comfort one another drive away the Spirit of Anger & discord from our hearts and bury it under a large Pine Tree according to their Custom, in order that we might deliberate maturely upon public matters and not be disturbed by that evil Spirit in our consultations

Brother—

You have sent a Message to the 6 Nations to meet you shortly, if they should be informed that you were still in the same passion and bad humour you spoke to them with here it might be the means of stopping their coming down to meet you We therefore With this Belt and in the name of all the 6 Nations take away that anger & dissatisfaction from your Breast so that we may consider of future measures with mutual friendship and calmness—

Gave a Belt

GERMAN FLATTS *3 Sep 1756 A. M.*

At a Meeting of the Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras
Jacobus Clement Interp^{r}
Akonyoda the oldest Oneida Sachem Speak^{r}

Brother Warraghiyagey

We informed you yesterday that we had something yet left in our hearts which we wanted to lay before you ere we parted from one another

We are now met, and must now tell you in the name of all the 6 Nations that we are quite surprised to find ourselves deceived in our opinion of the English, we took them to be a more steady People but we see that this Defeat at Oswego discourages them entirely, and you seem as it were to give up all hopes [This was said upon account of Genl Webb's destroying all the Forts abandoning the carrying Place and marching back to th^{e} German Flatts]

Brother We entreat you not to be dispirited, go on in your measures and try again, you often boated of the numbers of the English that they were like an inexhaustible Stream—Do your best call all your People from the Sea Side and bring them to Lake George as our common enemy will now attack you there, pray go on vigorously and you may still overcome them

Gave a Belt

Sir Williams answer

Bretheren

You are mistaken in your opinion of the English if you think the loss of Oswego has affected them in any such degree as will deter them from making War upon the Common enemy with a firmness & Resolution equal to the Provocations they have received At the same time that we are not insensible to what we have suffered by the loss of that Place, we think the security & welfare of the 6 Nations to be more essentially affected by it than our own

Bretheren

The Great King your Father has sent over the Earl of Loudoun to command all the Warriors in North America, and to order and direct all Warlike Measures upon this continent to him I shall communicate what you have now said, he is an experienced Warrior and you may be assured will take every measure becoming a brave and prudent cheif

Gave a Belt

FORT JOHNSON *9th Septr 1756 P. M.*

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson Bart
Peter Wraxall Secretary

Thomas Harris who went in company with James Conner & a party of Indians to make discoveries at Oswego says. That they

found Fort Ontario entirely demolished and nothing left in it, that about 150 yards to the North Eastward, there was a French [entrenchment] about 200 yards long near 7 feet high and 8 feet wide with a breastwork of Gabions and fascines, but could discover no signs of any Cannon having been mounted there

That the old Fort and Wall is also demolished with the Traders houses and every thing of Wood being burnt down

That Fort Rascal was still burning and almost consumed

That there were yet remaining near 100 Barrels of Pork which seemed to be in good order, and that a great deal had been burnt; that a vast quantity of Bread lay on the Ground some rotten and some burnt; as black as a Coal

That they discovered no dead bodies nor Marks of blood but saw three graves one pretty large the other two smaller

That they made no discovery of any enemy, that two long Poles were set up near Fort Ontario, the one near the enemys intrenchment the other near the Rivers side with several figures and words upon them which he did not understand but saw upon one of them 1756

That he saw the remains of a considerable number of whale Boats & Battoes which had been burnt

That they could discover nothing of any kind of Provisions Stores or Ammunition or other things but the Barrels of Pork, except Ball in cartridges with the Powder taken out

That they saw a large shell in the Road the enemy had made

FORT JOHNSON *Septr 9 at Night*

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson
Peter Wraxall Secry
Arent Stevens Interp^tr

The Relation of two Oneida Indians sent by Sir William Johnson upon discovery to Oswego

That the Walls of the old Fort are all pulled down which seems to have been done with hands and the house within burnt down to the first story—All the Traders houses are pulled down & burnt to the ground

That they were informed before they went there that there were great numbers of dead bodies, but that they searched very diligently but could find none nor any marks of slaughter

That they saw (according to their description) a Marter left behind in the old Fort

That they saw no arms of any kind or any other warlike implement left there

That they did not go up to Fort Rascal but saw some of the Pickets standing and the Fire still burning there

That the Stockadoes round Fort Ontario appeared to them to have been cut down and afterwards burnt

That by the Balls they discovered round Fort Ontario and near the Enemys entrenchm^{ts} they imajine that Garrison made a brisk Resistance, and saw by two Canon Balls which were lodged, that they had fired Canon at the enemy. In this Fort they found no kind of Arms or any thing left. By some holes they observed in the Ground they are of opinion several shells were thrown from this Fort against the enemy but they all fell short of their entrenchment

That they went along the road which the French had made, and found it was about 15^{ft} wide and well beaten that at some distance from the entrenchment they saw a great number of Biers, which they apprehended the enemy had provided to carry off their dead and wounded, but they did not seem to have been used at all that they found a great number of Gabions and Fascines scattered about in the woods, besides those made use of in the enemys works

That within a mans call of Fort Ontario they discovered the enemys encampment which appeared to be only one Street or Row of about half a mile in length chiefly of Bark hutts and in their judgment the enemy was not very numerous

That they observed the Track of Carriages not Iron shod whose wheels were not very broad one of which they saw broke in the Road—They observed in the entrenchment that two Cannon had been mounted and do not know but there might have been more

In the woods they found a large Parcel of Wadds made of Straw, In the Road they saw a large shell which by their description must have been 11 inches

They saw two Poles one very high and up near Fort Ontario which latter had a cross and writing upon it

They saw the Barrels of Pork sunk in the River, and great quantities scattered along the sides of it and a great quantity of Bread spoiled by the Rains which fell just before they got there, and also of Flour They met 7 Battoes loaded with Bread and Pork and Pease, which the Onondaga Indians were carrying from Oswego to their Castle

They saw a good deal of Musket Ball laying about in Cartridges, but the Powder taken out. They were informed by the Onondaga Indians in their return that when the Forts were taken the Indians all went of disgusted because the French would not give them any Prisoners, and that the French remained there by themselves 4 days after the Indians left them

FORT JOHNSON *10 Sep^{tr} 1756 A. M.*

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson
Mr Croghan
Peter Wraxell Sêcry
Interpreters Capt Montour Arent Stevens

Coll Clapham who commands the Pensilvania Levies on the Susquehanna having sent a letter and some papers relative to Indian matters to Sir William Johnson by a Cayouga Indian, who was charged with several Belts and Strings of Wampum to the 5 Nations—The said Indian gave the following relation of Indian Transactions which had lately passed in the Government of Pensilvania and which he was now going to lay before the five Nations

"That an old Onondaga Indian sent last Spring by Sir William Johnson with a Belt and Message to the Delaware Indians living on the Susquehanna to admonish them to cease from all Hostilities against their Bretheren the English, and who was also charged with several Messages from the Half King and Mr Montour to the Govr of Pensilvania the said Indian in his way called at Coll Claphams encampment on the Susquehanna who gave him a friendly and kind reception and told him he was glad to see any one of the 6 Nations and welcomed him with a string of Wampum which this Cayauga Indian now showed."

That Coll Clapham sent an express to acquaint Govr Morris of the aforesaid Onondaga Indians being in his camp. That Governour Morris invited him to Philadelphia; that he went thither and was very friendly received and that Govr Morris spoke to him with a string of Wampum after this manner "I find myself as a person sitting in darkness and my feet in blood however as I have the welfare of the country at heart and am inclined to keep up a good correspondence with the 6 Nations I am always glad to see any of them and ready to transact business with them" That Coll Clapham repeated the same speach over when the Onondoga Indian returned to his camp with an other String of Wampum (: these two Strings of Wampum the present speaker produced)

Gov Morris further said

"Brother

I desire the 5 Nations will speak to the Indians living on the Susquehanna to forbear all further hostilities against my people and return to their former friendship and Alliance" and hereupon gave a string. Coll Clapham repeated the same with an other String at his camp (: both these strings the present speaker produced:)

Gov Morris continued and said

"Brother

We are destitute of any Indians to assist us this way and I confess we do not ourselves understand fighting in the woods, if we had a number of your Warriors to assist us, we would try to take Fort Du quesne; I therefore desire you will speak to the 5 Nations and also to the Mohawks to send me a party of their young men to help me" and hereupon gave a string which the present speaker produced

That Coll Clapham upon the Onondaga Indians returned to his Camp spoke to him with a Belt (: which the present speaker shewed :) as follows

"Brother

Pray take this Belt with you to Onondaga and tell the 6 Nations to hold fast the Convenant Chain of Friendship between them and us & the Inhabitants of Pensylvania for if they let it go it will be the Death of us both, and tho some of the 6 Nations are joined with our enemies against us, yet I am no ways inclined to break our alliance with them on that account"

Brother—With this Belt also acquaint the 6 Nations, that I have built a Fort at Juniata [Fort Granville since taken and destroyed by the enemy] and another here at Shamokin and I propose building an other at Wyoming if the 6 Nations will consent to it, and there to plant some corn and Provisions to support my people and the Indians which may come that way; but let not the 6 Nations imagine my building a Fort and planting there is to make a property of it, if the 6 Nations approve this proposal I expect a considerable number of them will speedily come down to a Meeting at Philadelphia and there we will settle all matters."

"Brother We have never denied any request of the 6 Nations, and we hope they will not refuse us the liberty we now ask of building this Fort and cultivating the Land round it, and be assured whatever Indians be poor or in want, If they come to me I will relieve them, as I am resolved to take care of all the Indians living on the waters of the Susquehanna" and hereupon gave a string which the speaker shewed

That Governor Morris told the Onondaga Indian at Philadelphia. *That as he found by woeful experience, that making purchases of Lands was the cause of much blood having been shed* he was determined to buy no more" but if there should any great man come and want to buy your Lands (said he) refuse him the first time, but if he presses it and offers a great deal of money, take it but the Land you must not let him have" and hereupon gave him a string of Wampum which the speaker produced

And thus ended the Cayouga Indians relation

After which Monakadook or the half King (who had been present during the foregoing as had been several other Indians of the 6 Nations:) acquainted Sr William with what Newcastle an Indian lately come from Philadelphia:) was charged with from that Government to him and Mr Mountour by a Belt and 4 Strings of Wampum

First he produced the 4 Strings of Wampum, which he said were sent to them by Mr Peters and Mr Logan to acquaint them, as also the Belt of Wampum (: a Seneca chief :) and Seneca George, that

they are surprised they have not heard from them since they left Philadelphia nor from Sir William Johnson about them and if they are living to greet them and put them in mind of their old friendship

He next produced a large Belt of black and whit Wampum which the New Govr of Pensilvania (: Mr Denny :) had sent to the above named Indians to inquire of them about one Tediescunt a Delaware Indian who lives at Tiyaogo, and has acquainted the Governmt of Pensilvania, that he is King of the Delawares, elected by 10 Nations with the concurrence of the 6 Nations and that there is another King appointed over the 6 Nations, and that these two Kings have the sole Management of all the Indian Affairs. But that the Governor of Pensilvania is doubtful of the truth of this matter, and mistrusts the friendly professions which Tedyescunt has made to that Govt as the Delaware Indians are still murdering his People; and desires Monakadouta and the others will enquire of Sir William Johnson and the 6 Nations if what Tedyescunt had related be true, that he may know how to govern himself towards him—Hereupon Monakadouta addressed himself to Sir William and said

Brother

As you have the sole managemt of the affairs of the 6 Nations I leave this Belt with you to answer upon it, if you know any thing of these Great Men

Sir William told the Cayouga Indian that he thanked him for his particular relation of what had passed between Governor Morris, Coll Clapham, and the Onondaga Indian named Ogaghradarihha and that all such matters ought to come to his knowledge

He also answered Monakadouta upon the Belt sent him and the rest by Govr Denny, that he was totally ignorant of any such King of the Delawares or of any King of the 6 Nations as mentioned in Mr Dennys Message to them, but there was speedily to be a meeting of the 6 Nations at his house he would enquire into the affair—And thus ended this Meeting.

FORT JOHNSON *Sunday 12th Sep 1756*

Peter Wraxall Secry
Arent Stevens Interpreter

An Onondaga Sachem and Warrior who went with some white men and Indians to Oswego: reports: That in his Return between Onondaga and the Tuscarora Castle he met three principal men of his Nation, who were coming down to Sir William Johnsons upon his late summons to the 6 Nations, but that they were overtaken by Messengers sent by the Cayouga Nation desiring them to defer proceeding to the said Meeting till some of their Sachems whom they dayly expected were returned from Canada And that on his arrival at Oneida those Indians acquainted him they had received the like Message

from the Cayougas and gave him a large Belt to carry to their Brother Warraghiyagey to acquaint him that they as well as the Onondagas suspended their attendance upon him in consequence of this message from the Cayougas, but said they did not refuse to come out of any disrespect to him & prayed him to be easy in his mind upon it, but if he was displeased with their deferring to attend him, or did not approve of their delay to let them know it immediately Thus ended

The Indian gave the large Belt The same Indian reported with regard to the present state of Oswego the same as before recorded— But added that he had learnt from his brethren at Onondago the following intelligence

That several of the Upper Nations going to Canada met the French army which took Oswego near Swegachie—That the French General told the aforesaid Indians that he supposed their coming to Canada had been delayed by Sir William Johnsons Management and Meetings with them—That the French had wanted to acquaint the 5 Nations with their present design of taking Oswego—That had they gone to Canada sooner they might perhaps have prevented his present undertaking but now he was on his march he should not stop that the affair would soon be ended that he was glad the English had built the Forts Vessells &ca for they were all now ready for him to take and destroy—That Oswego used only to be a trading house for the English but now they have built Forts shipping &ca "is this (said he) like a Trading house? had they let it remain as it "used to be, I should not have laid my hands on it: I have many "trading houses too, but I don't build Forts and make such for- "midable preparations, I should not be against the English having "a trading house but I wont suffer them to build Forts & shipping, "and if they attempt again I will again come and destroy them, "this war wont be a long one, for I shall after I have destroyed Os- "wego go to Lake George and destroy the Forts there and so go to "Albany and Schonectady and then return back to Lake George "and if the English should draw their People from the Oneida Car- "rying Place and German Flatts to meet me at Lake George I'll "divide my army and come down upon them from Oswego"

That after this the French General gave the said 5 Nations Indians a letter to the Governor of Canada which our Indians think is to detain their people hostages for the conduct of their respective Nations

At the Onondaga Castle the said Indian was informed

That the morning after the French had finished, the French General summoned Fort Ontario—That the command officer consented to surrender upon Terms; the french General answered his orders were to fight and not treat—That several Messages past between the English and French after which the French began their attack,

that the whole affair lasted 4 days when the English called out we are overpowered, surrendered and threw down their arms, when the French took possession and hoisted their white Flag—That the Indians got drunk with the great quantity of Rum found in the Forts and in their liquor fell upon the English Prisoners and murdered 100 of them—That the French lost but 4 of their people in the attack, but he did not hear how many of the English were killed

That the French stayed 4 days after the Forts were surrendered burning and taking away every thing, that our officers were all sent off in one vessel

FORT JOHNSON *14 Septr 1756.*

Twenty three Mohawk Indians of the lower castle, headed by young Abraham & wide mouthed Brant both Sachems sett off for Canada in order to anoy the enemy

15 Septr Four white Men and two Indians sent by Sir William Johnson as scouts to discover the motions of the enemy their Posture number &^ca^ at and between Tiyondarogo and Forts William Henry and Edward

FORT JOHNSON *15 Septr 1756 A. M.*

The Information of Moses a Mohawk Warrior

That 11 days ago he was at Tiyondaroga, that the enemy have three small Forts between that Post and the second narrows on the west side of the lake and a stone Fort at the east side were the water is very narrow at the south end of the carrying place. That they have a great number of people and most of their Indians at the nearest Fort on the West side towards Fort William Henry.

That the day he was watching for a scalp near one of their advanced Forts on the west side he heard a great number of Canon fired at Tiyondarogo, and afterwards at the Stone Fort on the East side of the Lake which he apprehends was upon their receiving the news of their success at Oswego, that at this advanced Fort he was so near as to see the commanding officer throw up his hatt in the air and huzza and that a Feu de joye was fired by the Troops there upon the occasion—That he saw no craft belonging to the enemy on the Lake

FORT JOHNSON *17th Sep—1756 A. M.*

Sir William Johnson having this morning received an express from Lord Loudoun acquainting him that his Lordship was putting his Troops in motion toward Lake George, and that he himself prepared to March to Fort Edward in order to be at hand to make head against any attempts of the enemy and directing Sir William to get as many Indians as he possibly good to join His Matys Forces—Sir William hereupon sent a messsage for the head Sachems of the lower Mohawk Castle and convened with them all the Indians of

the several Nations now here, and acquainted them with the purport of his Lordships Orders and produced to them two Belts, one very large which he proposed to send thro the 6 Nations to summon them according to their engagements to him at the late Meeting at Onondaga to rise and without delay come and join the army at Fort Edward or Fort William Henry as my Lord Loudoun might thereafter direct

An other smaller Belt which he proposed to send with the like summons to the Aughquaga & Southern Indians.

He further acquainted them that he proposed as soon as he got a sufficient party together to march thro' the woods and join Lord Loudoun at Fort Edward, and told the half King & Aughquaga Thomas and their party who were ready and intended to go out a scalping to Canada, that he would now have them go with Captn Wraxall to Albany and from thence to march with Lord Loudoun to Fort Edward, and serve as scouts to his Lordships march and that he should send off an express to stopp the Mohawk Party who left this the 14th Inst from going as they designed to Canada, and to rendezvous at Fort Edward, and there to go out on the Scout to discover the motions of the enemy, and such other duty as may be found necessary for His Majestys Service.

They answered that they agreed to Sir Williams proposals, and that the party would be ready to sett off with Captn Wraxall tomorrow which would consist of 32 and that perhaps more might drop in before they marched.

The foregoing is a true Copy from the Original examined by me.

PETER WRAXALL.

Secry for Indian Affrs.

Use. His Honour returned for Answer to the Members, that he could not recede from his Amendments to the Excise Bill; and that in the Afternoon he would send to the House respecting the Bill for striking Forty Thousand Pounds; and accordingly, the Governor by the Secretary returned the said Bill to the House with sundry proposed Amendments.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 23d: July 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

A Petition was presented to the Governor by Mr. William Grant on behalf of a Master of a Sloop from Bermudas, praying Liberty to ship off a small Cargo of Indian Corn, Bread and Flower for the Use of the Inhabitants of that Island, and a Certificate was produced under the Hand of Governor Popple and the Great Seal of the said Government, declaring the said Provisions to be greatly wanted; and it was agreed, that Captain Grant should have a Permission to ship 1500 Bushels of Indian Corn, 300 Barrels of Flower and 200 Barrels of Bread to the Governor of Bermudas, for the Use of his Majesty's Inhabitants of the Summer Islands.

A Petition was read of Rees Meredith, Samuel Neave and Others, praying a Permission to ship off to Madeira, for the use of the Inhabitants there, to be consigned to Hill and Company, a Cargo of Provisions on board the Snow Betsy Mather Master. It was a long while debated in Council if the Petitioners should have such Permission; and at length the Governor being convinced in favour of the Petitioners by the many Arguments that had been offered, gave a Permission for the shipping of 244 Barrels of Flower, 2949 Bushels of Wheat, 125 Bushels of Indian Corn, 13 Barrels of Gammons, 109 Bushels of Peas and 30 Cags of Bread.

The Governor laid before the Council a Message he had sent to the House on the Twenty First, with a Copy of the Indian Minutes of the Twentieth; and likewise acquainted them, that the House by Two Members had desired to know what Sum he thought would be sufficient to discharge the Expences of the proposed Treaty with the Indians now at Bethlehem; and that he had told the Members, less than Five Hundred Pounds he thought would be insufficient, especially as he should be obliged to have a Body of Soldiers to guard him.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

You will see, by the Indian Minutes, which the Secretary will lay

before

before you that our good Friend & faithfull messenger Capt. New Castle is returned from Diahoga & has brought to Bethlehem a number of Susquehanna Indians & the Delaware King Scedeuscung; from whom I have Received a message expressing his Satisfaction with what has been transacted by Capt. Newcastle, & telling him that he waits my Coming to him

You will Observe by Sir William Johnstons Letter to General Abercrombie, giving an Account of his Proceedings at Onondaga, which I laid before you, that by means of Six Nations, such of the Delawares as Attended that meeting have Already laid down the Hatchet, and Engaged to follow the Example of the six Nations, and Assist us Against the French.

As there is the Greatest Reason to think as well from Sir Wm. Johnsons Transactions & the message from Scedeuscung, as from what Capt. Newcastle has Communicated in Council, that the Delaware King & people living on the River Susquehanna are in a good Disposition to Return to their Alliance & former friendship with us, I think so favourable an Opportunity of Living those people in our Interest should not be neglected. I therefore Recommend it to you to make Provision for the Expence that will Attend the Conferences upon this Occasion, & for fulfilling such Engagements as the Present Exigences may make it Necessary for me to enter into, in which you may be assured I shall have a particular Regard to the Honour & Safety of this Province.

Philadelphia July 21st 1756

Robt. H. Morris.

The Governor informed the Council, that, on the Twenty Second, Two Members from the House waited on him with the following Message, and at the same Time acquainted him, that the House inclined to adjourn to the Sixteenth of August next, if he had no Objection.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it Please the Governor.

It is Very Agreeable to us to find by the Governors message that by the means of Six Nations, such of the Delawares, as Attended the late meeting with Sir Wm. Johnson have Already laid down the Hatchet & Engaged to follow the Example of the six Nations & assist us against the French & that the Delaware King & people living on the River Susquehanna are in a Good Disposition to return to their Alliance & former friendship with us. And in this Critical Juncture when a happy Issue of a treaty with the Indians must be of so Great Advantage to the Proprietary Interest as we Apprehend the present treaty must be we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt their willingness to Contribute towards

the

the heavy Expences the Province groans under for Indian Affairs especialy Considering the Governor has Just now Refused to pass our Bill for Granting forty Thousand pounds to the Kings use, because the Proprietary Estate was therein taxed, in Common with all other Estates in this Province for their mutual Defence & has Also Refused to Continue our Excise act some time since expired; so that the Province is greatly indebted and our only Remaining fund Reduced to the lowest Extremity.

Under these Circumstances we made Application to the Commissioners Appointed by the Act for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds to the Kings use, to know whether any money Remained in their Hands which might be Applied to the Resent Emergency but we find that the fifty five Thousand Pounds, to be sunk by the Provincial tax is expended; that near Four Thousand Pounds (part of the five Thousand Pounds) given by the Proprietaries in Consideration of their being Exempted from their share of that Tax is not paid into the Commissioners Hands and if the whole sum was paid the debts Already Contracted for the Defence of the Province, are nearly Equal thereto. Nevertheless, as we Apprehend the Treaty proposed to be held with the Susquehanna Indians & the Delaware King Tedeuscung may be Attended with lasting good Consequences, we have Resolved that the sum of three Hundred Pounds be Allowed by the House for that Purpose.

As the Governor has Signified, that it would be Agreeable to him if some of the members of this House would Undertake the Journey with him we have nominated Joseph Fox & William Edmunds with the Speaker (if his Health will Admit) to Accompany the Governor, and such of the Council, as he may think fit to take with him to the proposed Conference, & we hope they may be of Service in Concluding the treaty to a happy Issue.

Signed by Order of the House
Isaac Norris Speaker

The said Message from the Assembly was taken into Consideration, and tho the Sum proposed was deemed insufficient, and the putting it into the Hands of Mr. Fox and Mr. Edmunds was rude and indecent, yet the Council pressed the Governor to prefer the Publick Good, and overlook this ill Treatment; and Mr. Fox bringing the Governor One Hundred Pounds, and promising a Supply as it should be wanted, the Governor was persuaded to send for Pomshire and Newcastle, each of whom he gave Fifty Pieces of Eight to, for which they returned Thanks, and desired them to get ready to attend him. Mr. Chew, Mr. Mifflin, Mr. Peters and Mr. Logan accompanied the Governor to Easton.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 23d July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, }

A Petition was presented to the Governor by Mr. William Grant on behalf of a Master of a Sloop from Bermudas, praying Liberty to ship off a small cargo of Indian corn, Bread, and Flower, for the Use of the Inhabitants of that Island, and a Certificate was produced under the Hand of Governor Popple, and the Great Seal of the said Government, declaring the said Provisions to be greatly wanted; and it was agreed that Captain Grant should have a Permission to ship 1,500 Bushels of Indian corn, 300 Barrels of Flower, and 200 Barrels of Bread to the Governor of Bermudas, for the Use of his Majesty's Inhabitants of the Summer Islands.

A Petition was read of Rees Meredith, Samuel Neave, and others, praying a Permission to Ship off to Madeira, for the use of the Inhabitants there, to be consigned to Hill and Company, a Cargo of Provisions on Board the Snow Betsy, Mathew Drason, Master. It was a long while debated in Council if the Petitioners should have such Permission, and at length the Governor being convinced in Favour of the Petitioners by the many arguments that had been offered, gave a Permission for the shipping of 244 Barrels of Flower, 2,949 Bushels of wheat, 1,257 Bushels of Indian Corn, 13 Barrels of Gammons, 109 Bushels of Pease, and 30 Cags of Bread.

The Governor laid before the Council a message he had sent to the House on the Twenty-First, with a Copy of the Indian Minutes of the Twentieth; and likewise acquainted them that the House, by two Members, had desired to know what Sum he thought would be sufficient to discharge the Expences of the proposed Treaty with the Indians now at Bethlehem; and that he had told the Members less than Five Hundred Pounds he thought would be insufficient, especially as he should be obliged to have a Body of Soldiers to guard him.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"You will see by the Indian Minutes, which the Secretary will lay before you, that our good Friend & faithful messenger, Capt Newcastle, is Returned from Diahoga, & has brought to Bethleham a Number of Susquehanna Indians & the Delaware King Teedeuscung, from Whom I have Received a message expressing his Satisfaction with what has been transacted by Captn Newcastle, & telling him that he waits my Coming to him.

"You will Observe by Sir William Johnston's Letter to General

Abercrombie giving an account of his Proceedings at Onondago, which I laid before you, that by means of Six Nations, such of the Delawares as Attended that Meeting have Already laid down the Hatchet, and Engaged to follow the Example of the Six Nations and Assist us Against the French.

"As there is the Greatest Reason to think, as well from Sir W^m. Johnston's transactions & the message from Teedeuscung, as from what Capt. New Castle has Communicated in Council, that the Deleware King & People living on the River Susquehanna are in a good Disposition to Return to their Alliance & former friendship with us, I think so favourable an Opportunity of fixing those people in our Interest should not be neglected. I, therefore, Recommend it to you to make Provision for the Expence that will Attend the Conferences upon this Occasion, & for fulfilling such Engagements as the Present Exigences may make it Necessary for me to enter into, in which you may be Assured I shall have a particular Regard to the Honour & Safety of this Province.

"ROB^T. H. MORRIS.

"Philadelphia, July 21st, 1756."

The Governor informed the Council that on the Twenty-Second Two Members from the House waited on him with the following Message, and at the same Time acquainted him that the House inclined to adjourn to the Sixteenth of August next if he had no Objection:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor:

"It is Very Agreeable to us to find by the Governor's message that by the means of ye Six Nations such of the Delewares as Attended the late meeting with Sir W^m. Johnston have Already laid down the Hatchet & Engaged to follow the Example of Y^e Six Nations & assist us against the french, & that the Deleware King & people living on the river Susquehanna are in a Good Disposition to Return to their Alliance & former friendship with us, And in this Critical Juncture, when a happy Issue of a treaty with the Indians must be of so great Advantage to the Proprietary Interest as we Apprehend the present treaty must be, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt their willingness to Contribute towards the heavy Expences the Province groans under for Indian Affairs, especialy Considering the Governor has just now Refused to pass our Bill for Granting forty Thousand pounds to ye King's use because the Proprietary Estate was therein taxed, in Common with all other Estates in this Province, for their mutual Defence, & has Also Refused to Continue our Excise act sometime since expired, so that Y^e Province is greatly indebted and our only remaining fund reduced to the lowest Extremity.

"Under these Circumstances we made Application to ye Commissioners Appointed by the Act for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's use to know whether any money Remained in their Hands which might be applied to the Present Emergency, but we find that the fifty-five Thousand Pounds to be sunk by ye Provincial tax is expended, that near Four Thousand Pounds (part of the five Thousand Pounds) given by the Proprietaries in Consideration of their being Exempted from their share of that Tax, is not paid into the Commissioners' Hands, and if the whole sum was paid the debts already Contracted for the Defence of the Province are nearly Equal thereto. Nevertheless, as we Apprehend the Treaty proposed to be held with the Susquehanna Indians & the Deleware King Teedeuscung may be attended with lasting good Consequences, we have resolved that the sum of three Hundred Pounds be allowed by the House for that Purpose. As the Governor has Signified that it would be agreeable to him if some of the Members of this House would Undertake the Journey with him, we have nominated Joseph Fox & William Edmunds, with the Speaker (if his health will admit), to Accompany the Governor and such of the Council as he may think fit to take with him to the proposed Conference, & we hope they may be of Service in Conducting the treaty to a Happy Issue.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker."

The said Message from the Assembly was taken into Consideration, and tho' the Sum proposed was deemed insufficient, and the putting it into the Hands of Mr. Fox and Mr. Edmunds was rude and indecent, yet the Council pressed the Governor to prefer the Public Good and overlook this ill Treatment; and Mr. Fox bringing the Governor one Hundred Pounds, and promising a Supply as it should be wanted, the Governor was persuaded to send for Pomshire and Newcastle, each of whom he Gave Fifty pieces of Eight to, for which they returned Thanks, and desired them to get ready to attend him. Mr. Chew, Mr. Mifflin, Mr. Peters and Mr. Logan, accompanied the Governor to Easton.

Pennsylvania. 1756.

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 24th: July 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, John Mifflin } Esquires

Three Members of Council were sent with a String of Wampum to the Delaware King, to acquaint him that the Governor was come, and, by them, bid him and his Company welcome among the Inhabitants, and assured him, that, as the Indians were come on the Invitation of the Government, their Persons should not be hurt; he would afford them Protection, and charge his People to treat them with Kindness. That to morrow, being Sunday, no Business could be done, but on Monday morning the Governor would hold a Council, send for them, and begin the Conferences. The String was given to Newcastle first, as one of the Six Nations, to be given to the King.

The Members, being returned from Teedyuscung, informed the Governor, that, when they attempted to use John Pumpshire as Interpreter, the King said he had an Interpreter of his own, and presented a young Indian, called Benjamin, an impudent forward Youth, who had enlisted in the Jersey Companies, and afterwards deserted, and went over to the Enemy Indians at Diahogo; John Pomshire said, he would not be concerned in interpreting, if Benjamin was allowed to speak, but he would attend to what should be said by the King, and in case of Forgetfulness or Misapprehension in Benjamin, he would endeavour to set him right; and as Benjamin understood English he might be allowed.

The Members farther acquainted the Governor, that the King thanked him for his kind Message, and the Assurances of Protection to him and his Company; that it gave him great Satisfaction, and he would let the Six Nations know this, and every thing else that should be done. He said the Indians knew nothing of Sunday, but the Governor did well to rest himself after his Journey, and when he had rested the Indians would return an Answer to his Message. He was told that the Christians employed Sunday in the Service of God, the One great Creator and Governor of the World.

Memorandum. On the Twenty Fifth Teedyuscung waited on the

"Under these Circumstances we made Application to ye Commissioners Appointed by the Act for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's use to know whether any money Remained in their Hands which might be applied to the Present Emergency; but we find that the fifty-five Thousand Pounds to be sunk by ye Provincial tax is expended, that near Four Thousand Pounds (part of the five Thousand Pounds) given by the Proprietaries in Consideration of their being Exempted from their share of that Tax, is not paid into the Commissioners' Hands, and if the whole sum was paid the debts already Contracted for the Defence of the Province are nearly Equal thereto. Nevertheless, as we Apprehend the Treaty proposed to be held with the Susquehanna Indians & the Deleware King Teedeuscung may be attended with lasting good Consequences, we have resolved that the sum of three Hundred Pounds be allowed by the House for that Purpose. As the Governor has Signified that it would be agreeable to him if some of the Members of this House would Undertake the Journey with him, we have nominated Joseph Fox & William Edmunds, with the Speaker (if his health will admit), to Accompany the Governor and such of the Council as he may think fit to take with him to the proposed Conference, & we hope they may be of Service in Conducting the treaty to a Happy Issue.

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At a Council held at Easton, Saturday the 24th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, }

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—

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Fifth Teedyuscung waited on the Governor, thanked him for his Message, and gave a String to open his Eyes and clear his Throat.

At a Council held at Easton, Monday the 26th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin. }

After reading the Several Papers relative to the proposed Treaty,

did so, Whereupon the young Indian Came, But the other would Not, then Vannetten talked to Him about the four that was murdered the week before on Minisinks Road, But when he talked to him about that He was for going away and Kept himself well guarded with His gun While He was surrounded, then they agreed that Vannetten should go with the young Indian and Bring in the other Indian, and as they was gone about a Hundred yards from the Company saith Vannetten Call to the other Indian, He s[d] He would and Looked Back and Run of, Whereupon Vannetten fired upon Him, But His gun not going fair of thought By His Cauling That only the Swan shot Hit Him, the other hearing the gun forst himself through the Company and Run of, Whereupon they fired Nine guns upon him and Killed Him and took of his Scalp. So Having No more to Write to your Honour I Subscribe my Self your obedient Servant To Command,

CAPT. JOHN VAN ETTEN.

Directed.

To The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsilvania.
With Care & Speed.

Indorsed.

[Letter of John Van Etten, Captain at Hyndshaw's Fort, dated 24 July, 1756, Informing of the Garrison's killing an Indian ye 22[d]. Rece'd on Thursday morning ye 29th July. Read in Council ye 29th July.

Present:

THE GOVERNOR, MR. PETERS,
MR. LOGAN, MR. MIFFLIN,
MR. CHEW.

P. M. This affair was communicated to Teedyuscung & the Indians after dinner. He said it would make no alteration in the publick measures. He charged ye Indians not to come among y[e] Inhabitants, if they did & should be killed they would disregard it, &c]

REPLY OF TEEDYUSCUNG, 1756.

Easton, July 24, 1756, A. M.

Present Nicholas Scull, Esquire, & Capt. Joseph Insley:

This morning I delivered the Governor's Message of the 22[d] to King Teedyuscung, Who return'd the following answer:

Brother, I am very glad to hear from you. At the Distance of 400 miles from hence I received your Invitation to come and make peace. I understood that you had laid a Junk of Fire here at Easton that I might come and smoke my Pipe by it. Brother, since

* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 212.

you sent that Message I am come and will stay here, And I can't understand what you mean by sending me about from place to place like a Child.*

Gave a String of Wampum.

Indorsed.

24 July, 1756. Answer of Teedyuscung to Message altering the Place of Treaty, 24 July, 1756.

Philadelphia 7th Month 24. 1756

A List of goods provided by the Friendly Association
For the first Indian Treaty at Easton Viz.t

				£
1 small White Beads				0 3 0
1 P.s Purple Half thicks				4 2 6
1 piece White Ditto				3 15 0
2 P.s Blue stroud	£	9 15		19 10 0
2 P.s Red ditto		9 15		19 10 0
1 P.s 3/4 Garlix 33 yd.s				2 17 0
1 P.s 3/4 Ditto 33				3 0 0
2 P.s stripe Callamancoe		48/		4 16 0
1/2 Doz: Looking Glasses N.o 5		30/		0 15 0
1/2 doz: d.o 6		35/		0 17 6
2 Gro: short Garlering		18/		1 16 0
1/2 Gro: wide D.o	£	3		1 10 0
28 Vermillion		15/		1 10 0
1 Gro: green Bed Lace				1 5 0
2 P.s Broad Ribbond		12/		1 4 0
2 P.s Narrow D.o		12/6		1 5 0
1 P.s Bordered Bandanoes		45/		2 5 0
Lad.y 4 Bunches white Barlecorn		6/		1 4 0
S.r Harper 4 D.o Black d.o		5/		1 0 0
12 Brass Kettles w.t 27 lb.s 3/4				4 10 0
S.r Isaac Bailing &c				0 12 0
A.m Jones 1 P.s Red stripe Blankets				9 15 0
B.n Horton 1/2 Gro: Scarlet garlering 36/				0 18 0
50 Shirts had from William Griffiths				25 0 0
				£ [illegible] 0 0
Carriage of them to Easton &c.a				[illegible] 0 0
				£ 120 0 0

1756 (2 7/27/1756

7mo. 28. at the Treaty at Easton between the Governor & Council of
Pensilvania & Teedyuscung King of the Delawares & his people

The Governor by John Pumpshear the Interpritor acquainted the
Indians he was about to speak to y: & desir'd their Steady attention
Then proceeded to say.

Firstly a belt & Present by Capt. Newcastle & John Pumpshear to Onondago
I informd You I had Kindled a Council fire, and by another
belt I invited you to come to that fire, & by acquainting Onondago the
road, & promised you I would come with safety to yourselves.
I have already in private & now in publick bid you welcome
in the Name of the Government of Pensilvania & hope you come
Simply to speak to us truly sincerely & openly Desire you may
do so, & as I before assurd you, You might do it safely, so now
again I do assure you of it before this Assembly.

To which Teedyuscung immediatly answerd.

Last Spring you sent me a String Wampum as I heard the good
words you sent I was glad & as you told me we believe it
came from your heart, so we put it into our Hearts to
receive what you said with joy.

Br. Brother. in answer to the few words you now spoke to me & the
good words you sent me to Onondago I was glad to hear them.
I waited till you sent the third time & then immediately came away
to the Council fire you told me you had kindled, & soon as I
came I lighted my pipe & sat down here & have waited several days.
I am not only I & my people here with us but the Relations & other
Nations are ready to hear any thing you may have to say &
have attended to each your three Belts only we had 3 other Belts to the
3 united Nations, in all 6 Belts have their eyes & ears open to hear what may be said here

at the Council fire.

Brethren I solemnly declare & do it from the sincerity of my heart that I am come by order of our Uncles the Six Nations to treat with you, I am here alone & you have no other evidence, but you will soon have it made clear to you— it has been our unhappiness, that we have had so many Kings & they have caused Clouds & made confusion in the transacting of publick affairs ... one has but there are now to be only two Kings & I am now empowered not only by our own Nation but by the other to treat w.th & we must apply to the most high to dispel the Clouds, wch have arisen between us, that as our Ancestors had Peace we may still have Unity & good will to last forever.

Then with a belt in his hand duly white with black squares, addressed the several Nations in alliance with the English &c. &c.

Brethren the English & party the Governor of Pensylvania.

As you have invited me here, I now speak to you, as I am authorized as you invited me here I am come— You have said You have a regard to us & that you are strong, that is steady, I hope you are so & desire you may shew yourselves to be strong.— You have heard we are in want & wish that we to be sure we are, that you selves to be strong— & we shall acknowledge it to all the world & tell every body that we have heard your good words— we shall not do, as others have done has our Uncles the Six Nations, the Brokooks & others sneak away & keep them under y.r backs, but shall for ever acknowledge it, that so all who are willing may join with us may hold of what you say.

Brethren— The conclusion of my words is just this, I have nothing of great consequence now to say to you, I am only a Messenger to receive what you have to say; if it be good what I am authorized to lay hold of I shall lay hold of it & receive it with gladness & I shall

go home with pleasure & when I communicate what you have to say, to the Six Nations. They will I make [illegible] be glad to hear it, but if on the other hand it should not be what is pleasing I will keep it close (closing his fist) & shall carry it to them & then say it open & leave it with my Superiors.

Being asked, if he had any more to say

He said not to day but clapping his hand on his breast, The Great King I am authorized to say depends on what the Governor may say & then according to what he should hear he might speak further

He then explained what he said of being strong by a Comparison, that if there was a great Log to be raised Hauled, if many would joine to lay hold & push, it might be soon & easily done.

The Governor then said

Brother Teedyuscung— I have heard what you have now said & thank you for the openness with which you have expressed yourself, many things you have said are of great moment, wch I have laid to heart & will take time to consider, in conjunction with my Council— He hopes, as you have told me are dangerous, & therefore I will make all the Dispatch I can & return You an answer as soon as Possible.

1756
July: 29 Treaty with the Indians Continued.

The Governor to the Indians.

Brethren I am now going to speak to you on the affairs we are met about, what I shall say will contain Matter of great moment & therefore desire you will give great attention, & to induce you to do so I give you the Belt of Wampum, that you may openly declare to what I am going to say.

Brethren. The Inhabitants of the Province of Pensilvania have ever been a peaceable people remarkable for their love & constant friendship for the Six Nations & the other Indians in alliance with them. When our back inhabitants were attack'd the last fall we were struck at a great loss to know from whence the blow came & were very much surprized when we were informed it was given us by our old friends & Neighbours the Senecas of the six Nations our Brethren; we wonder'd at it & the more so, as we had not given them any just cause of offence, that we knew of. Upon as we knew they Went to the 6 Nations & informed them of it, & desired to know, whether they knew of the Blow was given with their knowledge & Consent. The Six Nations in answer assured us it was not done by their consent, nay more they assured us they greatly disapproved of the Conduct. Upon receiving this answer from the 6 Nations we prepar'd to revenge ourselves but wanted ammunition & other Warlike Implements & Stores to do it & to take Vengeance for the injury done us, yet when we had them

hatchet in our hands & were prepar'd to go out to the Towns of those
who had struck us & to revenge ourselves We order'd our Messengers to them
to answer to the Six Nations & let us know they had held a great
Council at Colo. Johnsons on the particular matter & that they had sent
Messengers to the Delawares to desire them & meet at a Council at
Otsaningo, that in pursuance thereof the Delawares had sent Deputies to
tell them know they had clayd down the hatchet & would strike the English
no more— The Six Nations therefore hoping the false appearance from the Susquehanahs & Shawanese & would not execute our purpose & that we should
Discover our warlike preparations & they would answer for bringing about a
Peace with them. On this request of the 6 Nations to us we kept our
Warriors at Home & employ'd them in guarding & protecting our frontiers.
Then at that time & on that occasion I sent Capt. Newcastle to the Inhabitants
on Susquehanagh to tell the Delawares there know what had past at
Otsaningo & what the Six Nations were doing & I directed Capt. Newcastle, in
case he found the Indians at Susquehanagh disposed to a peace & willing
to return to their Alliance with us, that he might assure them we were
willing to agree to it on just & honourable terms. Newcastle & the other Messengers
returned to me with the Answer from the Susquehanagh Indians: in
that answer they acknowledged they had been under the influence of bad
Councils & which they had been led away into the dark, that they were
now sensible of their & willing to return into their ancient Alliance & Friendship with the English. They did at the same time by Capt. Newcastle
that they were sorry for what was past, that they were in Liquor and

desird that we would pity them — To shew our readiness to enter into a Treaty & our sincerity in what I had said by Capt Hunter to Send him again to tell them, on behalf of the Governt of Virga. I was ready to meet them & remove also the Stumps in the Way & to wash away the blood that was shed — I promis'd that if they would come to the Council fire I had kindled they should have an Answer to their Questions — that if they wd come Vested & disposd to renew their Friendship I would meet them at the Council fire & bring wth me Some thing to relieve their present necessities — I thought it ought to go thro' the Account in the Particular Manner, that You might know from myself what was the Subject of the Message Sent by Governor Parke & was the Substance of the Answer Sent by him & now being Acquainted with Council fire & Satisfying the Lady of Sadiano together Imagining Your people did not believe the Account given by Newcastle & have sent You to the Woods for your relief Them, whether the Acct given by Newcastle was true or not. I do not blame Your people for they Caution it bespeaks their Care. N. was charg'd with matters of great Importance, therefore it might be right to Him to take his Caution, for the Satisfaction of your People, how wide soever Differd, & Do now before this Assembly assure You that Capt N. acted by Any Authority in confirmation of what I have said & that what he Said was in the Name of the Governt & People of Virginia as I am sure You Will

—— Delivered a belt of Wampum.

Brethren I desire you will publish what I have now spoke to you
not only at Diagon, but thro all the Nations, as my words spoken to
them in the name & on the behalf of the Governm.t of Pensilvania.
Brethren, as you now see the Council fire is kindled, & you can with ease
& your People you shall behind that the Peace you & they have made
were true & that I invite them all to come in a body to this Council
fire & renew their Alliance made with Wm Penn and we desire to
expect as a Test of their sincerity they will bring with them the English
Prisoners they have taken from us, if they should not bring the
Prisoners, tho we should make a peace I fear it will be only from the teeth
outward & not being from the heart will not last long; for we cannot bear
that our flesh & blood our near friends should remain in slavery, we therefore
expect as a Test of y.r sincerity they should bring the Prisoners & then we
shall receive them with open Arms & hearts ready to renew our
Treaty & all things more with them. Those Nations of Indians of your Nation
& the Christians should attend this general Treaty.
Brethren. with a strong assurance of the sincerity of your Nation & that
the people of this Province by consent to this Council fire they have sent
into my hands a small present to be delivered you ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ I shall give order to the Captains of the forts on
the Frontiers to supply you with as much provisions as you can carry.
That present shall be delivered you when it is most convenient to you
when you come in a body to the general Council fire & large & what
further things, as may be necessary for you shall be prepared and
delivered you.

Governr Clench Continued

(9

Brother Tecoyuseung

Great Works requires many strong hands to perform — the work we are now engaged in is a good one it is the work of Peace — it requires men of strong heads & true sound hearts — we desire many such may be join'd together — We therefore apply to you to become our Agent in this Work, You may be heard where we cannot — You have an interest with many who live far distant from us; We therefore choose You for our agent one to act in behalf of this Government as one of the Council of Conferences. We hope You will engage in it heartily — You owe this to the Country in which You were born You owe it to your Brethren the English — You owe it to Mr Stanley the 6 Nations, You owe it to your own people of which You are a member, & we desire you will heartily undertake it.

Delivered a large belt

Tecoyuseung then said. with a large belt in his hand.

Just about the time your Messenger Newcastle came the last time, I had an Invitation from the Six Nations to let you know, by this that I have Power & Authority from our common friend the Six Nations by these presents to inform you what We have heard from our Uncles. They have ordered this to us, as

& told us that as they formerly call'd us Women & treated us as such they employ'd us only in Women's business, they would use us so in Man's business, & if we can do the business they like make Men of us. Then holding up the Belt he said This Belt is a token that Six & six all 10 Nations stand in the Middle between the English, dark about us & behold us, whoever meaning to make peace, and whoever he is that does not mean to peace but will go on in that Confusion & Cloud of Darkness, him we will strike

Brethren, this is the good Day, whose meaning to peace let him take hold of this belt. And I wish that the Spirit of W.m Penn may ever rain in Pennsylvania & the adjacent Countries that Peace may be upheld & maintained. Then gave the Governor the belt.

The Governor on it's being said, I take hold of the belt & thank you for what you have declared, it is all agreeable to us.

The Interpreter explyed. That whatever lays hold of it, must like for good & so said the belt to the Governor, telling him he will lay at both ends of it a Man, one describing the English & the other the French & from each Man a line is road to the Table, where was large Square describing the Indian Land, & he told the Governor he wanted to see at that Square each Nation present, & man placed in such a Work would put his Hand & keep him there, according to the Expectation the Indians

have, that of the English are Really their Friends, they will
assure them of right to the Lands between the Susquehanna
Pantatt & Canada & confirm them in the possession
of them.

On the 30th Inst: the Governor deliv'd the Present & said
Brethren Yesterday the People of Pensilvania
had putt into my hands a small present to deliver you & your
Wives & Children from their present Distresses, I think it farther
necessary now to inform you that a part of this present was
given by the People called Quakers, who are the Descendants of
those who first came over into this Country with old Mr. Penn as
a particular Testimony of their Regard & affection for the Indians
& their earnest desires to promote the good work of Peace, by
which we are now engag'd, & may likewise tell you that as
their desire in particular as the desire of the People of Pensilva.
is ignored to those you will
and as I have a[illegible] behalf of the People of Pensilvania
relieved your distress before the final Conclusion of a peace I hope
you will look upon it as a lasting Testimony of our regard at this
time, And as we have shewn so great readiness for peace on our part
so I hope you will shew the same disposition on your part & comply with
the Terms I have proposed to you.

after which the Indians dined in public with the Governor
his Council & the Gentlemen of the Province, who had attended
the Treaty, to the number of one hundred & fifty.

After Dinner Delaware voluntarily told the Governor.

Now as we have ended this beginning towards a Lasting peace
I hope you will publish it, that it may be generally known
thro' your Province & the parts adjacent. I will do
the same soon as I get home, that it may be spread far &
near, & hope you will hear of no more mischief being done, but
(Enemy on this side Susquehanna)
if you would advise you not to be too secure & neglect Keeping Watch,
for there may be some straggling parties of other Nations may
come to your frontiers without our knowledge, but if any
hear of them we will take care to inform you Speedily.
For which the Governor thanked him.

The next morning the Governor delivered them a present
consisting of Rum & Bread of which was a square with a Man in it.
in answer to which last he delivered it, and the Indians set out
homeward. They were conducted to fort Allen & their
Goods carried so far in Waggons, from whence they must
be forced on foot to Wyoming, there being no Road passable for

On motion Ordered that the Minutes of Council of the 17th Inst. be read.

you sent that Message I am come and will stay here, And I can't understand what you mean by sending me about from place to place like a Child.*

Gave a String of Wampum.

Indorsed.

24 July, 1756. Answer of Teedyuscung to Message altering the Place of Treaty, 24 July, 1756.

Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Easton, in July, 1756.†

At a Council held at Easton, the 25th Day of July,‡ 1756.

PRESENT.

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, Lieut. Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esqr's.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, }

On the Governor's arrival yesterday, the Secretary was sent to Teedyuscung, with his Honour's Compliments to enquire after his Health, and assure him of his Protection and good Reception, and this morning Teedyuscung waited on the Governor, and returned him his compliments.

Mr. Horsfield, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, sent the Governor the following Intelligence, which was given him by Jo. Peepy, a Jersey Indian, who said it was related to him by Teedyuscung, Tehisquahunk, and Betschihillewi, at Bethlehem, in their way to Easton. "That they had been three or "four weeks ago amongst the French at the Fort Niagara; where "the French made exceeding much of them, and were very open "and free with them. One of the Chief Officers said, striking on

* There is no notice of this Letter on the proceedings at Easton of this date. See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 264.

† These are found in a document of 31 pages, (fastened together) partly in a fair hand, & partly rough draught of minutes, as above, terminated by a certificate of Conrad Weiser, that he has "carefully perused the foregoing Minutes, & do find them to give a true account of what passed *between the Gov. and the Indians* in my presence." The first four minutes appear to be the transactions of the Council alone, but are not printed in Colon. Records, where will be found one dated 24 July, not contained in this document. The minutes of Council of 29 & 30th July, are now printed (it is believed) for the first time.

‡ See Colon. Records, Vol. VII, p. 204, for a minute dated the 24 July, 1756.

"his Breast, I am a Man: look at me, (stretching out his arm) my "Arm is strong; I have Thousands more like me. As to Provi- "sions, the French had Bread in tolerable Plenty, but their Meat "was very scarce, and what little they had was quite spoiled. They "told them they expected a supply of Provisions every Day.

"Teedyuscung and Company, requesting some Goods &c. of them, "the French Officer answered that he would willingly help them to "every thing they wanted, but at present, Goods were scarce with "them. He said they expected Four large Ships from their Mother "Country, and if they would come again in two months Time, they "should have every thing plenty, even as much as their Eyes could "see, or their Hearts desire. The French Captain said, I will now "shew you what Works we have made to destroy our Enemies, and "then took them into a Cellar, and from thence into a place under "Ground, where lay many Barrels of Gun Powder. The Indians "described it as going sometimes this way, then again another way, "like a Worm Fence, and as far as they could learn, the mine went "at least half a Mile from the Fort, and near it there were yet more "such Places under Ground filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, and "farther, when the Indians came away, they talked one to another, "and concluded the Mine lead the way which the English would "come, if they attacked the Fort. All round it for the Distance of "near a Quarter of a Mile, the Ground was quite clean and free, "every thing being cleared out of the way; and from the Fort was "a fine Road leading to the water (I suppose the Lake Ontario) "made exceeding regular, under which the Indians thought the Mine "conducted.

"The Fort is situate in a Fork, built very strong, with a deep "Ditch or Moat around it. The Pallisades are of large Trees, and "within them another Row of Pallisades, and then the Buildings. "When Teedyuscung and Company had been two or three Days at "Fort Niagara, the French Captain took a large Letter and laid it "open before them, desiring their attention, and saying it came from "the King of England to the French, and was to this Effect. 'Let "us the English, and you the French consider what we are about. "We, the English, live on one side, and you, the French, live on "the other Side, and we have all the Indians in the midst of us; "let us join together, at a certain Time, and squeeze all the Indians "to Death at once, and then we will divide the Country betwixt us." "You can see plainly by this, continued the French Captain, what "People the English are, and what you are to expect from their "Hands."

As near as I could learn, said Teedyuscung, the number of People at Niagara, was three Hundred French, and two Hundred English; one Hundred of the English are Prisoners, kept very close, not having Liberty to speak to any Indian, the other Hundred are Indian Traders who used to frequent Allegheny or Ohio, have now joined the French, enjoy their full Liberty, and walk about as Gen-

tlemen. When these Indians asked the French Captain for Powder and Lead, they said we have none now to spare, else we would give you. The Powder you saw under Ground we cant take; for it must be kept there for the use we have told you of. They gave Teedyuscung a fine dark brown Cloath Coat laced with Gold which he now wears.

The French chiefly depend on the Help of the Twightwees & Tachquas, who some time since were in the English Interest, but afterwards were persuaded to leave the English and to join the French. But when Teedyuscung was at Niagara, there came an Indian from the Six Nations, desiring them by a large Belt, not to meddle in the War, neither to join the French nor the English, but if they cant help meddling, to wait at least four Months before they do any thing to assist the French. The Twightwees accepted this Belt, and sent word in answer, that they would do so, signifying that they had been blind this Winter past and this last Summer till now, but they open now their eyes, and will follow the Direction of the Six Nations therein as children.

These Nations, he added, live near Fort Niagara; the Belt, however, was not delivered them at Niagara, but in a place some Miles off, the French knowing nothing of it.

At a Council held at Easton Monday the 26th: July 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, John Mifflin } Esquires

After reading the several Papers relative to the proposed Treaty, the Governor desired the Council would draw up a Speech to the Indians.

And then the Indians were sent for into Council, and the Governor made them the usual Addresses of clearing their Throat, Ears and Eyes, and healing the Hurt of their Legs.

The King gave a String to assure the Governor, that Sincerity should attend every thing he spoke on the present Occasion, and the Governor made the same Professions. Then the Governor told him, Mr. Weiser, who was one of the Six Nation and Provincial Interpreter, not being as yet come, he was obliged to put off the Conferences till his Arrival; of which the King approved, and the Governor invited him to dine with him.

come, and by them, bid him and his Company welcome among the Inhabitants, and assured him that as the Indians were come on the Invitation of the Government, their Persons should not be hurt; he would afford them Protection and charge his People to treat them with Kindness. That to-morrow being Sunday, no Business could be done; but on Monday Morning the Governor would hold a Council, send for them, and begin the Conferences. The String was given to Newcastle first, as one of the Six Nations, to be given the King.

The Members being returned from Teedyuscung, informed the Governor that when they attempted to use John Pumpshire as Interpreter, the King said he had an Interpreter of his own, and presented a young Indian called Benjamin, an impudent, forward youth, who had enlisted in the Jersey Companies, and afterwards deserted and went over to the Enemy Indians at Diahoga; John Pomshire said he would not be concerned in interpreting if Benjamin was allowed to speak, but he would attend to what should be said by the King; and in case of Forgetfulness or Misapprehension in Benjamin, he would endeavour to set him right; and as Benjamin understood English, he might be allowed.

The Members farther acquainted the Governor, that the King thanked him for his Kind Message, and the assurances of Protection to him and his Company; that it gave him great Satisfaction, and he would let the Six Nations know this and every thing else that should be done. He said that the Indians knew nothing of Sunday, but the Governor did well to rest himself after his Journey; and when he had rested the Indians would return an Answer to his Message. He was told that the Christians employed Sunday in the Service of God, the One great Creator and Governor of the World.

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MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Fifth Teedyuscung waited on the Governor, thanked him for his Message, and gave a String to open his Eyes and clear his Throat.

At a Council held at Easton, Monday the 26th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin. }

After reading the Several Papers relative to the proposed Treaty,

the Governor desired the Council would draw up a Speech to the Indians.

And then the Indians were sent for into Council, and the Governor made them the usual addresses of clearing their throat, Ears and Eyes, and healing the Hurt of their Legs.

The King gave a String to assure the Governor that Sincerity should attend every thing he spoke on the present Occasion; and the Governor made the same Professions. Then the Governor told him Mr. Weiser, who was one of the Six Nation's and Provincial Interpreter, not being as yet come, he was obliged to put off the Conferences till his arrival; of which the King approved, and the Governor invited him to dine with him.

quite disengaged from both Sides, and whether he joined with the English or French, he would publish it aloud to the World, that all Nations might know it; at other Times he declared he did not come to the English for the sake of what they would give him, but to establish an everlasting Peace and Friendship with them, which, if they would accept of, they should find him a true and useful Friend. That he was born among the English some where near Trenton, and is near Fifty years old. He is a lusty, raw bon'd Man, haughty, and very desireous of Respect and Command; he can drink three Quarts or a Gallon of Rum a Day, without being drunk; he was the Man that persuaded the Delawares to go over to the French, and then to attack our Frontiers, and he, and these with him, have been concerned in the mischief done to the Inhabitants of Northampton County. Some of the Indians said, that between Forty and Fifty of their People came to Diahogo, from one of the Lakes, about the time they set out, in order to fall upon our Inhabitants; and addressed Teedyuscung to head them, but he told them he was going to the Governor of Pennsylvania to treat with him, concerning a Peace, which the Mohocks had advised him to do, and therefore he ordered them to sit still till he came back again to them. The Towns People observed that the Shirts which the Indian Women had on were made of Dutch Table Cloaths, which, it is supposed they took from the People they murdered on our Frontiers. The King, in one of his conversations, said, only two Hundred French, and about Eighty Indians were at the Lake, where most of the English "are, and that he could bring most or all of them off." The Governor invited Teedyuscung and the Indians to dine with him, but before Dinner, the King with some of them came to the Governor, and made the Governor four Speeches, giving four Strings of Wampum after the Indian manner; one to brush Thorns from the Governors Legs, another to Rub the Dust out of his Eyes, to help him to see clearly, another to open his Ears, to enable him to hear them patiently, and the Fourth to clear his Throat, that he might speak plainly. Then Teedyuscung entered upon a rambling Conversation, saying, that he was made King by Ten Nations. Being asked what ten Nations, he answered, the united Six nations; Mohocks, Onondagoes, Oneidas, Senecas, Cyugas, and Tuscaroras, and Four others, Delawares, Shawanees, Mohickons and Munsies, who would all ratify what he should do; He carried the Belt of Peace with him, and whoever would might take hold of it. But as to them that refused, the rest would all join together and fall upon them.

All the Indians, in short, would do as he would have them. He was glad to see his brother, the Governor, behave so kindly. He had been told that the English would not receive the Indians, but he now saw otherwise, every thing was right, and to his satisfaction; and then, giving another string, said, he was a great Man, and it might be depended upon, he would say nothing but the Truth, desiring, at the same time, that the Governor might conceal nothing,

but declare all, good and bad, tho' it should be against them, for he came on purpose to hear Words out of his own Mouth. As to what was said by his Messenger, it might all be true, as they believed him to be a faithful and honest Man, but that would not satisfy them, they must hear the Governor himself. Then he gave a String.

The Governor used the same four Cerimonies to Teedyuscung, accompanied with four Strings; assuring him he would in every thing deal sincerely, plainly, and without reserve.

Teedyuscung urged the Governor to begin Business, saying, the Time was precious, and those who sent him would be uneasy, expecting to see him by a certain Day, which was not far off. To which the Governor declared he was ready, and as uneasy to begin Business as he, but he waited for Mr. Weiser, who being of the Council of the Six Nations and the Provincial Interpreter, it was necessary he should be present; at which the King expressed his Satisfaction, said the Governor was in the right, and his Uncles would be better satisfied to have Mr. Weiser present.

The Governor and Indians then went to Dinner, escorted by a Detachment of the first Battalion of the Pennsilvania Regiment; after Dinner, the King expressed great satisfaction with the Governor's Behaviour to him, and in a polite manner acknowledged his mistaken opinion of the Designs of the Government which some People about him had represented, before he set out, to be unfavourable to the Delawares; but he found it the reverse. He frequently said he would open all his soul to the Governor, and tomorrow produce his Authorities, by which it would appear, he did not come of his own Head, but by express Direction of his Uncles, the Six Nations; he did not indeed come to treat, but to look about him, and try what Reception he should meet with, and what would be said to him by this Government of whose sincerity there has been some Doubts; after which, he was ordered by his Uncles to report all he should see and hear, to them. And as by the Kindness already shewn him, his Doubts were removed, and he saw clearly the End would be good, his Uncles and the Delawares would come together and conclude a firm Treaty.*

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At a Council held at Easton, Tuesday, the Twenty-seventh Day of July, 1756.

Present:

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor,

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, }

Mr. Weiser coming to Town, the Governor proposed to open the Conferrences, but on his saying he was a Stranger to Teedyuscung

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 205, for another short minute of this date.

and it would take up some time, at least a Day, to be rightly informed of his Temper and Expectations, it was deferred till to-morrow. Captain New Castle came to the Governor, much in Liquor, tho' otherwise a very sober Man, and requested a Council might be called, saying he had something of a particular nature to communicate * * * * * with which being obliged he acquainted the Governor that the Delawares had bewitched him and he should dye soon; the Governor would have rallied it off but he grew more serious and desired this Information might be committed to writing & incerted in the Minutes of Council, and sent to the Six Nations, that if any Harm came to him, they might know to whom to impute it, & not charge Others with it. Teedyuscung, he declared, had warned him in a friendly manner, that he would not live long, having overheard two Delawares say they would put an End to his Life by Witchcraft. And whilst he was speaking Teedyuscung mistrusting what New Castle was upon, bolted into the Room, fell into a violent Passion with New Castle, who he supposed had been telling the Governor foolish words, and desired he might not be regarded in any thing he should say on such a foolish subject, exclaiming, He bewitched! the Governor was too wise to hearken to such silly Stories, and then left the Room in as abrupt a manner as he had entered it. After he was gone the Governor endeavoured to shew New Castle that he was in no danger, but he made no Impression. New Castle still urging that Information might be taken down and in Case of his Death be communicated in a special Message to the Six Nations, which was promised; and he then withdrew, to appearance, more composed.*

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth Day of July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, BENJAMIN CHEW, } Esquires.
RICHARD PETERS, JOHN MIFFLIN, }

Mr. Weiser informed the Council that the King and the principle Indians being all yesterday under the Force of Liquor, he had not been favoured with so good an opportunity as he could have wished of making himself acquainted with their History, but in the main, he believed Teedyuscung was well inclined; he talked in high Terms of his own merit; but expressed himself a Friend to this Province. He had yesterday some, tho' but a little, conversation

* This is not printed in Col. Records.

27: 7mo: 1756 at a meeting of Friends at Easton, in order to be assistant in the Restoring Peace w.th the Indians.

Present	Anthy Morris	Jeremiah Warder	Jos.h Carroll
	Sam.l Preston	David Deshler	Tho.s Carleton
	John Evans	Jacob Lewis	Danl Bispham
	Wm Brown	Wm Edwards	David Bacon
	Hugh Roberts	Wm Fisher	Joseph Naylor
	Benj.a Trotter	Samuel Carson	~~Thos Lightfoot~~
	Owen Jones	Charles Jones	Isaac Pemberton
	Anthy Benezet	Jon.a Hoskins	
	Thomas Lightfoot	Thomas Tilbury	
	John Morris	John Drinker	
	Joseph Morris	Isaac Zane	
	Joseph Wharton	Joshua Emlen	
	Isaac Pemberton	Richd Parker	
		Wm Cooper	

Agreed that Anthy Morris John Evans Wm Brown & Isaac Pemberton wait upon the Governor & acquaint him that by a Message received from him yesterday by Jn.o Campbell the Indian interpreter we perceive the Gov.r is apprehensive that we have had or intend to have some Conference with the Indians now come to town, relative to the affairs of the Government & therefore we think it necessary to inform the Gov.r that we have not had any Conference with them & that our sole purpose in coming & waiting here is to be assistant, as far as may be in our power in promoting the work of restoring Peace in a manner consistent with our Station & Circumstances & the respect due to him, as our Governor.

7 mo 27. 1756.

Names of the Indians at Easton Treaty Oct. 1756.

Names of ye Indians at Easton
Tedyuscung King
Taquokawayha Son
Unanautilan Son
Pachelawcen Grandson
Taquoquelawa daughter
Oequeshish ditto
Tachqueish ditto
Queomekas Son
or Tongulakeew
Ben — Secretary of State
Tepescauwohung —
an Onandago Indian who would not
tell his Name.
Nahnalonkaqhaqnem
Nuodeney or Ohhalail —
Papasecunnd.
Mehmatauwaykeej
Quetandakuhaen
Saskawaylenaaler
Wahwaymohan
Mahkoweaylay
ab. 6 women & 5 or 6 Children

Jno Pumpshire } Hawkeeponen
Joseph Muckfie } Tunkawlaquopheehyuen
Thomas Mott } Tawhandokehay

ample Experience. By him I would have transmitted to Your Lordship Copies of the late Proceedings at the Onondaga Meeting and at the subsequent Treaty with the Shawanese and Deleware Indians at my house but they could not possibly be got ready in time. Capt. Wraxall will acquaint your Lordship with all the Capital Points which occurred at the said Meetings. If His Majesties Service in my Department would have permitted, I would have come down to New York to have waited your Arrival which I hope will be verry speedy, and that You may Land and continue in perfect Health, which with every Species of real Felicity I most Sincerely wish to You.

I have the honour to be
My Lord
Your Lordships
Most Obedient, and
Most humble Servant
WM JOHNSON.

To His Excellency
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF LOUDOUN
&c. &c. &c.

INDORSED:
Sir William Johnson
Abany July 18th 1756.

AN INDIAN SPEECH

D. S.[1]

Tuesday 28 July 1756

At a Meeting of a Number of the Mohawk Warriors Aron one of their Chiefs spoke as follows, in presence of Mr. Croghan.

Mr. Clement Interpreter

Brother Warraghijagey

As we understand You are displeased with us for our late Conduct in taking some Albany People to go to War with us.

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[1] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.

We beg leave to acquaint you how we were brought into it, this Young Man (pointing to one called Anias) was in Albany while you were at Onondaga, and passing by the Tavern was called to by Lyddius Son out of a Window. After he put up his Horse, he came to the room where this Son of Lyddius, called Canaghguasse was with severall other young Men in Company. After making him drink severall Glasses of Wine, Lyddius Son told him he inclined to go ascalping to Canada and asked whether he or any of the Mohawks would Join him. the Indian answered he could not tell, upon which Lyddius Son desired he would acquaint the Mohawks of his resolution, and that he would come up to their Castle the next day. He arrived there the second day, and called a Meeting of the Warriors when he told them his resolution of going to Canada, and by three thousand of Wampum which he gave them, desired they would Accompany him thither. Severall of them being in Liquor accepted of it, and promised to go with him, but Aron and some more of them being verry Drunk and not remembering what had passed the Night before called a second Meeting In which it was agreed that they would keep the Wampum untill those of their People who were with me at Onondaga returned and that then they would give him a determinate Answer. On the return of those from Onondaga they were called to Albany by said Lyddius and his Associates when they were treated by said Party very generously, and offered them Money which they refused except a young Lad who received a Dollar from young Lyddius, and Anias some small Matter from some of the rest; they also say they were much pressed to go to Albany, and take their Departure from thence, which they refused. This, Says Aron is what passed, and what you may depend upon for truth. if we have done wrong it is inadvertantly, and hope you will think favourable of us, and let us know your pleasure.

GEO: CROGHAN

So Ended

JACOBUS CLEMENT

At a Council held at Easton Monday the 26th: July 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, John Mifflin } Esquires

After reading the several Papers relative to the proposed Treaty, the Governor desired the Council would draw up a Speech to the Indians.

And then the Indians were sent for into Council, and the Governor made them the usual Addresses of clearing their Throat, Ears and Eyes, and healing the Hurt of their Legs.

The King gave a String to assure the Governor, that Sincerity should attend every thing he spoke on the present Occasion, and the Governor made the same Professions. Then the Governor told him, Mr. Weiser, who was one of the Six Nation and Provincial Interpreter, not being as yet come, he was obliged to put off the Conferences till his Arrival; of which the King approved, and the Governor invited him to dine with him.

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the 28th: July 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, John. Mifflin } Esquires

Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter. Pomshire

Mr. Weiser, coming to Easton yesterday, he was sent for into Council and conferred with. The Matters that had passed since the Governor's Arrival at Easton were related to him, and the Governor's second Message, and Sir William Johnson's Letter to General Abercrombie were read.

It was Mr. Weiser's Opinion, that, as no Answers were returned to the Governor's Second Message, it was the Business of Teedyuscung to give the Answers first before the Governor said anything; accordingly Pumshire was sent for, and this was mentioned to him, who thought the Conferences should begin by Teedyuscung's delivering the Answers of the Diahoga Indians. He went to Teedyuscung and acquainted him with it, and returned to the Governor and informed him, that this Proposal was agreeable to the King.

At

Pennsylvania. 1756

At a Conference held at Easton Wednesday the 28th July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin
} Esquires of the Council

Joseph Fox
John Hughes
William Edmunds
} Commissioners

Teedeuscung the Delaware Chief & 11 other Chiefs
Conrod Weiser Esq. Interpreter for the Six Nations
John Pumpshire
Joseph Peepy
Ben. Inlet. for the Delawares

A Large Company, consisting of Officers of the Royal American Regiment & of the Provincial Forces, magistrates and Freeholders of this and the neighbouring Province; and about thirty Citizens of the City of Philadelphia

The Governor acquainted the Indians he was going to speak and desired them to be Attentive

Brethren,

By a Belt which I sent by Newcastle and the other Indian messengers to Diahoga I informed the Indians there, that I had kindled a Council fire: By another String I invited them to it: and by a string of Wampum I cleared the Road that they might come in safety to us, I offered you a hearty welcome as soon I came here and of my Election & Known in the name of this Government again bid you welcome as Capt. Newcastle brought me no Answer to some part of the Messages sent last by him I expect to receive them by you I hope you come Prepared to speak to us sincerely and openly and desire you may do so.

A String.

To which Teedeuscung immediately Answered—

Last spring you sent me a String and as soon as I heard the good words you sent I was glad and as you told us, we believe it came from your Hearts so we felt in our Hearts and receive what you said with Joy.

Brethren,

The first messages you sent me came in the spring; they touched my heart, they gave me Abundance of Joy. I returned an Answer to them & invited for your second Messages, which came after some time and were likewise very Agreeable. By the last you Acquainted me that you had kindled a Council fire and Invited me and my People to it We Accepted the Invitation and I came Accordingly and have staid several days smoaking my pipe with Patience, Expecting to meet you here, we are ready to hear what you have to say, and not only we, but five other Nations in all Ten Nations are now turning their Eyes this way and wait what shall be said & done at this meeting

Brother

Pennsylvania, 1756

Brother.

I solemnly and with the utmost sincerity declare that tho you may think I am alone here, yet it will not be long before you will be convinced that I am here by the Appointment of ten Nations, among which are my Uncles the six Nations, Authorised me to treat with you, and what I do, they will all Confirm the truth of this you will soon have made evident to you.

& Brothers,

Hearken to what I am going to say I declare in the most solemn manner, that what I now Relate is the truth. Abundance of Confusion & Disorder & Distraction has Risen among the Indians, from people taking upon them to be the great persons of Authority in every tribe of Indians there have been such Pretenders, who have held treaties sometimes Publick and sometimes in the Bushes; sometimes what these People did came to be known, but frequently it remained in Darkness, or at least no more was imparted the Publick, than they were Pleased to Publish, to some they held up their belt, but Others never saw them this Bred among the Indians great Heart Burnings and Quarrels, and I can Assure you that the Present Clouds do in a great measure owe their Rise to this evil & irregular way of doing Business. the Indians sensible of this mistake of our Ancestors are now determined to put an end to this Multitude of Kings and to this dark way of Proceedings they have agreed to put the management of their Affairs into the Hands of a very few and these shall no longer have it in their Power to huddle up and give partial Representations of what is done I assure you that there are only two Kings Appointed to transact Publick Business, of which I am one, for the future matters will go better on both sides, you as well as we will know who we have to deal with, we must beseech the most High to scatter the Clouds which have Arisen between us, that we settle Peace as heretofore. & String

Brethren, The English and Particularly the Governor of Pennsylvania you know you have invited me & Invited me here I came, therefore my Uncles the six Nations will Confirm what I say, In your Messages to the Indians at Onondaga you signified to us that you heard we were in want and Distress, which to be sure we were, and pitied us & our poor Wives & Children, we took it kindly and as a word that came from your heart now is the time for you to look About and Act the part of a Charitable and wise man, be therefore strong. Be Assured, that tho I am poor, I will do my share. Whatever Kindness you do to me or my People shall be published to ten Indian Nations, we wont hide any Presents you shall give us every body shall know that we have heard your good words, we will not do as others & some of our Uncles the six Nations have done, sneak away and hide your words and Presents in the Bushes; but shall Publish far and near that all may Join with us, Exert your selves now in the Best manner you can and you will Obtain your End.

Brother.

Pennsylvania, 1756

Brother:— The Conclusion of my words is no more than this. the matter in hand is of too great moment for one man; I am but a messenger from the united Nations Tho I act as a chief man among the Delawares, I must now hear what you have to say to my People at this Council fire. If it be good, I shall lay Hold of it & Carry it to the United nations: who will smile and be Pleased to hear good news: if what you may be Disagreable I will Notwithstanding keep it Close (there he closed his fist) and deliver it faithfully to the United nations and tell them as they are my Superiors do as they see Cause.

Being asked if he had done Speaking he said he had for the present, the main thing, he added, is yet in my Breast, laying his hand to his heart but this will depend on what words the Governor will Speak to us, then he Repeated the Delaware word, Whish Shikoy, the same in mohock Language as, Jago, with great Earnestness and in a very Pathetick Tone, Mr. Weiser who knew the word to have a very extraordinary forcible sence desired the Interpreter to ask him what he meant by Whish Shikoy on this particular Occasion, and Explained himself in the following manner, Suppose you want to Remove A large Logg of Wood that Requires many Hands, You must take pains to gett as many together as well as the Business, if you fall short of one, tho ever so weak a one all the rest are to no purpose; tho this being in itself nothing yet if you Cannot move the Logg without it, you must spare no pains to gett it. Whish Shikoy, be Strong, look round you, Enable us to get every Indian nation we can put the means into our hands: beware perform every Promise you have made to us in Particular do not Pinch matters neither with us nor other Indians, we will help you, But we are poor & you are Rich, make us Strong and we will use our strength for you; and besides this, what you do, Do Quickly, the times are Dangerous, they will not Admit of Delay, Whish Shikoy do it Effectually and do it with all Possible Dispatch,

The Governor then Spoke

Brother: I have heard with Attention all you have said, I thank you for the Freedom with which you have Declared your Sentiments, the matters mentioned are of Importance, I have laid them to Heart, I will Consider them with my Council & then I am Prepared to Speak, I will let you know, I will use Dispatch the times being as you Justly Observe very Dangerous.

the Governor desired the Council would draw up a Speech to the Indians.

And then the Indians were sent for into Council, and the Governor made them the usual addresses of clearing their throat, Ears and Eyes, and healing the Hurt of their Legs.

The King gave a String to assure the Governor that Sincerity should attend every thing he spoke on the present Occasion; and the Governor made the same Professions. Then the Governor told him Mr. Weiser, who was one of the Six Nation's and Provincial Interpreter, not being as yet come, he was obliged to put off the Conferences till his arrival; of which the King approved, and the Governor invited him to dine with him.

At a Council Held at Easton, Wednesday, 28th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, }

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter.

Pomshire.

Mr. Weiser coming to Easton yesterday, he was sent for into Council and conferred with. The Matters that had Passed since the Governor's arrival at Easton were related to him, and the Governor's second Message, and Sir William Johnson's Letter to General Abercrombrie, were read.

It was Mr. Weiser's Opinion, that as no Answers were returned to the Governor's Second Message, it was the Business of Teedyuscung to give the Answers first before the Governor said anything. Accordingly, Pumshire was sent for, and this was mentioned to him, who thought the Conferences should begin by Teedyuscung's delivering the Answers of the Diahoga Indians. He went to Teedyuscung and acquainted him with it, and returned to the Governor and informed him that this Proposal was agreeable to the King.

At a Conference held at Easton, Wednesday the 28th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew,
John Mifflin,
} Esquires, of the Council.

Joseph Fox,
John Hughes,
William Edmunds,
} Commissioners.

Teedeuscung, the Deleware Chief, & 14 other Chiefs.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr Interpreter for the Six Nations.

John Pumpshire.

Joseph Peepy.

Ben, Inter^{r} for the Delewares.

A large Company, consisting of Officers of the Royal American Regiment & of the Provincial Forces, magistrates and Freeholders of this and the neighbouring Province, and about thirty Citizens of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor acquainted the Indians he was going to speak, and desired them to be attentive.

"Brethren:

"By a Belt, which I sent by Newcastle and the other Indian Messengers to Diahoga, I informed the Indians there that I had kindled a Council fire. By another String I invited them to it, and by a String of Wampum I cleared the Road, that they might come in safety to us. I assured you of a hearty welcome as soon as I came here, and of my Protection, & I now, in the name of this Government, again bid you welcome. As Capt Newcastle brought me no Answer to some part of the messages sent last by him, I expect to Receive them by you. I hope you come Prepared to speak to us sincerely and Openly, and desire you may do so."

A String.

To which Teedeuscung immediately answered:

"Last Spring you sent me a String, and as soon as I heard the good words you sent I was glad, and as you told us, we beleaved it came from your Hearts, so we felt it in our Hearts and Receive what you said with Joy.

"Brethren:

"The first messages you sent me came in the Spring, they touched my heart. they gave me abundance of Joy, I returned an answer

to them, & waited for your second Messages, which came after some time and were likewise very Agreeable. By the last, you Acquainted me that you had kindled a Council fire and Invited me and my People to it. We Accepted the Invitation and I came accordingly, and have staid several days, smoaking my pipe with Patience, Expecting to meet you here; we are Ready to hear what you have to say and not only wee, but five other Nations, in all ten Nations, are now turning their Eyes this way, and wait what shall be said & done at this meeting.

"Brother:

"I solemnly and with the utmost sincerity declare that tho' you may think I am alone here, yet it will not be long before you will be Convinced that I am here by the Appointment of ten nations, among which are my Uncles the Six Nations, authorized me to treat with you, and what I do they will all Confirm, the truth of this you will soon have made evident to you.

"Brother:

"Hearken to what I am going to say; I declare in the most solemn manner that what I now Relate is the truth. Abundance of Confusion, Disorder, and Distraction, has arisen among the Indians, from people taking upon them to be Kings & persons of authority; in every tribe of Indians there have been such Pretenders, who have held treaties some times Publick and sometimes in the Bushes; sometimes what these People did come to be known, but frequently it Remained in Darkness, or at least no more was imparted the Publick than they were Pleased to Publish, to some they held up their belts, but others never saw them; this Bred among the Indians great Heart Burnings and Quarrels, and I can Assure you that the Present Clouds do in a great measure owe their Rise to this wild & irregular way of doing Business; the Indians, sensible of this mistake of our Ancestors, are now determined to put an end to this multitude of Kings and to this dark way of Proceedings; they have agreed to put the management of their Affairs into the Hands of a very few, and these shall no longer have it in their power to huddle up and give partial Representations of what is done; I assure you there are only two Kings appointed to transact Public Business, of which I am one; for the future, matters will go better on both sides; you, as well as we, will know who we have to deal with; we must beseech the most High to Scatter the Clouds which have Arisen between us, that we settle Peace as heretofore."

A String.

"Brethren, the English, and Particularly the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"You know you have invited me here. I come, therefore; my Uncles, the Six Nations, will Confirm what I say. In your Messages to the Indians at Diahoga, you Signified to us that you heard we

were in want and Distress, which to be sure we were, and pitied us & our poor Wives & Children; we took it kindly and as a word that came from your heart; now is the time for you to look About and Act the part of a Charitable and wise man; be, therefore, strong; Be Assured, that tho' I am poor I will do my Share. Whatever Kindness you do to me or my People, shall be published to ten Indian Nations; we won't hide any Presents you shall give us, every body shall know that we have heard your good words; we will not do as others & some of our Uncles, the Six Nations, have done, sneak away and hide your words and Presents in the Bushes; but shall publish far and near that all may Join with us. Exert yourselves now in the best manner you can, and you will Obtain your End.

"Brother:

"The Conclusion of my words is no more than this: the matter in hand is of too great moment for one man. I am but a messenger from the United Nations. Tho' I act as a Chief man among the Delawares, I must now hear what you have to say to my People at this Council fire. If it be good, I shall lay Hold of it & Carry it to the United nations, who will smile and be Pleased to hear good news; if what you say be Disagreeable, I will, notwithstanding, keep it Close (there he Closed his fist), and deliver it faithfully to the United Nations, and lett them, as they are my Superiors, do as they see Cause."

Being asked if he had done Speaking, he said he had for the present; "the main thing," he added, "is yet in my Breast (laying his hand to his heart), but this will depend on what words the Governor will speak to us;" then he repeated the Delaware word "Whish Shiksy," the same in Mohock Language as Jago, with great Earnestness and in a very Pathetick Tone. Mr. Weiser, who knew the word to have a very extensive & forcible sense, desired the Interpreter to ask him what he meant by "Whish Shicksy" on this particular Occasion, and Explained himself in the following manner: "suppose you want to Remove A large Logg of Wood that Requires many Hands, You must take pains to gett as many together as will do the Business; if you fall short of one, tho' ever so weak, all the Rest are to no purpose; tho' this being in itself nothing, yet if you Cannot move the Logg without it, you must spare no pains to gett it; Whish Shicksy, be Strong; look round you; Enable us to get every Indian nation we can; put the means into our heads; be sure perform every Promise you have made to us in Particular, do not Pinch matters neither with us nor other Indians; we will help you. But we are poor & you are Rich; make us strong and we will use our strength for you; and besides this, what you do, Do Quickly; the times are Dangerous, they will not Admit of Delay; Whish Shiksy, do it Effectually, and do it with all Possible Dispatch."

The Governor then Spoke:

"Brother:

"I have heard with Attention all you have said. I thank you for the Openess with which you have Declared your Sentiments. The matters mentioned are of Importance; I have laid them to Heart; I will Consider them with my Council; when I am Prepared to Speak, I will let you know; I will use Dispatch, the times being, as you Justly Observe, very Dangerous."

and it would take up some time, at least a Day, to be rightly informed of his Temper and Expectations, it was deferred till to-morrow. Captain New Castle came to the Governor, much in Liquor, tho' otherwise a very sober Man, and requested a Council might be called, saying he had something of a particular nature to communicate * * * * * with which being obliged he acquainted the Governor that the Delawares had bewitched him and he should dye soon; the Governor would have rallied it off but he grew more serious and desired this Information might be committed to writing & inserted in the Minutes of Council, and sent to the Six Nations, that if any Harm came to him, they might know to whom to impute it, & not charge Others with it. Teedyuscung, he declared, had warned him in a friendly manner, that he would not live long, having overheard two Delawares say they would put an End to his Life by Witchcraft. And whilst he was speaking Teedyuscung mistrusting what New Castle was upon, bolted into the Room, fell into a violent Passion with New Castle, who he supposed had been telling the Governor foolish words, and desired he might not be regarded in any thing he should say on such a foolish subject, exclaiming, He bewitched! the Governor was too wise to hearken to such silly Stories, and then left the Room in as abrupt a manner as he had entered it. After he was gone the Governor endeavoured to shew New Castle that he was in no danger, but he made no Impression. New Castle still urging that Information might be taken down and in Case of his Death be communicated in a special Message to the Six Nations, which was promised; and he then withdrew, to appearance, more composed.*

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth Day of July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, BENJAMIN CHEW, } Esquires.
RICHARD PETERS, JOHN MIFFLIN, }

Mr. Weiser informed the Council that the King and the principle Indians being all yesterday under the Force of Liquor, he had not been favoured with so good an opportunity as he could have wished of making himself acquainted with their History, but in the main, he believed Teedyuscung was well inclined; he talked in high Terms of his own merit; but expressed himself a Friend to this Province. He had yesterday some, tho' but a little, conversation

* This is not printed in Col. Records.

with Captain New Castle who was of Opinion that the Governor should speak first, only giving an Account of the Messages sent by him, which would put it upon Teedyuscung to relate how he came here, and by what authority. Captain New Castle supposed as the Indians at Diahogo gave no answer to the Governor's last Message they had sent it now by Teedyuscung, and if they had and he should deliver it, the Governor would thence form a Judgment of their Temper and know what to propose to them, which was agreed to, and Pumshire sent to Teedyuscung to acquaint him with it and prepare him to speak agreeable thereto. Pumshire returned and said the King was pleased with what the Governor proposed and would prepare himself to speak accordingly. The Governor appointed eleven o'clock for the Indians to meet him in Council.

To the Surprise of every Body Captain New Castle was seized this morning with a violent Pleurisy and thought to be in great danger, but on losing some Blood and taking proper Physick the violence of the Distemper abated and he recovered.*

DOCUMENTS FOLDER.

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At a Treaty held at Easton in the Forks of Delaware in July 1756
Between the Governor of Pensilvania & the Delaware Indians.

Present.

Robert Hunter Morris Esqr. Governor
William Logan
Rich.d Peters
} Counsellors
John Mifflin
Joseph Fox
Willm Edmunds
Conrad Weiser
} Commissioners appointed by the Assembly
and about 30 of the Citizens of Philadelphia
Interpreter for the Mohawks

Teedyuscung the Indian Chief with 14 other Indians

John Pumpshear
Joseph Peppy
Ben
} Interpreters for the Delawares

1756

28 At the Treaty at Easton between the Governor & Council of Pensilvania and Teedyuscung King of the Delawares and his People.

The Governor by John Pumpshear the Interpreter acquainted the Indians he was about to speak to them and desired their steady Attention. Then proceeded to say,

Firsh, By a Belt Sent by Capt. Newcastle and John Pumpshear to Diaogan I informed you I had kindled a Council Fire, and by another Belt I invited you to come to that Fire and by a String I cleared the Road and promised you should come with safety to your selves, I have already in private and now in Publick and xxxxx Publickly bid you welcome in the Name of the Government of Pensilvania, and hope you come prepared to speak to us freely Sincerely and openly and desire you may do so, and as I before Assured you, You might do it safely, so now again I do assure you of it before this Assembly.

To which Teedyuscung immediately Answered.

Last Spring you sent me a String and as soon as I heard the good Words you sent I was glad, and as you told us we believe it came from your Hearts, so we felt it in our Hearts and received what you said with Joy.

Dr. Brother, In Answer to the new Words you now spoke to me and the good Words you sent me to Diaogan I was glad to hear them, and waited till you sent the second time, & then immediately came away to the Council Fire you told me you had kindled & as soon as I came lighted my Pipe and sit down here and have waited several days I am ready to hear any thing you may have to say, and we intend to Wait your time, & not only we but five other Nations besides the five united Nations, in all Ten Nations have their Eyes & Ears open and are desirous to hear what will be said and done at this Council Fire.

Brethren, I solemnly declare and do it from the sincerity of my heart that I am come by

that we have had so many Kings one has appeared here and another there and held Treaties under the Bushes, this has raised Clouds and made Confusion in the Transacting of Publick affairs — but there are now to be only two Kings and I am now empowered not only by our own Nation but by the others to treat with you, and we must apply to the most high to dispel the Clouds which have arisen between us, that as our Ancestors had peace we may Settle peace Unity & good will to last for ever.

Then with a Belt in his hand chiefly white with black Squares, representing the several Nations in Alliance with the Delawares &c.

Dear Brethren the English & part of the Governor of Pensilvania

As you have invited me here, I now speak to you, as I am authorized, as you invited me here I am come — You have said you have a regard to us and that you are strong, that is steady I hope you are so & desire you may shew yourselves to be strong — You have heard we are in want and distress, which to be sure we are, then shew your selves to be strong — and we shall acknowledge it to all the World and let every Body know that we have heard your good words — We shall not do, as others have done, and as our Uncles the Six Nations, the Mohocks and others sneak away and keep them under the Bushes, but shall far and near acknowledge it, that so all who are willing may join with us and lay hold of what you say.

D.r Brethren The Conclusion of my words is just this, I have nothing of great Consequence now to say to you, I am only a messenger to receive what you have to say; if it be good and what I am Authorized to lay hold of I shall lay hold of it & receive it with gladness & I shall go home with pleasure and when I communicate what you have to say, to the Six Nations, They will smile and be glad to hear it, but if on the other hand it should not be what is pleasing I shall keep it close (closing his fist) & shall carry it to them and then lay it open & leave it with my Superiors.

Gave a String

Being ask'd, if he had any more to say,

He said not to day, but clapping his hand on his breast said the main thing I am authorized to say depends on what the Governor may say and then according to what he should hear he might speak further.

He then explained what he said of being Strong by a Comparrison, that if there was a great Logg to be raised & carried, if many would join to lay hold and assist, it might be soon and easily done.

The Governor then said,

Brother Seedyuscung, I have heard what you have now said & thank you for the openness with which you have express'd your self, many Things you have said are of great Moment, which I have lay'd to heart and will take time to consider, in conjunction with my Council — The times, as you have told me are dangerous, & therefore I will make all the Dispatch I can & return you an Answer as soon as possible.

The Governor to Seedyuscung.

Brethren I am now going to speak to you on the Affair we are met about, what I shall say will contain Matter of great Moment & I therefore desire you will give great Attention, & to induce you to do so I give you this String of Wampum, that you may apply your minds to what I am going to say.

Brethren, the Inhabitants of the Province of Pensilvania have ever been a peaceable People, and remarkable for their Love & constant Friendship for the Six Nations & the other Indians in Alliance with them. When our back Inhabitants were attacked the last Fall, We were at first at a great Loss to know from whence the Blow came, and were very much surprized when we were informed it was given us by our Old Friends and Neighbours the Cousins of the Six Nations our Brethren, We wondered at it & the more

was given with their Knowledge & Consent. The Six Nations in Answer assured Us it was not done by their Consent, nay more they assured us They greatly disapproved of this Conduct. Upon receiving this Answ from the Six Nations we prepared to revenge our Selves and we wanted neither Men nor Arms Ammunition nor Strength to do it, & to take Vengeance for the Injury done us, yet when we had the Hatchet in our Hands and were prepared to go out to the Towns of those who had Struck us and to revenge Our Selves We sent once more to them, in Answer to this the Six Nations let us know they had held a great Council at Col.o Johnsons on this particular Matter & that they had sent Messengers to the Delawares to desire them to meet at a Council at Otsaningo, that in pursuance there of the Delawares had sent Deputies to let them know they had laid down the Hatchet, and would Strike the English no more— The Six Nations therefore having received these Assurances from the Delawares and Shawanese desired we would not execute our purpose & that we would desist our Warlike preparations & they would answer for bringing about a peace with them. On this Request of the Six Nations to us we kept our Warriors at Home & employed them in guarding & protecting our Frontiers. Then at that time and on that Occasion I sent Capt. Newcastle to the Indians on Susquehanagh to let the Delawares there know what had passed at Otsaningo & what the Six Nations were doing & I directed Capt. Newcastle, in Case he found the Indians at Susquehanagh disposed to peace and inclined to return to their Alliance with us, that he might assure them we were willing to agree it on just & honourable Terms. Newcastle and the other Messenger returned to me with the Answer from the Susquehanagh Indians. In that Answer They Acknowledged they had been under the Influence of an Evil Spirit, by which they had been led away into the Path, that they were now sensible of this & willing to return into their Ancient Alliance and Friendship with the English. They told us at the same time by Capt. Newcastle that they were sorry for what had past, that they were in distress, and desired that we would pity them— To shew our readiness to enter into a Treaty and our sincerity in what I did by Capt. Newcastle I sent him again to let them know on behalf of the Governor of Pensilvania I was ready to meet them & to remove all the Stumps in the way, and to wash away the Blood that was Shed— I promised that if they would come to the Council Fire I had kindled they should find kind Reception— That if they would come and were disposed to renew their Friendship I would meet them at the Council Fire and bring with me something to relieve their present Necessities— I thought it right to give this Account in this particular manner, that you might know from my self what was the Subject of the Messages I sent by Newcastle & what was the Substance of the Answers I received by him and now being met at this Council Fire and not seeing the Body of Your Indians together I imagine your people did not believe the Account given by Newcastle & have sent you to see and hear for your selves & them, whether the Accounts given you by Newcastle were true or not. I do not blame your People for this Caution it bespeaks their Care. Newcastle was charged with matters of great Consequence, therefore it might be right in them to take this Caution for the Satisfaction of your People, how widespread soever dispersed, I do now before this Assembly assure you that Capt. Newcastle acted by my Authority and in the confirmation of what I have said and that what he said was in the name of the Government and People of Pensilvania I now give you this Belt —— Delivered a Belt of Wampum

Brethren, I desire you will publish what I have now spoke to you not only at Diaogan, but thro' all the Nations, as my Words spoken to them in the Name and on the behalf of the Government of Pensilvania. —

Brethren, as you now see the Council fire is kindled, as you can witness to your People you left behind that the Messages you received by Newcastle were true and that I invite them also to come in a Body to this Council fire and renew their Alliances made with Wm Penn and we desire and expect as a Test of their sincerity they will bring with them the English prisoners they have taken from us, if they should come and not bring the Prisoners, tho' we should make a peace I fear it will be only from the Teeth outwards & not being from the Heart will not last long; for we cannot bear that our Flesh & blood our near Friends should remain in Slavery, We therefore expect as a Test of your Sincerity, They should bring the prisoners and then we shall receive them with open Arms and Hearts and be ready to renew our Treaties and settle a lasting peace with them; & we Expect some of your Uncles of the Six Nations should attend this general Treaty.

Brethren, (With a String) In Testimony of the Satisfaction you have given the People of this Province by coming to this Council Fire They have put into my Hands a small present to be delivered you. I shall give Order to the Captains of the Forts on the Frontiers to supply you with as much provisions as you can carry. The present shall be delivered you when it is most convenient to you, and where you come in a Body to the General Council Fire a Larger present of such things as may be necessary for you shall be prepared and delivered you.

Brother Teedyuscung, Great Work requires many and strong hands to perform— The Work

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e desire many such may be joined to gether. We therefore apply to you to become our Agent in this Work
you may like and who we cannot you may have an Interest with many who live far distant from us
We therefore chuse you for our Agent to act in behalf of this Government and as one of the Councill of Pensilvania
We hope you will engage in it heartily, You owe this to the Country in which you were born, you owe it to
your Brethren the English — You owe it to your Uncles the Six Nations, You owe it to your own people
of which you are a member We desire you will heartily Undertake it. Delivered a Large Belt.

Teedyuscung then said, with a Large Belt in his Hand

Brethren Just about the time your Messengers Newcastle came the last time, I had my Commission from
the Six Nations to let you know by this that I have received Authority from our common Friends the Six Nations
by their great men to inform you of what Words we have heard from our Uncles. They have renewed their Covenant
with us & styled us that as they formerly called us Women & treated us as such They employ'd us only in Womans
Business, they would now put us in Mens Business, & if we can do the Business they will make Men of us. Then
holding up the Belt he said this Belt is a Token that we in all Six Nations stand in the middle between the French
and English, look up and behold it, whosoever inclines to make peace, and whoever he is that does not incline
to peace but will go on in that Confusion and cloud of Darkness, him we will strike

Brethren This is the good Day, whoso inclines to peace let him take hold of this Belt. and I wish that
the Spirit of Wm Penn may rise again in Pensilvania & the Ancient Friendship & peace may be restored
and maintained. Then gave the Governor the Belt.

The Governor receiv'd it & said, I take hold of the Belt and thank you for what you have said it is all
agreeable to us.

Teedyuscung reply'd That whoever lays hold of it must be for good & explained the Belt to the Governor
telling him he might see at each end of it a man armed one describing the English the other the French from
each of them a Long or Road to the middle where was a large Square describing the Indians Land, & he told the
Governor he wanted to see as that Square was vacant, a man placed in it & who would put and keep him
there, alluding to the Expectation the Indians have, that if the English are realy their Friends they will
assure them of a right to the Lands between the English plantations and Canada & support them in the
possession of them.

the 30th Jan:

The Governor delivered the Presents and said Brethren I aquainted you yesterday that the people of
Pensilvania had put into my hands a small present to relieve you and your Wives and Children from their
present Distresses, I think it farther Necessary now to inform you that a part of this present was given by the
people called Quakers, who are the Descendants of those who first came over into this Country with old Mr Penn
as a particular Testimony of their Regard and Affection for the Indians and their earnest desire to promote
the good Work of Peace in which we are now engaged, & I may likewise tell you what is their desire in
particular 'tis the desire of the People of Pensilvania in general & I hope you will. and as I have
now in behalf of the People of Pensilvania relieved your distresses before the final Conclusion of a peace I hope
you will look upon it as a sufficient Testemony of our regard at this time, And as we have shewn so great a
readiness for peace on our part, so I hope you will shew the same disposition on your part and comply with the
Terms I have proposed to you.

After which the Indians dined in public with the Governor his Council & the Freemen of the Provin
who had attended the Treaty in all near one hundred and fifty

After Dinner Teedyuscung voluntarily said to the Governor.

Now as we have made this beginning towards restoring peace I hope you will publish it, that it may be
generally known thro' your Province & the parts adjacent, I will do the same, as soon as I get home, that
it may be spread far and near, & I hope you will hear of no more mischief being done, meaning on this side
Susquehannagh, yet I would advise you not to be too secure and altogether keeping Watch, for there may be some
straggling parties of other Nations may come to your Frontiers without our knowledge, but if we hear of them
we will take care to inform you speedily. For which the Governor thank'd them.

The next Morning the Governor delivered the King a large Belt in the middle of which was a Square of
white Wampum in Answer to the last he delivered. And the Indians set out homeward — They were
conducted to Fort Allen and their Goods carried so far in Waggons from whence they must Travel on
foot to Wyoming, there being no Road passable for Horses and Carriages.

At a Treaty held at Easton ye 28 July 1756

Present { His Honour the Governor
Council &c
King Tatewaskund &c.
Jn° Pumpshire
Jn° Pepy
& Ben } Interpreters

The Governor bid them heartily welcome to the Province of Pensylvania, and was very glad to see & speak with them, and desired them to speak quite free what they had in their minds.

gave a String of Wampom.

Tatewaskund stood up with a String of Wampom in his Hand and said, I was glad to hear by Capt New Castle, your first Messenger, that you had opened the Road that we might come with safety into Pensylvania, when I heard your words, it went to my very Heart: We come now to kindle a fire, and waited for you with a pipe in our hand till you come, and now we are glad to see you here.

delivered the String of Wampom.

Tatewaskund with a Belt in his hand said, you have by the second message told us we was poor, but that you was Strong and able: Now we are come to see if you are Strong, and we hope you will show us how Strong you are, and if we find you are so Strong as you have told us, you shall see it shall not be hid under the Blanket or amongst the Bushes as it hath in times past been, but all the World shall see (lifting up his Belt) that you are Strong. The reason of the late Confusion was occasioned from this, there being so many Chiefs amongst us, one here and another there, every one having something to say. Therefore we held a Council with our Brethren the Six Nations, when we chose two heads or Chiefs over ten Nations, of which I am one, and one amongst the Six Nations to carry on business, I cannot at this time make it so plain to you, but if you will

will believe it you will find in a short time it is so.

delivered a Belt.

Talawaskund said, I have no more at this time to say, but shall wait the Governors answer.

gave a String of Wampom.

The Governor said he would speak with the Council about it and then give him an answer. as soon as possible

July 29th The Governor

Brethren, the Province of Pensylvania hath at all times been at peace and friendship with your Nation the Six Nations, and all the Indians until last Fall, when our back Inhabitants, were fallen upon, many of them killed & very much Blood spilt; We was at a great loss to know from whence the Blow came, and was Exceedingly surprised, when we heard from our Bro.ther the Six Nations, that it came from their Cousins our nearest friends the Delawares, and Shawanese! and what made us wonder the more was, that they gave us no reason for it! as soon as we was Informed from whence the Blow came we sent immediately to our Bro.ther the Six Nations, and desired them to let us know what was the occasion of it; they answered us they did not know what was the reason of it, and that it was not with their consent, and that they were very much displeased at it: As soon as we received this Answer from our Brethren the Six Nations, we resolved to defend our selves in the best manner we could and we wanted neither Power nor Strength to do it Effectually when we was ready and had the Hatchet in our hands, not only to fall upon our Enemies, but also to destroy their Houses and Towns. But having Intelligence from General Johnson that the Delawares and Shawanese were willing to lay down the Hatchet, and our Bro.ther the Six Nations when they heard it, desired that we would proceed no further, for that they had good hopes to accomodate a Peace. When we heard this, we kept our Warriors at home and employed them in the Forts on our Frontiers! I then dispatch'd Capt. Newcastle, with a Message into your Country in behalf of this Province, with my Orders, that whatever Indians he met on the Susquehanna or else where, that if they inclined to be at peace with their good friends the English, to assure them they should be kindly received and be under my Protection when they come in! Capt. Newcastle returned with this answer,

from

from the Delaware and Shawanese; that they had been set on by an Evil Spirit, being in great Darkness and Blindness, but that now they repented and were very sorry for what they had done, and were resolv'd to return and look for their good friends the English again.

I think it Necessary to tell you all these things that you may be rightly inform'd, and see how we stand together, and as we are now publickly assembled at this Council fire, I will plainly declare to you what I thought, viz. That when Capt. New Castle came to you you did not believe the words that he brought, nor that he came with my authority; therefore I suppose you are come to see if it be true or not: I dont blame your People that they are careful for the Words I sent up by Capt. New Castle were very weighty and of great consequence. Therefore for the satisfaction of your People, I do declare in this present Council, in the Name of the whole Province that he came to you in my authority and I hereby confirm the words he brought you.

gave a Belt.

The Governor said farther, I desire that you make these words known to all your People, and not to yours only but also to your Uncles the Six Nations.

The Governor. Br.n whereas you now see with your own Eyes that the Council fire is kindled, and hear with your own Ears, that the Words of Capt. New Castle are true: Therefore I desire that you may acquaint your People, that I invite them to the great fire to renew the old friendship, and as a token if you incline to peace, I desire that you will bring the Prisoners which you have taken Captive along with you, for they are our own flesh and blood. When you bring them along with you, we shall believe there will be Peace: but if not, we have no expectation of any. I hope when you come to the great fire in a great Body, that some of the Six Nations will be present.

gave a Belt.

Governor. Brethren, as a token of our love, we have made us a small Present for you, which you shall receive as soon as you please. And I shall give Orders that you shall receive it at the Forts on our Frontiers as much Provision

as

Provisions as you can carry with you.

gave a String of Wampum

Governor. Brother Tallewestsund, great Works require many and strong hands to perform the Work we are now engaged in is a good Work, it is the Work of Peace. It requires Men of good Hearts, & strong Heads, and we desire many such may be joyned together. And we therefore apply to you to become our Agent in this Work, you may be heard, where we cannot, you have an Interest with many who live at a distance. We therefore chuse you for our Agent, to act in behalf of this Government as if you were one of the Council of Pensylvania: We hope you will engage in it heartily.

You owe this to the Country in which you are born you owe it to your Brethren the English, you owe it to your Brethren the Six Nations, you owe it to your own People of which you are a Member! and we desire you will heartily undertake it

Deliver'd a Large Belt

Tallewestsund stood up and said: Brethren; we will let you know what words we received from our Brethren the Six Nations! They have told us that formerly we were Women and not able to do Business, But now we make Men of you, and enable you to do Business. Brethren with a large Belt said! This is a token, that We ten Nations of Indians stand between the English and the French, and look about us on each side, to see who inclines for Peace, and they who will go on in that Confusion and Cloud of Darkness, them we will strike. Brethren this is the good Day; whosoever inclines for Peace, shall it we take hold of it and hold it fast, further, I desire and wish that the Spirit of old Will.m Penn may revive again in Pensylvania & Peace may Reward and continue in this Land.

gave a Belt

The Governor taking hold of the Belt said. I take hold of this Belt, and will hold it fast

July 30. The Presents for the Indians being properly placed between the Governor and the Indians the Governor spoke the following words.

Brethren. The People of Pensylvania have, as I told you yesterday, put something into my hands for you, your Wives, and Children, and I would inform you, that a part of it is from the decendants of William Penn.

As a mark of Love and regard, they have always had, and still have for the Indians. These goods you take with you, and I have given Orders at the Fort, that you shall have as much Provisions as you can carry with you.

And as I have now acted in behalf of the People of Pensylvania, I hope you will take it as a Testimony of their Love and Peace.

And now as we have on our side shewn our readiness to make Peace we hope you will also do the same on your Side on the terms I spoke to you yesterday.

Then the Presents were Delivered.

A Treaty held at Easton
the 25th July. 1756 —

a Story
S.r W.m the Conclusion of my words is just this — I have nothing to
say: Consequence to say to y.e but can only say as before to reason what y.e have to say
& to argue upon what you say to lay before
it & good I shall say I do of it & receive it with gladness, & shall go home
with pleasure & when communicate what y.e say, they will slide & be glad to
hear it, but if not otherwise I shall not be what they will keep it
& carry it to them & then lay it open & leave it with my Superiors —
being ask'd if he had any more to say,
He answered to day, and clapping his hand on his sword said main thing I le
& authority I say depend on what y.e Gov.r may say & then away to whom
he spoken he would speak further
the Gov.r replied that he said of being strong by reason that if there were
a great Log to be cut & Hard if many join Hands could be easily done
the Gov.r Laid these words to say
Bro.r Tadeuskund Hearken &c — y.e are sorry & thinks y.e for y.e pains with which
y.e have express'd, many things are of great moment that [illegible] Laid it to heart,
shall take time to consider it & lay it before my Council — & then as speedily
as I can & Brother Onas & Brother Will Penn will give all Dispatch & return
to you as
y.e answer from as soon as possible.

29. Thurs. P.M. Gov.r with Council RB — Read & Sm J.r Col.l Hill
15 Indians. Read Letter y.e as before

the Gov.r to Tadeuskund Brother Indians now you speak to y.e only after we are well
what shall will for. matters of great Moment. I desire y.e will give it great attention
& to indeavour y.e to do so for you & they ought so to do that y.e may after y.r return to
what I am going to say
Brethren the Indians & we have ever been a peaceable & Friendly Nation
Council with the Governors of Virginia with them — when Mr. Basse
first came over at first we used him all Love to Him & when
the Gov.r came Governour with Sixty when we came P.t it was given to my
Brother old Peter & his Wife. I Conclude of the Chief Men & Women we
were not given them any just cause of offence that we know of upon
we know that we had cut to shake us in their Affections to know whe
they Heard of it & the blow was given with that knowledge or Con-
sent & Brethren if it was done by either Consent may more they ap-
they greatly disapproved of the Conduct upon that Occasion & Nations we
propose ourselves to every one of you always with Brethren not Cause Animo-
sities thoughts to do or to take [illegible] Indians Country

when we had Shabbel in o^r Lands Leave ^ payd to go to their Towns & to take
two Cruzes o^r Silver we put Again to y^m

i: ans^r: to ye 4 Chalcony Lett us Know they had held a Consult at Col Johnsons
on thy Ofwegatchie Matter — that they had sent Messengers to the Dells to meet the
Council at Oswego But they had not Dey & Lett y^m: Know they had Cap^d down
Lahshed two Shirts Leg^s two Mowd, ye Chalcony therefore hay no Cheife Assurance
from ye Dells of Sr. That they wd not separate o^r Purpose That we wd Defend our Warlike
purpose & That they wd ans^r: for bringing all Agreement with ye Dells at their Leg^s from
ye Chalcony by wch we kept o^r Warr: at Home & Kept our Young Men in Ready
our Posture, then als^r: time & ye occasion I shall Reserve to ye Indians a Dispa-
-tcheth to Let Dells & all Sayquakeenagh Know what I had Past at Oswego wch the
Chalcony were doing, & Directed Capt N in Celebration of this Great day. Disposed to Agree
& Incline to Return to Agree That Messengers might Come from them we were willing
to Agree to it as Past Albany: Treaty. N & do^r Mast^r told to us wth Great Surp:
in that ans^r they Acknowledged they had been much Imposed upon. Upon Enquiry That they had
been Drawn away into ye Dark, but That they were Sensible of their Error & were Ready to
to Return into their Ancient Alliance & Friendship with ye Eng: they told us also an Answer
by Capt N they were sorry for what was past That they were much Disposed That we
would Settle them to Live on Land Suitable & Treaty &c. Finally to what
they had said by Capt N I told them I was to Let their Chiefs Know on Behalf of
Govr of Boston I was ready to Meet them & to Remove all Things in Order to
Wash away ye Blood Shed. I told them That they wd Come to a Firm Peace
they should have a Kind Reception That if they were Disposed to Renew the Antient
Friendship Council fire
Meet them, & Try with us some Things to Relieve their Necessity. I told it Still to go
Home they Assented in ye Manner I have That they might Know from myself what
was Said & Done by N^r Isabel was ye Chief Interpreter That by Means & Assistance
now they met together at their Council fire not Seeing a Body of ye Indians Together &
in Case ye People did not believe ye Intelligence by N^r I have put them to See
& Hear from them selves whether the Intelligence by N were true or not. I do not blame y^m
for a Caution, it be Speaks their Care N was Charged with Matters of Consequence
therefore it might be Right in them to take the Caution, for ye Latter Part of ye Speech
how unexpected they are Difficult however Easily I do not Believe after all their Professions
y^t That Capt N acted by any Authority in Consequence of what I have Said what he Said
was in ye Name of ye Govr Upon Reflection I have given ye the Belt
Brethren Desiring you will Publish what I have now Spoke to you not only as Disagree
but this Belt & Nature of any Word Spoke to them in ye Name & on Behalf of the
Govr of Boston Brethren as you are Free & Friendly Minded as you can witness to y^e
Peace you Ask Leave That I this Day you Receive by N now true & That I invite them all
as a Body to come to Council fire & renew their Alliance made with Warm Hand
Heart & Spirit as a Gift of them Sincerely they will bring with them ye Eng Prisoners
they have taken from you if they do come & bring ye Prisoners tho' we should

[illegible] to Digna [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] but [illegible]
to come to [illegible] by a strong Clear & Loud voice
shoud come with safety to their Ears — I have already mention
upon publick occasions how much it has been my Study
[illegible] truly & sincerely
to be prepared to speak upon all occasions as becomes
a Christian Divine and to do so softly as not [illegible]
upon the Ears of the Audience
Answer — Listening [illegible]
heard the Good Words Digna had said — & [illegible]
Lady we believe from our hearts, & we [illegible] into our hearts &
received what you said with gladness.

Lady Bp. Lincoln to Digna, If you [illegible]
[illegible] to me Digna may [illegible]
[illegible] time & place to speak more freely to [illegible]
[illegible] to be your Guide to Heaven [illegible]
together & have waited here several days ready to hear any thing you may
have to say & to treat with you — and only we but other Nations besides
have their Ears open & are desirous to hear & hear what will be said Done at this Council &
[illegible]

Digna solemnly swears before you all & do it from
the bottom of my heart I am here alone & have no dear Lord &
but you all soon have it made clear to me that I am come
hither & belong to treat with you — [illegible]
[illegible] Lord & [illegible]
[illegible] there to treat
[illegible] now to be only two Kingdoms
[illegible] but by Nation but by Father
[illegible] to last
in this case he said we must apply to the Right Honble & that he may direct the Lord
heaven

with a bill in his hand chiefly written with Scripture

Lord Bp. of Lincoln. God of Peace & you have welcomed me here. I now speak to you as I am
authorized — as you have invited me here & am come, you have said that you have a regard to us &
that you are sorry that it is [illegible] I hope you are so & do give you may hereby Solace to be strong
you have heard your Queen want & desires to be free from — then [illegible] Solace to be strong
& We shall as becomes [illegible] world flattery body knows we have heard the good words
we [illegible] do & they have done by our Ministers [illegible] & we speak as they have
[illegible] [illegible] shall [illegible] to you the [illegible] Light

apeare I can it will be only from Gods extraord.y & wish being from a bare will & easy glory — for we can but [illegible] that our flesh & blood may remain in slavery, & therefore expect as a Test of their sincerity they should bring the Prisoners with them & then we shall receive them with open Arms & hearty & be ready to renew our Treaties & settle a lasting peace betw.n y.e y.e men.d that I expect that I expect some of their Leaders & Chaticks to attend at the general Treaty — Supply'd Brother at Long — Island — Satisf.d y.e have given to the Council for they have put into our hands a Bill to be drawn y.e & I shall give order to the Capt.s of Ports & Privateers to supply y.e with as much Prov.ns as y.e can carry — the Speed shall be drawn y.e when it is most Convenient to y.e & when y.e come in ready to sign a Treaty & a larger Draft of such things as may be necessary for y.e shall be stipulated & Signed.

Ded.d Brot.r — If I could require many of my hands to assist in a work we are now engag.d in as good as it is, a Work of Peace — it requires men of Hearty Good hearts — we do find such may be found Loyal.s but we therefore apply to y.e to Encourage one Alone in this Work, & we may be Lead where we and you have an Int.t with many we look for chiefly for our Aid & Advice in behalf of this God & as an Act of Love & Peace we hope y.e will engage in it heartily you are it to Encourage in which y.e are born, to y.e British Empire to friends & Chatticks to y.e are a People of which y.e are a member, & to which y.e will heartily contribute it. Delivd ala: Bell

1.st as y.e had y.e best Opp.y N. I last treated just abt. that time I had my Com.n from & Gov.r to Letty.e Kers. by they I have rec.d from our Council for Affs N.s by y.e Gods men they did remand their Gods with they did formerly they used to Trade as Women Employ.d in Women's business — now they employ.d as Men in Men's Busi.s now as the best Judges of Chattics

Gov: I take leave of Capt Hill & give him thanks for w[hi]ch he said it was agreeable to
he then said that should Capt Hill see fit must be for good Reasons Gov: might know
See p. 10 of two Nations of Land between

Conference between M. de Vaudreuil and the Five Nations.

Canada.

In the year One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, and on the twenty-eighth day of July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, before us, Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor, Lieutenant-General for the King throughout the whole of New France, the territory and countries of Louisiana, in our Castle at Montreal, appeared one hundred and fifty Indians, assisted by Sieur Toussaint le Cavelier, Interpreter of the Iroquois language, who has told us that the Indians at whose head he came, are Onondagas and Oneidas, and are a deputation on the part of the Five Nations; whereupon, we having notice sent to M. Bigot, Councillor of the King in his councils, Intendant of Justice, Police, Finance and Marine throughout the whole of New France, the territory and countries of Louisiana, and having summoned M. Daillebous, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, Lieutenant of the King over the town and government of Montreal, M. Denoyau, likewise, Knight of St. Louis, Lieutenant of the King over the town and government of Three Rivers, at present in this town, Captain de Boucherville, of the troops of the detachment of Marine, M. Douville, seconded Lieutenant in the said troops, who understands and speaks the Iroquois language; who, being immediately come into our Castle, after having explained to them the subject for which we had invited them, and having at the same time taken their seats in the Council chamber according to their rank, Chekouariné, an Onondaga Indian Chief, arose and spoke, according to the explanation given us by said Sieur de Cavelier, the interpreter, as follows:

On laying down a Belt.

Father. We present ourselves before you authorized by the Belt which you have sent us last fall; we have come in virtue of that Belt, to hear your word.

On laying down two Belts.

Father. Here are two Belts which we Oneidas and we Onondagas have received on your part this Spring; these, again, are the same Belts which bring us hither to hear your word.

By two Strings of Wampum.

We are come and we are ready to hear you. (On presenting a Belt.) This Belt which we present you has been given us in your name to prevail on us to remove to a distance from our villages, lest the blows you aim at the English may fall on us.

By three Strings.

We answer to that Belt, that we find it almost impossible for us to change a village which has been, since so long a time, inhabited by the Five Nations. The bones of our ancestors repose there and we cannot abandon them.

By eight Strings.

Father. We dry your tears. We have participated in the losses you have experienced.

By six Belts.

We again behold the blood of your warriors flowing on your mat. By these Strings of wampum we wipe it up, in order that your mat may be no longer stained with blood, and that you may employ yourself in good business.

And said Sieur Perthius hath signed with us. Done the day and year above written. Thus signed in the original.

And on the eighth of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, we, the Governor aforesaid, assisted by said Sieur Le Cavelier, their Interpreter, being in the aforesaid Council chamber, have explained, through Sieur Le Cavelier, the Interpreter to the said Indians, our answers to their speech and our address to said Indians, as follows:

Children. I feel a sincere pleasure at seeing you present before me with the Belt I sent you last autumn; you are come to hear my word; you do hear it and you will see that I speak to you with the sincerity I have always felt when I have addressed my Children.

Children, Oneidas and Onondagas. I am charmed to see you present before me with the two Belts I sent you this spring, and that you are likewise disposed to hear my word. I wish that you may not forget it.

By two Strings of Wampum.

I have received your two Strings whereby you assure me that you are ready to listen to me.

Receive the two Strings I present to you, to give you light and to open your ears, in order that none of my words be lost to you.

By three Strings.

By these three Strings I reassure you, and exhort you to remain quiet on your mats. Your village is that of your ancestors; you could not have a better asylum; their bones repose there, and I am delighted that you would not abandon them.

I assure you, likewise, that I have never thought of making the blows I direct against the English recoil on you; when I shall have developed my sentiments, you will see that I seek only your good.

By eight Strings.

Children. You wipe away my tears; by these eight Strings, I, myself, wipe away yours.

By six Strings.

Children. You perceive, you say, the blood of my warriors flowing on my mat; you dry it up, in order that my mat may be bloody no more, and that I may labor in safety at good work.

By these six Strings, I thank you for the interest you take in what concerns me.

Children of the Five Nations, namely, Onondagas and Oneidas here present. I repeat to you the pleasure I feel at seeing you on my mat; we can look on each other in peace; it is the Master of Life who favors us with this interview and procures for us the opportunity of opening our hearts and of concealing nothing.

By three Strings.

Children. Listen to what I am about to say to you:

I have heard your answers to the messages I have sent you by my children, on divers occasions; I am very glad that you have returned them to me these days past.

Many of the points are different from what I had stated them, owing either to their having been badly explained or to your not having understood them correctly.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

Children. I present you with this Belt to reassure and to confirm to you what I intended should have been said to you. All the reasonings which have been communicated to you are reducible to what I am about to say to you.

I tell you, then, by this Message that I never thought of driving you from the lands you inhabit, nor of giving you an axe to strike your brothers, the English. I engage you, on the contrary, to remain quiet. Pay particular attention that your warriors be not, on any pretence whatsoever, with my enemies. I advise you beforehand that my love for my Children, the Five Nations, is so great, that I should be sorry that any accident would befall them. It would be very unfortunate for them and for me; remember well what I tell you; you will not have it in your power to reproach me that I have not forewarned you, like a good father. I have an infinite number of children who, in these troublesome times are not accustomed to see you: they might commit a mistake in taking one for the other; did they begin striking you, it would be no longer possible for me to restrain them, as I have done since last year.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

Children. You are right in saying that it is I who have invited you here. 'Tis true. Could I act otherwise and have the bowels of a father? The joy I felt on beholding Nations whom the King has confided to me, and the memory I retain of the friendship my father felt for you, whereof he has so often afforded unquestionable proofs to your ancestors, who, on their side, formed only one heart with him, must convince you that I tell you the truth. Will you say, 'tis false? Can you forget how deeply your ancestors regretted a father who was so dear to them, and the troubles you have experienced at different times since his death? This is enough on this point.

Ought I to expect so long a silence on your part, and that you should forget me; me, who have been born on the same soil with yourselves? I have not ceased to behold you with pleasure, and during my absence I felt no greater desire than that of returning to you. I supposed that the Five Nations would feel a pleasure in seeing me, but I was mistaken, and I have experienced nothing but ingratitude from you. This makes me regret your ancients, who had sense; I cannot sufficiently recall them to my mind. This is not the only fault you have committed to the knowledge of all the Nations. You have omitted to come and bewail the death of your son, M. de Longueuil, Senior, who was so attached to you; your ancestors would not have failed to do so. All that shows me, I repeat to you, that you no longer possess any head to resist the poisoned speeches of the English.

I cannot doubt the attachment many among you, children of the Five Nations, feel for the English. You have afforded me but too many proofs of it, inasmuch as you have been the bearers of their Messages to all my children, the Chaouanons, Delawares, Outaouas, Saulteux, Poulx, Ouias, Missisagues, Hurons, and other Nations, who, especially the Chaouanons, to

prove to me their attachment in sending me these Belts, joined thereto a number of English scalps.

Many persons of the Five Nations, who have discovered the falsehood of the English, have even sent me the Medals received from them. You see them. I wish these persons may give sense to those who havn't any. I know not whether you will be always attached to the English when I shall have told you the reasons which oblige me to strike them. You are aware that the French have been true from all time, and never sought any quarrel with the English. Such has not been the case with the latter. A number of their ships captured two of ours under pretence of speaking them. My brother, De Rigaud, who happened to be on board, was taken prisoner and has suffered all sorts of hardships at the hands of the English.

Can you, Children, deny that the English are deceivers? Why have they built vessels; do they require them to go to Orange? If you desire to speak the truth, you will say that you know they wish to take this country, and because I am defending myself, will you say that I am seeking a quarrel with the English? I am well aware that they make you think so, and that you are simple enough to believe them. None of your nation dare say a word to the English. Colonel Johnson's word makes all your villages tremble.

By six Strings.

Children. Be persuaded that I keep nothing on my mind and that I tell you all I think.

I cannot conceal from you that I know that the majority of my children of the Five Nations would be delighted, were their brother the English our conqueror, and if you speak otherwise 'tis contrary to your true sentiments. You pretend to be friends of the French and of the English, in order to obtain what you want from both sides, which makes you invent lies that an upright man would never think of.

Could you suppose that my children of the Sault and of the Lake, who are incorruptible, would have been capable of abandoning their religion, their father and their lands, to become the slaves of Englishmen? Is that common sense? Yet you have given them a Belt to induce them to do so.

That is not all. By a Message which I have seen, you also invite four of the Chiefs of the Sault and Lake whom you have named, to go with you and sit on your mat to speak of business. You must readily believe that I see that these are tricks which your brother the Englishman has dictated to you. I am too well assured of the attachment of my children of the Sault and the Lake to apprehend their following your advice.

You fear being the victim of the English or French. You have indisputable proofs that I have never betrayed you. The King who loves you has no other view as regards you than to place you among the number of the Christians. This is not the case with the English who have built two forts in your villages and seek to aggrandize themselves only for the purpose of becoming your masters and making you their slaves.

And said Sieur Cavelier, the Interpereter, hath signed with me. Done on the above day and year. Thus signed in the original.

And at three o'clock in the afternoon of the twelfth of the said month of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, we, the Governor aforesaid. being accompanied as before mentioned, the said one hundred and fifty Onondagas and Oneidas, assisted by the said Sieur Le Cavelier, their Interperter being in the said Council Chamber, have applied to answer our

speech, and immediately said Sieur Cavelier, the Interpeter, explained to us their answers, as follows:

We come to answer your speech and to explain to you our determination; in order not to forget any part of what you have said to us, we have caused the Interpreter to repeat it to us.

By three Strings.

We have been so pleased to hear your sentiments that we have lost none of the words which you have uttered. We thank you, and though we are but two nations here, yet we shall answer you in the name of the Five Nations.

By three Strings.

We have received your Belt with pleasure; we are going to communicate to you our reflections on your words.

By a Belt.

You have told us that you did not propose obliging us to abandon our villages. You recommend us not to mingle with the English, as many of our young people did last year; we thank you for your speech.

What we say to you by this Belt was agreed to between us, the Five Nations, before leaving our villages. Our Chiefs have fulfilled your intentions. They, themselves, have given Belts to our young men recommending them to remain in our villages. We in our turn confirm this word. We shall always retain our warriors and we assure you that none of our people will be found among the English; but as we cannot answer of ourselves, and as some foolish fellows may happen to be with the English, we advise you beforehand that such will be without the consent of the Nation.

By a Belt.

We admit the truth of all you have said to us, and that there are no longer any people of sense in our villages.

We pray you to hold this Belt by one end and we shall hold it by the other; we shall never let it go, and shall occupy ourselves only with good business. You, Father, and the English are the cause of our not having been to see you. You likewise are, one and the other, the cause of the troubles. We have been obliged to make a road to reach our villages. A hatchet of yours has made its appearance in our parts; 'twas small, 'tis true; we have concealed it under our armpit.

You told us that Colonel Johnson made us tremble in our villages; we assure you that We, the Five Nations, fear no man on the face of the earth; especially when the point in question will be to labor in good affairs from which we shall never depart; and a proof of that is that we have come in spite of Colonel Johnson, who has done his best to retain us in our villages, and in spite of all the opposition that was offered.

By two Strings.

You told us that we no longer had any people of sense. We present you Tekanesoren, who is the son of a great man; we request you to make him a chief, that he may labor at good affairs.

By two Strings.

Again. You told us that we had not covered the death of M. de Longueuil. We have lost two of our great chiefs, whom you, neither, have covered. By these two strings we cover M. de Longueuil. We would wish to resuscitate, in him whom we present to you, those two chiefs to labor at good business.

By two Strings.

After having arranged our affairs we are content, and desire to return home.

By two other Strings.

We have been told that we do not run any risk, that you will cause us to be conducted to our own country; we thank you for your attention and request you to furnish us canoes and the same persons who came in search of us, to carry us back; also, to give us guns for our protection, being resolved to make use of all our strength to prevent the English encroaching on the lands on which the Master of Life has placed us.

Father. We have no other children than M. de Longueuil, Noyan, Joncaire and La Chauvignerie; we request them to be always aiding unto us near you. We shall regard them always as our children. We expect that you will employ them, on the first occasion, to bring us your orders.

An Onondaga by a Belt.

Father. You know my sentiments. The Master of Life has opened my eyes. I have performed what I formerly promised you; I no longer meddle with the affairs of my village. I have declared to my nation that I would not belong any longer to it, because it has not acted fairly by me. I acknowledge that it is the Master of Life who has prompted me to act thus, in order to be able to occupy myself with Prayer. By this Belt, I enroll myself among the number of Ononthio's children. I wish to die with him, and with this view I fix my residence at La Galette, where I hope to become a good Christian.

And the said Sieur La Cavelier, Interpreter, hath signed with us. Done the day and year above written. Thus signed in the original.

And at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the fourteenth of the said month of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, We, the Governor aforesaid, accompanied as before mentioned, the said one hundred and fifty Onondagas and Oneidas, assisted by the said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, being in the said Council chamber, have caused said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, to explain to the Indians our reply to their answer, as follows:

Children, Five Nations. I am pleased with the care your chiefs have taken to restrain your young people in your villages; you will do well to pay attention on your return that none of them be found among the English.

I shall always hold one end of your Belt with both hands; be careful to keep it; hold it fast and do not occupy yourself except with good affairs.

It is not I who am the cause of your not coming to see me; confess, yourselves, that it is the English who have kept you back; they also are the authors of the troubles of which you speak, as I have already told you; nothing, my Children, must prevent you coming to see me, whenever you think proper; you have found a very clear path on my lands; it will be always so, and you will be always welcome.

'Tis true you have received a hatchet from me; I had no other design than your own security, and to deliver you from the bondage with which you are menaced; keep it concealed and make use of it whenever occasion will require. Be assured I shall aid you whensoever you will need assistance.

Children, continue not to fear Colonel Johnson; but do not listen to his evil counsels; labor only at good business; you will be always quiet on your mats.

By two Strings.

Children, Onandagas. I cannot but approve the choice you have made of one of the descendants of Tekanesoren to replace that great chief; he was much attached to my father whom he greatly loved; they had but one heart and one will. I recommend to his successor to work like him, only at good affairs; and in order that he may not go astray, let him not listen to the evil minded. I flatter myself that he will prove to me that he has the same sentiments and the same talents as his predecessor.

By two Strings.

Here are two Strings of Wampum whereby I cover the death of your chiefs; meanwhile let us, one and the other, acquit ourselves better of a like ceremony.

By a Belt of 2500 beads.

You have correctly comprehended my words; you know my sentiments; nothing remains for me, Children of the Five Nations, than to confirm your minds and to engage you by this word to do, on your side, your best, always to keep up your union as well as that with your brethren, my children. I ask that we may be united in order that we may have but one mind, one heart, in every respect the same as existed between your ancients and my father. I assure you that I will occupy myself only for your advantage so far as you will deserve it.

Hearken not to the Evil Spirit which oftentimes divorces the best friends. That Evil Spirit is always near us; place not your trust in him; so soon as you will hear anything, come to me; conceal nothing from me; have recourse to this Belt which will always tell truth and afford you consolation at all times; come confidently to explain yourselves; you will find no ambush in your path; the end of your village is at La Galette; the road is always good; fear nothing; it is the same path our ancients traced for the one and the other of us; 'tis shorter than it was at that time. The Master of Life has pity on you; he wishes to draw you closer to Prayer, in order to place you among the number of his children, and to render you happy. Many of your brethren have profited thereby; it depends on yourselves only to imitate them, therefore, my children, the Five Nations, have only one and the same heart, and one and the same mind, and always follow the counsels I, as a good father, shall give you.

I grant you the canoes you ask of me; I expect those who have brought you here will convey you back to your villages, so much the more safely as there is nothing to fear, either for you or for them.

I give you some presents and some guns, as a testimony of my friendship, whilst waiting to do better, if your guns be not in order I shall have them repaired.

Children, I was correct in thinking that you would not have forgotten Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, Joncaire and La Chauvignerie; they sincerely love you; they will be always ready to go and to come to you whenever occasion requires, for the purpose of bearing my words to you, and I am well assurred that in time of war, as well as in seasons of peace, they will have nothing to fear in going to your country; such was the custom among your ancients.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

I see, my Son, that you are honest; you have performed by me all you have promised. I can only testify to you the joy which I, as well as all your Praying brethren, experienced therefrom. I enroll you among the number of my cherished children, and I am delighted to see you attached to the Religion and to the Service of the King. By this Belt I exhort you to be firm in your sentiments. I assure you that on all occasions I shall prove to you that I am a good father. You have afforded me sufficient proofs of your fidelity that I will bestow on you a mark of distinction. I constitute you a Chief, and decorate you with the Royal Medal. I hope it will assist you not a little to labor successfully in good affairs.

And said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, hath signed with us. Done the day and year above mentioned. Thus signed in original.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the twentieth of the said month of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, We, the Governor aforesaid, accompanied as already mentioned, the said one hundred and fifty Onondagas and Oneidas, assisted by the said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, being in the Council Chamber, have caused said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, to explain to said Indians our words, as follows:

Children. You have expressed to us the joy you feel at the victory I have gained over the English; I think that joy is sincere and thank you for it. The Master of Life has given me that advantage over his enemies and ours.

How many a time have the English not told you that, compared with their power, the French were no better than ciphers. The Master of Life has permitted me to pull down their pride; He wished to humble them and make them acknowledge that the French will be always Victors so long as He will protect their arms.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

Children, and especially you others here present. I saw with pain the difficulty you experienced in finding a path to return to your villages. He who rules all the Earth blesses my labors, and I have cleared for you a fine road; I have long been desirous of making it smooth.

You will now no longer doubt that the walls of Chouaguen have been unable to resist the intrepidity of the Warriors whom the King has sent into this Colony; they have not left one stone upon another. Not a vestige remains of that fort, nor of any of those establishments which were the source of all the bad affairs. I began at the very commencement of this winter to clear that path for you, but you did not second my efforts; I exhort you not to do the like with this new path.

Children. According to the representation of the English, they had purchased from you the lands on which they were settled at Chouaguen. What a foolish notion! In fine, these lands are no longer either your property nor that of the English. The King, my master, has conquered them. I have had them replaced in the same state that they were in when you or your ancestors were inhabiting them.

I have had no other intention in becoming master of them than to have you use them as did your ancients in the time of my father.

Children. I expect that the fine path I have just leveled for you will afford us, reciprocally, the pleasure of seeing each other oftener than we have done. You will learn the custom of your ancestors who never failed to come and see their father.

Children. I recommend you not to allow yourselves to be corrupted as heretofore, by your brethren, the English. Remember that under pretence of setting a little trap for beaver, at Chouaguen, they insensibly built forts and sloops which have caused so much trouble, as your ancients had wisely foreseen.

I warn you beforehand, that if you suffer the English to make the smallest establishment at Chouaguen, or on the lands you occupy in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, I will go forthwith and drive them thence. You can no more beseech me as formerly, not to stain those lands with blood. I will not listen to you.

Children. Forget not what I say to you as a kind father. Be firm; encourage your warriors to be firm also, for your and my peace sake.

By two Strings.

You are at liberty to leave whenever you please. I recommend you not to carry along with you any of the English who are here our prisoners, nor any of those belonging to the Indians. Children, do not take charge, either, of any of their letters. If they give you any, take them and hand them to me. If they be not suspicious, I will return them to you in order that you may deliver them according to the address.

And said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, hath signed with us. Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

We, Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of S[t] Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King throughout the entire of New France, the territories and countries of Louisiana,

Do certify that the foregoing copy is conformable with the original remaining in our Secretary's office. In testimony whereof We have signed these presents, caused the Seal of our Arms to be affixed thereto and had them countersigned by our Secretary.

Done at Montreal, the 15th February, 1758.

(Signed), Vaudreuil.

By my Lord:

(Signed), Saint Sauveur.

Letter from an Officer, dated

Camp at Chouaguen, 22nd August, 1756.

I have the honor to transmit you a detail of the campaign we have just made, from our departure from Quebec to Chouaguen where we have gathered laurels which we dared not promise ourselves. We are repaid for the hardships and disagreeable moments experienced in making war in this country, by the complete victory just gained over the English at the siege of this fort.

We left Quebec on the 6th of June in canoes, for Montreal, to receive the orders of the Marquis de Vaudreuil. We had two Canadians to steer and ten of our soldiers at the paddles. During that voyage we had all imaginable reverses; we never camped, and in the brief

he has afforded me of his fidelity in the different embassies in which I have employed him. He has attacked the English and even brought me some prisoners. He has assured me he should always labor to promote good business.

I have learned from some Iroquois of the Sault and the Lake that those deputies had presented them some Belts, to induce them to remain quiet on their lands and not to meddle with the war between the French and English. They have invited them at the same time to come into their village to confer on business. Our domiciliated (Indians) have answered in my presence, that they never would have any will but mine; that they had heard my sentiments and exhorted the 5 Nations to conform thereto, for their own sakes.

I have, my Lord, accomplished my principal object, as regards the Five Nations. I proposed sending them a great distance from their villages during my expedition against Chouaguen. I have succeeded therein, for whilst M. de Montcalm lays siege to that place, the Senecas and Cayugas who have been at Niagara, have not yet returned home, and I have in my power 80 Onondaga and Seneca deputies. In consequence of this foresight, I am certain that none of the Five Nations will be found among the English, whatever effort Colonel Johnson may make to induce them to join him.

I have the honor to be, with most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

VAUDREUIL.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN M. DE VAUDREUIL AND THE FIVE NATIONS.

Canada.

In the year One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, and on the twenty-eight day of July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, before us, Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor, Lieutenant-General, for the King throughout the whole of New France, the territory and countries of Louisiana, in our Castle at Montreal, appeared one hundred and fifty Indians, assisted by Sieur Toussaint le Cavelier, Interpreter of the Iroquois language, who has told us that the Indians at whose head he came, are Onondagas and Oneidias, and are a deputation on the part of the Five Nations; whereupon, we having notice sent to M. Bigot, Councillor of the King in his councils, Intendant of Justice, Police, Finance and Marine throughout the

whole of New France, the territory and countries of Louisiana, and having summoned M. Daillebоust, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, Lieutenant of the King over the town and government of Montreal, M. Denoyau, likewise, Knight of St. Louis, Lieutenant of the King over the town and government of Three Rivers, at present in this town, Captain de Boucherville, of the troops of the detachment of Marine, M. Douville, seconded Lieutenant in the said troops, who understands and speaks the Iroquois language; who, being immediately come into our Castle, after having explained to them the subject for which we had invited them, and having at the same time taken their seats in the Council chamber according to their rank, Chekouariné, an Onondaga Indian Chief, arose and spoke, according the explanation given us by said Sieur de Cavelier, the Interpreter, as follows:

On laying down a Belt.

Father. We present ourselves before you authorized by the Belt which you have sent us last fall; we have come in virtue of that Belt, to hear your word.

On laying down two Belts.

Father. Here are two Belts which we Oneidas and we Onondagas have received on your part this spring; these, again, are the same Belts which bring us hither to hear your word.

By two Strings of Wampum.

We are come and we are ready to hear you. (On presenting a Belt.) This Belt which we present you has been given us in your name to prevail on us to remove to a distance from our villages, lest the blows you aim at the English may fall on us.

By three Strings.

We answer to that Belt, that we find it almost impossible for us to change a village which has been, since so long a time, inhabited by the Five Nations. The bones of our ancestors repose their and we cannot abandon them.

By eight Strings.

Father. We dry your tears. We have participated in the losses you have experienced.

By six Belts.

We again behold the blood of your warriors flowing on your mat. By these Strings of Wampum we wipe it up, in order that your mat may be no longer stained with blood, and that you may employ yourself in good business.

And said Sieur Perthius hath signed with us. Done the day and year above written. Thus signed in the original.

And on the eight of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, we, the Governor afore-

said, assisted by said Sieur Le Cavelier, their Interpreter, being in the aforesaid Council chamber, have explained, through Sieur Le Cavelier, the Interpreter to the said Indians, our answers to their speech and our address to said Indians, as follows:

Children. I feel a sincere pleasure at seeing you present before me with the Belt I sent you last autumn; you are come to hear my word; you do hear it and you will see that I speak to you with the sincerity I have always felt when I have addressed my Children.

Children, Oneidas and Onondagas. I am charmed to see you present before me with the two Belts I sent you this spring, and that you are likewise disposed to hear my word. I wish that you may not forget it.

By two Strings of Wampum.

I have received your two Strings whereby you assure me that you are ready to listen to me. Receive the two Strings I present to you, to give you light and to open your ears, in order that none of my words be lost to you.

By three Strings.

In these three Strings I reassure you, and exhort you to remain quiet on your mats. Your village is that of your ancestors; you could not have a better asylum; their bones repose their, and I am delighted that you would not abandom them.

I assure you, likewise, that I have never thought of making the blows I direct against the English recoil on you; when I shall have developed my sentiments, you will see that I seek only your good.

By eight Strings.

Children. You wipe away my tears; by these eight Strings, I, myself, wipe away yours.

By six Strings.

Children. You perceive, you say, the blood of my warroirs flowing on my mat; you dry it up in order that my mat may be bloody no more, and that I may labor in safety at good work.

By these six Strings, I thank you for the interest you take in what concerns me.

Children of the Five Nations, namely, Onondagas and Oneidas here present. I repeat to you the pleasure I feel at seeing you on my mat; we can look on each other in peace; it is the Master of Life who favors us with this interview and procures for us the opportunity of opening our hearts and of concealing nothing.

By three Strings.

Children. Listen to what I am about to say to you:

I have heard your answers to the messages I have sent you by my children, on divers occasions; I am very glad that you have returned them to me these days past.

Many of the points are different from what I had stated them, owing either to their having been badly explained or to your not having understood them correctly.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

Children. I present you with this Belt to reassure and to confirm to you what I had intended should have been said to you. All the reasonings which have been communicated to you are reducible to what I am about to say to you.

I tell you, then, by this Message that I never thought of driving you from the lands you inhabit, nor of giving you an axe to strike your brothers, the English. I engage you, on the contrary, to remain quiet. Pay particular attention that your warriors be not, on any pretence whatsoever, with my enemies. I advise you beforehand that my love for my Children, the Five Nations, is so great, that I should be sorry that any accident would befall them. It would be very unfortunate for them and for me; remember well what I tell you; you will not have it in your power to reproach me that I have not forwarned you, like a good father. I have an infinite number of children who, in these troublesome times are not accustomed to see you: they might commit a mistake in taking one for the other; did they begin striking you, it would be no longer possible for me to restrain them, as I have done since last year.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

Children. You are right in saying that it is I who have invited you here. 'Tis true. Could I act otherwise and have the bowels of a father? The joy I felt on beholding Nations whom the King has confided to me, and the memory I retain of the friendship my father felt for you, whereof he has so often afforded unquestionable proofs to your ancestors, who, on their side, formed only one heart with him, must convince you that I tell you the truth. Will you say, 'tis false? Can you forget how deeply your ancestors regretted a father who was so dear to them, and the troubles you have experienced at different times since his death? This is enough on this point.

Ought I to expect so long a silence on your part, and that you should forget me; me, who have been born on the same soil with yourselves? I have not ceased to behold you with pleasure, and during my absence I felt no greater desire than that of returning to you. I supposed that the Five Nations would feel a pleasure in seeing me, but I was mistaken, and I have experienced nothing but ingratitude from you. This makes me regret your ancients, who had sense; I cannot sufficiently recall them to my mind. This is not the only fault you have committed to the knowledge of all the Nations. You have omitted to come and bewail the death of your son, M. de Longueuil, Senior, who was so attached to you; your ancestors would not have failed to do so. All that shows me, I

repeat to you, that you no longer possess any head to resist the poisoned speeches of the English.

I cannot doubt the attachment many among you, children of the Five Nations, feel for the English. You have afforded me but too many proofs of it, inasmuch as you have been the bearers of their Messages to all my children, the Chaouanons, Delawares, Outaouas, Saulteux, Poulx, Ouias, Missisagues, Hurons, and other Nations, who, especially the Chaouanons, to prove to me their attachment in sending me these Belts, joined thereto a number of English scalps.

Many persons of the Five Nations, who have discovered the falsehood of the English, have even sent me the Medals received from them. You see them. I wish these persons may give sense to those who havn't any. I know not whether you will be always attached to the English when I shall have told you the reasons which oblige me to strike them. You are aware that the French have been true from all time, and never sought any quarrel with the English. Such has not been the case with the latter. A number of their ships captured two of ours under pretence of speaking them. My brother, De Rigaud, who happened to be on board, was taken prisoner and has suffered all sorts of hardships at the hands of the English.

Can you, Children, deny that the English are deceivers? Why have they built vessels; do they require them to go to Orange? If you desire to speak the truth, you will say that you know they wish to take this country, and because I am defending myself, will you say that I am seeking a quarrel with the English? I am well aware that they make you think so, and that you are simple enough to believe them. None of your nation dare say a word to the English. Colonel Johnson's word makes all your villages tremble.

By six Strings.

Children. Be persuaded that I keep nothing on my mind and that I tell you all I think.

I cannot conceal from you that I know that the majority of my children of the Five Nations would be delighted, were their brother the English our conqueror, and if you speak otherwise 'tis contrary to your true sentiments. You pretend to be friends of the French and of the English, in order to obtain what you want from both sides, which makes you invent lies that an upright man would never think of.

Could you suppose that my children of the Sault and of the Lake, who are incorruptible, would have been capable of abandoning their religion, their father and their lands, to become the slaves of Englishmen? Is that common sense? Yet you have given them a Belt to induce them to do so.

That is not all. By a Message which I have seen, you also invite

four of the Chiefs of the Sault and Lake whom you have named, to go with you and sit on your mat to speak of business. You must readily believe that I see that these are tricks which your brother the Englishman has dictated to you. I am too well assured of the attachment of my children of the Sault and Lake to apprehend their following your advice.

You fear being the victim of the English or French. You have indisputable proofs that I have never betrayed you. The King who loves you has no other view as regards you than to place you among the number of the Christians. This is not the case of the English who have built two forts in your villages and seek to aggrandize themselves only for the purpose of becoming your masters and making you their slaves.

And said Sieur Cavelier, the Interpreter, hath signed with me. Done on the above day and year. Thus signed in the original.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the twelfth of the said month of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, we, the Governor aforesaid, being accompanied as before mentioned, the said one hundred and fifty Onondagas and Oneidas, assisted by the said Sieur Le Cavelier, their Interperter being in the said Council Chamber, have applied to answer our speech, and immediately said Sieur Cavelier, the Interperter, explained to us their answers, as follows:

We come to answer your speech and to explain to you our determination; in order not to forget any part of what you have said to us, we have caused the Interpreter to repeat it to us.

By three Strings.

We have been so pleased to hear your sentiments that we have lost none of the words which you have uttered. We thank you, and though we are but two nations here, yet we shall answer you in the name of the Five Nations.

By three Strings.

We have received your Belt with pleasure; we are going to communicate to you our reflections on your words.

By a Belt.

You have told us that you did not propose obliging us to abandon our villages. You recommend us not to mingle with the English, as many of our young people did last year; we thank you for your speech.

What we say to you by this Belt was agreed to between us, the Five Nations, before leaving our villages. Our Chiefs have fulfilled your intentions. They, themselves, have given Belts to our young men recommending them to remain in our villages. We in our turn confirm this word. We shall always retain our warriors and we assure you that none of our people will be found among the English; but as we cannot answer of ourselves, and as some foolish

fellows may happen to be with the English, we advise you beforehand that such will be without the consent of the Nation.

By a Belt.

We admit the truth of all you have said to us, and that there are no longer any people of sense in our villages.

We pray you to hold this Belt by one end and we shall hold it by the other; we shall never let it go, and shall occupy ourselves only with good business. You, Father, and the English are the cause of our not having been to see you. You likewise are, one and the other, the cause of the troubles. We have been obliged to make a road to reach our villages. A hatchet of yours has made its appearance in our parts; 'twas small, 'tis true; we have concealed it under our armpit.

You told us that Colonel Johnson made us tremble in our villages; we assure you that We, the Five Nations, fear no man on the face of the earth; especially when the point in question will be to labor in good affairs from which we shall never depart; and a proof of that is that we have come in spite of Colonel Johnson, who has done his best to retain us in our villages, and in spite of all the opposition that was offered.

By two Strings.

You told us that we no longer had any people of sense. We present you Tekanesoren, who is the son of a great man; we request you to make him a chief, that he may labor at good affairs.

By two Strings.

Again. You told us that we had not covered the death of M. de Longueuil. We have lost two of our great chiefs, whom you, neither, have covered. By these two strings we cover M. de Longueuil. We would wish to resuscitate, in him whom we present to you, those two chiefs to labor at good business.

By two Strings.

After having arranged our affairs we are content, and desire to return home.

By two other Strings.

We have been told that we do not run any risk, that you will cause us to be conducted to our own country; we thank you for your attention and request you to furnish us canoes and the same persons who came in search of us, to carry us back; also, to give us guns for our protection, being resolved to make use of all our strength to prevent the English encroaching on the lands on which the Master of Life has placed us.

Father. We have no other children than M. de Longueuil, Noyan, Joncaire and La Chauvignerie; we request them to be always aiding unto us near you. We shall regard them always as our chil-

dren. We expect that you will employ them, on the first occasion, to bring us your orders.

An Onondaga by a Belt.

Father. You know my sentiments. The Master of Life has opened my eyes. I have performed what I formerly promised you; I no longer meddle with the affairs of my village. I have declared to my nation that I would not belong any longer to it, because it has not acted fairly by me. I acknowledge that it is the Master of Life who has prompted me to act thus, in order to be able to occupy myself with Prayer. By this Belt, I enroll myself among the number of Ononthio's children. I wish to die with him, and with this view I fix my residence at La Galette, where I hope to become a good Christian.

And the said Sieur La Cavelier, Interpreter, hath signed with us. Done the day and year above written. Thus signed in the original.

And at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the fourteenth of the said month of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, We, the Governor aforesaid, accompanied as before mentioned, the said one hundred and fifty Onondagas and Oneidas, assisted by the said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, being in the said Council chamber, have caused said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, to explain to the Indians our reply to their answer, as follows:

Children, Five Nations. I am pleased with the care your chief have taken to restrain your young people in your villages; you will do well to pay attention on your return that none of them be found among the English.

I shall always hold one end of your Belt with both hands; be careful to keep it; hold it fast and do not occupy yourself except with good affairs.

It is not I who am the cause of your not coming to see me; confess, yourselves, that it is the English who have kept you back; they also are the authors of the troubles of which you speak, as I have already told you; nothing, my Children, must prevent you coming to see me, whenever you think proper; you have found a very clear path on my lands; it will be always so, and you will be always welcome.

'Tis true you have received a hatchet from me; I had no other design than your own security, and to deliver you from the bondage with which you are menaced; keep it concealed and make use of it whenever occasion will require. Be assured I shall aid you whensoever you will need assistance.

Children, continue not to fear Colonel Johnson; but do not listen to his evil counsels; labor only at a good business; you will be always quiet on your mats.

By two Strings.

Children, Onandagas. I cannot but approve the choice you have made of one of the descendants of Tekanesoren to replace that great chief; he was much attached to my father whom he greatly loved: they had but one heart and one will. I recommend to his successor to work like him, only at good affairs; and in order that he may not go astray, let him not listen to the evil minded. I flatter myself that he will prove to me that he has the same sentiments and the same talents as his predecessor.

By two Strings.

Here are two Strings of Wampum whereby I cover the death of your chiefs; meanwhile let us, one and the other, acquit ourselves better of a like ceremony.

By a Belt of 2500 beads.

You have correctly comprehended my words; you know my sentiments; nothing remains for me, Children of the Five Nations, than to confirm your minds and to engage you by this word to do, on your side, your best, always to keep up your union as well as that with your brethren, my children. I ask that we may be united in order that we may have but one mind, one heart, in every respect the same as existed between your ancients and my father. I assure you that I will occupy myself only for your advantage so far as you will deserve it.

Hearken not to the Evil Spirit which oftentimes divorces the best friends. That Evil Spirit is always near us; place not your trust in him; so soon as you will hear anything, come to me; conceal nothing from me; have recourse to this Belt which will always tell truth and afford you consolation at all times; come confidently to explain yourselves; you will find no ambush in your path; the end of your village is at La Galette; the road is always good; fear nothing; it is the same path our ancients traced for the one and the other of us: 'tis shorter than it was at that time. The Master of Life has pity on you; he wishes to draw you closer to Prayer in order to place you among the number of his children, and to render you happy. Many of your brethren have profited thereby; it depends on yourselves only to imitate them; therefore, my children, the Five Nations, have only one and the same heart, and one and the same mind, and always follow the counsels I, as a good father, shall give you.

I grant you the canoes you ask of me; I expect those who have brought you here will convey you back to your villages, so much the more safely as there is nothing to fear, either for you or for them.

I give you some presents and some guns, as a testimony of my friendship, whilst waiting to do better, if your guns be not in order I shall have them repaired.

Children, I was correct in thinking that you would not have forgotten Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, Joncaire and La Chauvignerie; they sincerely love you; they will be always ready to go and to come to you whenever occasion requires, for the purpose of bearing my words to you, and I am well assured that in time of war, as well as in seasons of peace, they will have nothing to fear in going to your country; such was the custom among your ancients.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

I see, my Son, that you are honest; you have performed by me all you have promised. I can only testify to you the joy which I, as well as all your Praying brethren, experienced therefrom. I enroll you among the number of my cherished children, and I am delighted to see you attached to the Religion and to the Service of the King. By this Belt I exhort you to be firm in your sentiments. I assure you that on all occasions I shall prove to you that I am a good father. You have afforded me sufficient proofs of your fidelity that I will bestow on you a mark of distinction. I constitute you a Chief, and decorate you with the Royal Medal. I hope it will assist you not a little to labor successfully in good affairs.

And said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, hath signed with us. Done the day and year above mentioned. Thus signed in original.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the twentieth of the said month of August, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, We, the Governor aforesaid, accompanied as already mentioned, the said one hundred and fifty Onondagas and Oneidas, assisted by the said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, being in the Council Chamber, have caused said Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter, to explain to said Indians our words, as follows:

Children. You have expressed to us the joy you feel at the victory I have gained over the English: I think that joy is sincere and thank you for it. The Master of Life has given me that advantage over his enemies and ours.

How many a time have the English not told you that, compared with their power, the French were no better than ciphers. The Master of Life has permitted me to pull down their pride; He wished to humble them and make them acknowledge that the French will be always Victors so long as He will protect their arms.

By a Belt of 2000 beads.

Children, and especially you others here present. I saw with pain the difficulty you experienced in finding a path to return to your villages. He who rules all the Earth blesses my labors, and I have cleared for you a fine road; I have long been desirous of making it smooth.

You will now no longer doubt that the walls of Chouaguen have

been unable to resist the intrepidity of the Warriors whom the King has sent into this Colony; they have not left one stone upon another. Not a vestige remains of that fort, nor of any of those establishments which were the source of all the bad affairs. I began at the very commencement of this winter to clear that path for you, but you did not second my efforts; I exhort you not to do the like with this new path.

Children. According to the representation of the English, they had purchased from you the lands on which they were settled at Chouaguen. What a foolish notion! In fine, these lands are no longer either your property nor that of the English. The King, my master, has conquered them. I have had them replaced in the same state that they were in when you or your ancestors were inhabiting them.

I have had no other intention in becoming master of them than to have you use them as did your ancients in the time of my father.

Children. I expect that the fine path I have just leveled for you will afford us, reciprocally, the pleasure of seeing each other oftener than we have done. You will learn the custom of your ancestors who never failed to come and see their father.

Children. I recommend you not to allow yourselves to be corrupted as heretofore, by your bretheren, the English. Remember that under pretence of setting a little trap for beaver, at Chouaguen, they insensibly built forts and sloops which have caused so much trouble, as your ancients had wisely forseen.

I warn you beforehand, that if you suffer the English to make the smallest establishment at Chouaguen, or on the lands you occupy in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, I will go forthwith and drive them thence. You can no more beseech me as formerly, not to stain those lands with blood. I will not listen to you.

Children. Forget not what I say to you as a kind father. Be firm; encourage your warriors to be firm, for your and my peace sake.

By two Strings.

You are at liberty to leave whenever you please. I recommend you not to carry along with you any of the English who are here our prisoners, nor any of those belonging to the Indians. Children, do not take charge, either, of any of their letters. If they given you any, take them and hand them to me. If they be not suspicious, I will return them to you in order that you may deliver them according to the address.

And said Sieur La Cavelier, Interpreter, hath signed with us. Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

We, PIERRE RIGAUD, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-

General for the King throughout the entire of New France, the territories and countries of Louisana,

Do certify that the foregoing copy is conformable with the original remaining in our Secretary's office. In testimony whereof We have signed these presents, caused the Seal of our Arms to be affixed thereto and had them countersigned by our Secretary.

Done at Montreal, the 15th February, 1758.

(Signed), VAUDREUIL.

By my Lord:

(Signed), SAINT SAUVEUR.

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

HELD WITH THE

INDIANS, at *EASTON*,

In the Months of *July* and *November*, 1756;

TOGETHER WITH

Two MESSAGES sent by the GOVERNMENT to the *Indians* residing on *Sasquehannah*; and the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed by the ASSEMBLY to attend the GOVERNOR at the last of the said Conferences.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN and D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office* near the *Market*.

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

After the Ending of the Conferences between Scarroyady *and ſome of the People called* Quakers, *the three* Indians, Newcaſtle, Jagrea, *and* William Locquies, *being prepared to ſet out for* Wioming, *the Governor (who, during theſe Conferences, received Meſſages from the Governor of* New-York) *delivered them the following Meſſage to the* Delaware *and* Shawaneſe Indians, *living on* Saſquehannah, *viz.*

BRETHREN, *April* 26, 1756.

I HAVE received an Account from Sir *William Johnſon*, ſent me by Sir *Charles Hardy*, Governor of *New-York*, that, immediately after the Council held at *Fort Johnſon*, Deputies were diſpatched by the *Six Nations* to *Aſſaningo*, and that they convened the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, and other *Indians*, from the ſeveral Towns on the *Saſquehannah*, to the Number of Three Hundred, to whom they delivered Meſſages from that Council, blaming them for taking up the Hatchet againſt their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and commanding them to lay it down immediately; and that they had hearkened to this Meſſage, and agreed to ſtrike no more.-----What I tell you is in this Letter. [*Here the Governor gave Mr.* Weiſer *Sir* Charles Hardy's *Letter of the* 16*th of* April, *to interpret to them. And when he had made them underſtand what Sir* Charles Hardy *had wrote, the Governor took a Belt in his Hand, and proceeded.*] 1756.

Brethren,

I think it neceſſary that the *Indians* at *Wioming*, as well Enemies as Friends, ſhould know, that Sir *Charles Hardy* has ſent this Account to me from Sir *William Johnſon*; and as two of you are of the *Six Nations*, and one a *Delaware*, I think it proper that you ſhould undertake to notify this to them; and at the ſame Time to let them know, as from yourſelves, that if they are ſincerely diſpoſed to Peace, and will deliver up the *Engliſh* Priſoners to the *Six Nations*, and hearken to their Advice in laying down the Hatchet, and abide by ſuch Terms as ſhall be agreed on, you can venture to aſſure them, that tho' much Blood has been ſpilt, and that the *Engliſh*, in Reſentment of this, are well prepared to avenge themſelves, yet they have ſo great Regard for the *Six Nations*, that it will be in their Power to perſwade the *Engliſh* not to proſecute the War, but to accept fair, juſt and honourable Terms; and I provide you with this Belt, to deliver it to them with ſuch a Speech.

Brethren,

I ſpeak my own ſincere Inclinations, when I ſay I am for Peace; and not only my own, but the Sentiments of others, and particularly the earneſt Deſire of a Number of People, who are the Deſcendants of thoſe that came over with the firſt Proprietor; all thoſe are extremely deſirous to interpoſe with the Government, to procure the Submiſſion of the *Delawares*, and to overlook what is paſt, and eſtabliſh for the future a firm and laſting Agreement, Peace and Affection between us, and have repeatedly applied to me for this Purpoſe.

Brethren,

As many Stories have been told to the *Indians* to our Prejudice; I deſire you will undeceive them; and particularly I do charge *William Lorquies* to acquaint the *Delawares*, that thoſe of their Tribe who live among us, have not had any Miſchief done them, but are treated with our uſual Kindneſs, and have Liberty, and live in Peace and Plenty among us.------I charge you *William Lorquies*, to declare the Truth to the *Indians*, and to aſſure them

1756. them that they have been imposed on; and relate the Care that has been taken, as well by the Government of *New-Jersey*, as this, of all the *Indians* who have staid with us, and that they enjoy our Protection, and live as happily as ever.

A String.

Brethren,

Paxinosa, and some other *Shewanese*, and other *Indians*, have not broke Faith with us, endeavoured to dissuade the *Delawares* from striking us.—When they could not, they separated from them, and now live together in some Place near *Wioming*; I would have you go to them, and let them likewise know this Account from Sir *William Johnson*, and assure them from me, that if they are inclined to come within the Inhabitants, you have my Orders to conduct them; or if they do not incline to come now, but at any other Time, they will, on sending me a Message, be provided with a safe Conduct, and meet with an hearty Welcome.—Let them know that *Scarrayady* related to me what had passed between him and them; and that *Aroas* and *Durid* have likewise made me acquainted with what was said by them when they were last at *Wioming*.

Then the Governor gave them a String to give to Paxinosa.

Newcastle, Jagrea, *and* William Locquies, *returned the Governor an Answer*, viz.

That the Messages were very good, and what they approved mightily, and would undertake the Journey, and deliver them faithfully; but then they must desire the Governor would make their Apology to Colonel *Clapham*, and tell him, that nothing but the Governor's Commands would have induced them to delay their coming to him.

The Governor promised he would; and then told them, that Mr. *Spangenberg* was desired to be present, having some *Delaware Indians* under his Care, that he might hear what was delivered to them.----He desired they would go by Way of *Bethlehem*, and take with them one or more of the *Indians* there, and that Mr. *Spangenberg* would prepare those *Indians* for their Visit, and perswade some of them to accompany them to *Wioming*.

The Messengers returned, and on the 31st of *May*, 1756, made the following Report, viz. *That on their Arrival at* Wioming, *they found the* Indians *had left the Town, and gone up the River; they therefore proceeded to* Teogon, *where they met with a great Number of* Indians, *and informed them they had brought a Message from the* Governor *of* Pennsylvania, *and desired a Meeting of all their People in that Town and near it; which being obtained in two Days, they then delivered their Message.—After which,* Paxinosa, *as Speaker of their Council, returned the following Answer*, viz.

Brethren, The Governor, and People of Pennsylvania,

THE dark Clouds overspread our Country so suddenly, that we have been all at once separated, and that dark Cloud got in between us; and as it has pleased the most High to dispel it a little, so that we can just see one another again, our Eyes are now running with Tears, because of the melancholy Sight of seeing our Country covered with our own Blood (we mean yours and ours.) Give me Leave to wipe off the Tears from your Eyes, though at the same Time my own Eyes run with Tears in Abundance for what has passed.

Gave a String.

Brethren,

As you came a great Way, and through dangerous Places, where evil Spirits reign, who might have put several Things in your Way to obstruct your Business, this String serves to clear your Mind, and the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth, that you may speak freely to us.

Gave a String.

Teedyuscung, *a* Delaware *Chief, spoke next.*

Brother Onas, *and the People of* Pennsylvania,

We rejoice to hear from you, and that you are willing to renew the old good Understanding, and that you call to Mind the first Treaties of Friendship made by *Onas*, our great Friend, deceased, with our Fore-Fathers, when himself and his People first came over here. We take hold of these Treaties with both our Hands, and desire you will do the same, that a good Understanding and true Friendship may be re-established. Let us both take hold of these Treaties with all our Strength, we beseech you; we on our Side will certainly do it.

Gave a Belt.

Brother Onas,

What you said to us we took to Heart, and it entered into our Heart; and we speak to you from our Heart; and we will deal honestly with you in every Respect.

Gave a String.

Brother

Brother Onas,

We desire you will look upon us with Eyes of Mercy. We are a very poor People; our Wives and Children are almost naked. We are void of Understanding, and destitute of the Necessaries of Life. Pity us. 1756.

Gave a String.

The Delawares, Memskies, *and* Mohickons, *to* Onas, *and the People of* Pennsylvania.

Brethren,

There is a great Number of our People among you, and in a Manner confined; we desire you will set them at Liberty, or rather give them a safe Conduct to *Wioming*, where we intend to settle as on your Fire Side; there we will jointly with you kindle a Council-Fire, which shall always burn, and we will be one People with you.

Gave two Belts.

Brother Onas, *and all the People of* Pennsylvania,

We had the Misfortune that a great and dark Cloud overspread our Country; but by our Prudence, and that of our Uncles, the *Six Nations*, it is now almost dispelled, and we see the clear Heavens again. We the *Delawares*, the *Shawanese*, the *Mohickons*, and *Memskies*, give you this String of Wampum, and desire you, that the Bitterness which might have gathered in this dark and unhappy Time may be removed, and that you may by this Means spit it out; take or accept this as a certain Cure for that Purpose, and pass by all that is past, and think on your poor foolish Brethren with Mercy, and forget all the Evil done to you by them.

Gave several Strings of Wampum.

Brother Onas,

What our Uncles the *Six Nations* required of us, in your and their Behalf, by their Delegates, at *Otsaningo*, we that live on the River *Sasquehannah* have agreed to. We have laid aside our Hatchet, and will never make use of it any more against you or your Brethren, the *English*: All our young Men have been consulted about this, and all earnestly agree to it, and we now speak in their Presence.

We must give you this Caution, not to charge them with any Thing that may be done by the *Ohio Indians*, who are under the Influence of the *French* against you. We assure you, our young Men will do no more Mischief to your People.

Gave a String.

At a COUNCIL *held at* Philadelphia, *on* Tuesday, *the* 8*th of* June, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, JOSEPH TURNER, RICHARD PETERS, JOHN MIFFLIN, } Esquires.

Captain NEWCASTLE, JAGREA, or SATAGAROWYES, } *Indians of the Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Esq; Interpreter.

The Governor and the People of Pennsylvania, *to the* Indians *on* Sasquehannah, *gathered at* Teaogon.

Brethren,

I RETURN you the Thanks of this Government for the kind Reception you gave to my Messengers: This I look upon as an Act of Friendship, and a Token of your good Intentions.

A String of four Rows.

Brethren,

I am glad to find a good Spirit at last prevailing amongst you, and that you hearkened to my Message, and laid it to Heart; you will ever find us, your Brethren, sincerely disposed to consult and act for your truest Interest, and in the several Matters which were or shall now be particularly promised on our Part, you may rest assured we mean punctually to perform them, and expect the same Disposition in you.

A String of four Rows.

Brethren,

1756. *Brethren, the* Shawaneſe, Delawares, Memſkies, *and* Mohickons,

As you on your Parts have confirmed the Treaties and Leagues of Amity ſubſiſting between you and this Government, and given a Belt in Confirmation thereof, and deſire the ſame be done on our Part; I do now, by this Belt, ratify and confirm all former Treaties and Engagements, and aſſure, that they ſhall be moſt inviolably obſerved as long as the Sun ſhi

Here a large Belt was given

Brethren,

As Your Confirmation of former Treaties was accompanied with Profeſſions of Sincerity, ſo I make you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of Truth in the Confirmation this Government has now made.

A String of four Rows.

Brethren,

That you and I may have an Opportunity of making theſe mutual Declarations at a publick Convention, I now kindle a Council-Fire at the Houſe of *Conrad Weiſer*, who is one of the Council of the *Six Nations*, and the publick Interpreter of the Province.

A large Belt of fourteen Rows.

N. B. *Mr.* Weiſer *ſaid it was neceſſary to name a particular Place; but the* Indians *were, notwithſtanding this, always at Liberty to name another; and he believed, from ſomething Captain* Newcaſtle *had dropped, the* Indians *would chuſe the* Forks-of-Delaware.

Brethren,

Having appointed a Place for us to meet in Council, I now clear the Roads to this Place, and remove the Logs and other Obſtructions out of it, ſo that it may be perfectly ſafe for every one deſirous to uſe it to travel to their Brethren when met in Council.

A Belt of eight Rows, and eight Strings tied to it.

Brethren,

It is offenſive to ſee Blood ſpilt upon the Road uſed by People who have lived in Friendſhip together; I therefore remove all Blood out of the Road that leads to the Council-Fire.

A Belt of nine Rows.

Brethren,

Your *Indians* who live among us go where they pleaſe; they live as we do; and enjoy their Liberty. We only hinder them from going to the Frontiers, where they might be miſtaken for Enemies, and hurt or killed; and that the *Indians* may know the Truth of this, we ſend ſome of them along with our Meſſengers to *Teaogon*, who will declare what Treatment they have had from us. What few we have in Confinement ſhall be ſet at Liberty when the Council meets, and be brought there.

A String.

Brethren,

This laſt is a very important Article, and what we abſolutely depend upon, That all Priſoners taken on both Sides ſhall be delivered up, as there can be no Sincerity on either Side where this is not done, and that in the moſt faithful and ample Manner, without keeping back a ſingle Priſoner; this Belt aſſures you that it ſhall be punctually performed by us, and we expect the ſame punctually on your Side.

Two Belts, the one of ſeven, the other of eight Rows.

Brethren,

You have mentioned to us the Diſtreſſes you have been, and are, in, for Want of Neceſſaries; theſe are owing to your having given Way to the Influences of an evil Spirit, and ſtruck us your Brethren without any Cauſe; and as you have brought it on yourſelves, you have the leſs Reaſon to complain: But now that a good Spirit begins to ſhew itſelf in you, and you deſire to meet us in Council, I ſhall bring with me a Sufficiency of Clothes and Proviſions to relieve thoſe Diſtreſſes.

A String.

Brethren,

As you have laid down the Hatchet, and deſire the ſame may be done by us, our Meſſenger carries with him our Proclamation for Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities within the Limits therein ſpecified, of which we have informed the *Six Nations*.

Brethren,

Agreeable to the repeated Advice and Requeſt of *Scarroyady*, and other *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, then reſiding in this Province, I engaged to build a Fort at *Shamokin*, for the Protection of our Friendly *Indians*, their Wives and Children; and I now acquaint you with the March of the Forces, in order to effect this uſeful Work, that it may give no Umbrage; the Commander having my Orders not to act offenſively.

Brethren,

Brethren,

1756.

You are to take Notice, that nothing propoſed by me is to interfere with any Invitation you may have received from Sir *William Johnſon*, or your Uncles, the *Six Nations*; they have acquainted me, that a great Council is to be held in the Country of the *Six Nations*; and thoſe *Indians* at *Teaogon* are invited to it: I would have them by all Means give their Attendance there. You may go to either Place as you incline, for we are both in the Service of one King, and act by his Direction.

Brother Newcaſtle,

I have now finiſhed what I would have you ſay in the Name of this Province to the *Indians* gathered at *Teaogon*. You will adapt the ſeveral Articles to *Indian* Cuſtoms, retaining the Spirit and Subſtance of them.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Eaſton, *on* Wedneſday *the* 28*th of* July, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant-Governor*.

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, BENJAMIN CHEW, JOHN MIFFLIN, } *Eſquires, of the Council.*

JOSEPH FOX, JOHN HUGHES, WILLIAM EDMONDS, } *Commiſſioners.*

TEEDYUSCUNG, *the* Delaware *Chief*; *and* 14 *other Chiefs*,
CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the* Six Nations.

JOHN PUMPSHIRE, JOSEPH PEEPY, BEN, } *Interpreters for the* Delawares.

A large Company, conſiſting of Officers of the Royal American *Regiment, and of the Provincial Forces; Magiſtrates and Freeholders, of this and the neighbouring Province; and about forty Citizens of the City of* Philadelphia, *chiefly of the People called* Quakers.

The Governor acquainted the Indians *he was going to ſpeak, and deſired them to be attentive.*

Brethren,

Conference at *Eaſton*.

BY a Belt which I ſent by *Newcaſtle*, and the other *Indian* Meſſengers, to *Diahogo*, I informed the *Indians* there, that I had kindled a Council Fire; by another String I invited them to it; and by a String of Wampum I cleared the Road, that they might come in Safety to us. I aſſured you of an hearty Welcome as ſoon as I came here, and of my Protection; and I now, in the Name of this Government, again bid you welcome. As Captain *Newcaſtle* brought me no Anſwer to ſome Part of the Meſſages I ſent laſt by him, I expect to receive them by you. I hope you come prepared to ſpeak to us freely, ſincerely, and openly, and deſire you may do ſo.

A String.

To which *Teedyuſcung* immediately anſwered.

Laſt Spring you ſent me a String; and as ſoon as I heard the good Words you ſent, I was glad; and as you told us, we believe it came from your Hearts, ſo we felt it in our Hearts, and received what you ſaid with Joy.

Brethren,

The firſt Meſſages you ſent me, came in the Spring; they touched my Heart; they gave me Abundance of Joy. I returned an Anſwer to them, and waited for your ſecond Meſſages, which came after ſome Time, and were likewiſe very agreeable. By the laſt you acquainted me that you had kindled a Council Fire, and invited me and my People to it. We accepted the Invitation; and I came accordingly, and have ſtaid ſeveral Days, ſmoaking my Pipe with Patience, expecting to meet you here. We are ready to hear what you have to ſay, and not only we, but five other Nations, in all ten Nations, are now turning their Eyes this Way, and wait what will be ſaid and done at this Meeting.

Brother,

1756. *Brother*,

I ſolemnly, and with the utmoſt Sincerity, declare, that tho' you may think I am alone here, yet it will not be long before you will be convinced that I am here by the Appointment of ten Nations, among which are my Uncles the *Six Nations*, authorizing me to treat with you, and what I do they will all confirm. The Truth of this you will ſoon have made evident to you.

Brother,

Hearken to what I am going to ſay: I declare, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, that what I now relate is the Truth. Abundance of Confuſion, Diſorder and Diſtraction has ariſen among the *Indians*, from People taking upon them to be Kings, and Perſons of Authority. In every Tribe of *Indians* there have been ſuch Pretenders, who have held Treaties, ſometimes publick, and ſometimes in the Buſhes; ſometimes what theſe People did came to be known, but frequently it remained in Darkneſs, or at leaſt no more was imparted to the Publick than they were pleaſed to publiſh. To ſome they held up their Belts, but others never ſaw them; this bred among the *Indians* great Heart-burnings and Quarrels, and I can aſſure you, that the preſent Clouds do, in a great Meaſure, owe their Riſe to this wild and irregular Way of doing Buſineſs.---The *Indians*, ſenſible of this Miſtake of our Anceſtors, are now determined to put an End to this Multitude of Kings, and to this dark Way of proceeding; they have agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of a very few, and theſe ſhall no longer have it in their Power to huddle up and give partial Repreſentations of what is done. I aſſure you, that there are only two Kings appointed to tranſact publick Buſineſs, of which I am one. For the future, Matters will go better on both Sides; you as well as we will know who we are to deal with. We muſt beſeech the moſt High to ſcatter the Clouds which have ariſen between us, that we may ſettle Peace as heretofore.

A String.

Brethren, the Engliſh, *and particularly the Governor of* Pennſylvania,

You know you have invited me here; I came therefore; my Uncles, the *Six Nations*, will confirm what I ſay. In your Meſſages to the *Indians* at *Diahogo* you ſignified to us, that you heard we were in Want and Diſtreſs, which to be ſure we are, and pitied us and our poor Wives and Children. We took it kindly, and as a Word that came from your Heart. Now is the Time for you to look about, and act the Part of a charitable and wiſe Man.---Be therefore ſtreng---be aſſured that, though I am poor, I will do my Share. Whatever Kindneſs you do to me, or my People, ſhall be publiſhed to ten *Indian* Nations. We will not hide any Preſents you ſhall give us; every Body ſhall know that we have heard your good Words. We will not do as others, and ſome of our Uncles, the *Six Nations*, have done, ſneak away, and hide your Words and Preſents in the Buſhes, but ſhall publiſh far and near, that all may join with us. Exert yourſelves now in the beſt Maner you can, and you will obtain your End.

Brother,

The Concluſion of my Words is no more than this; the Matter in Hand is of too great Moment for one Man. I am but a Meſſenger from the *United Nations*, though I act as a Chief Man for the *Delawares*. I muſt now hear what you have to ſay to my People at this Council-Fire. If it be good, I ſhall lay hold of it, and carry it to the *United Nations*, who will ſmile and be pleaſed to hear good News. If what you will ſay be diſagreeable, I will, notwithſtanding, keep it cloſe (*here he cloſed his Fiſt*) and deliver it faithfully to the *United Nations*, and let them, as they are my Superiors, do as they ſee Cauſe.

Being aſked if he had done, he ſaid he had for the preſent; the main Thing, he added, is yet in my Breaſt, laying his Hand to his Heart, but this will depend on what Words the Governor will ſpeak to us. Then he repeated the *Delaware* Word, *Whiſh-ſhickſy*, the ſame in *Mohock* Language as *Jago*, with great Earneſtneſs, and in a very pathetick Tone. Mr. *Weiſer*, who knew the Word to have a very extenſive and forcible Senſe, deſired the Interpreter to aſk him what he meant by *Whiſh-ſhickſy* on this particular Occaſion, and explained himſelf in the following Manner. Suppoſe you want to remove a large Log of Wood, that requires many Hands, you muſt take Pains to get as many together as will do the Buſineſs; if you fall ſhort but one, though never ſo weak an one, all the reſt are to no Purpoſe. Though this be in itſelf nothing, yet, if you cannot move the Log without it, you muſt ſpare no Pains to get it. *Whiſh-ſhickſy*; be ſtrong; look round you; enable us to engage every *Indian* Nation we can; put the Means into our Hands; be ſure perform every Promiſe you have made to us; in particular do not pinch Matters neither with us or other *Indians*; we will help you; but we are poor, and you are rich; make us ſtrong, and we will uſe our Strength for you; and, beſides this, what you do, do quickly; the Times are dangerous; they will not admit of Delay.---*Whiſh-ſhickſy*; do it effectually, and do it with all poſſible Diſpatch.

Th:

The Governor then ſpoke. 1756.

Brother,

I have heard with Attention all you have ſaid. I thank you for the Openneſs with which you have declared your Sentiments; the Matters mentioned are of Importance; I have laid them to Heart; I will conſider them with my Council; when I am prepared to ſpeak, I will let you know; I will uſe Diſpatch, the Times being, as you juſtly obſerve, very dangerous.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Eaſton, *on* Thurſday *the 29th. of* July, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the GOVERNOR.

The Gentlemen of the Council.
The Commiſſioners.
The ſame *Indians*.
The ſame Interpreters.

The ſame Audience.

Brethren,

I AM going to ſpeak to you on the Affair we are met about; my Speech will contain Matters of great Moment: By this String of Wampum therefore I open your Ears, that you may give a proper Attention.

A String.

Brethren,

The Inhabitants of this Province have ever been a peaceable People, and remarkable for their Love and conſtant Friendſhip to the *Six Nations*, and other *Indians* in Alliance with them.

When our Back Inhabitants were attacked laſt Fall, we at firſt were at a Loſs to know from whence the Blow came; and were much ſurprized when we were informed that it was given by our old Friends and Neighbours the Couſins of our Brethren the *Six Nations*; we wondered at it; and the more ſo, as we had not, to our Knowledge, given them any juſt Cauſe of Offence.---As ſoon as we knew this, we ſent to the *Six Nations*, and informed them of it, and deſired to know, whether this Blow had been ſtruck by their Direction, or with their Privity or Conſent: And on receiving Aſſurances from them, that it was not done with their Conſent, and that they greatly diſapproved ſuch Conduct, we made ready to revenge the Injury we had received, and we wanted neither Men or Arms, Ammunition, nor Strength to do it, and to take Vengeance for the Injury done us; yet, when we had the Hatchet in our Hands, and were prepared not only to defend ourſelves, but to carry the War into the Country of thoſe who had ſtruck us, we ſent again to the *Six Nations*, agreeable to the Treaties ſubſiſting between us, to acquaint them of our Intentions. They let us know they had held a Grand Council, at *Fort Johnſon*, on this Matter, and that Deputies from thence were ſent to ſummon a Meeting of *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* at *Otſaningo*, who were returned with an Account, That their Nephews had, at their Interpoſition, laid down the Hatchet, and would ſtrike the *Engliſh* no more. The *Six Nations* having received theſe Aſſurances from the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, requeſted us not to execute our hoſtile Purpoſes, but to ſuſpend Hoſtilities; declaring, that they would fully accommodate this Breach, and bring about a Peace. At this Requeſt of the *Six Nations*, we kept our Warriors at Home, for guarding and protecting our Frontiers. I then ſent *Newcaſtle*, and other *Indian* Meſſengers to you, to notify the Advices of the *Six Nations*, with reſpect to what had been determined at *Otſaningo*, inſtructing him, in caſe he found you ſincerely diſpoſed for Peace, and inclined to return to your Alliance with us, to aſſure you, on the Behalf of this Government, that we were willing to it, on juſt and honourable Terms. *Newcaſtle*, and the other Meſſengers, returned with your Anſwers; in which you acknowledged, you had been under the Influence of an Evil Spirit, but were well diſpoſed to return to your old Amity and Friendſhip; at the ſame Time letting us know, that you was ſorry for what had paſſed; that you was in Diſtreſs, and deſired we would pity your Diſtreſſes. To ſhew our Readineſs to enter into a Treaty, and our Sincerity in what was ſaid by *Newcaſtle*, I ſent him back again to you, to let you know, on the Behalf of this Government, that I had kindled a Council-Fire, invited all your People to it, cleared the Road, waſhed off the Blood, and promiſed, if your People would come to Council, and renew former Leagues, and do what is further neceſſary on the Occaſion, I would bring ſomething with me to relieve your Diſtreſſes.---I thought it right to go through this Account in this particular Manner, that you might know from myſelf what was the Subject of the Meſſages ſent by *Newcaſtle*, and what was the Subſtance of the Anſwers I received by him. And now, I ſuppoſe (as I do not ſee the Body of your *Indians* here) your People, in general, did not believe *Newcaſtle*, but ſent you to know if he had my

 Authority

1756. Authority for the ſeveral Matters he delivered to you, and to hear them from my own Mouth. I do not blame you for this Caution, it beſpeaks your Care. The Matters he was charged with being of the laſt Concern, for the Satisfaction of all your People, how wide ſoever they are diſperſed, I do in this publick Aſſembly, in the Name of the Government, and People of this Province, aſſure you, that Captain *Newcaſtle* acted by my Authority; and in Confirmation of what I have ſaid, and that what he delivered, was by Authority from me, I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

Brethren,

Being now convinced out of my Mouth, of the Sincerity of my Profeſſions made to you by Captain *Newcaſtle*, and of the Diſpoſitions of the People of this Province, to renew the antient Friendſhip that ſubſiſted between *William Penn* and the *Indians*, I deſire you will report this to the *Indians* at *Diahogo*, and to the *Six Nations*, and to all the *Indians* far and near, as my Words, ſpoken to them in the Name, and on the Behalf of the Government of *Pennſylvania*. I invite them all to this Council-Fire; the greater the Number that ſhall come, the more acceptable it will be to me. I invite, and deſire you will bring with you, your whole People; but then you muſt bring here with you alſo all the Priſoners you have taken during theſe Diſturbances; I muſt inſiſt on this, as an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a laſting Peace, for, without it, though Peace may be made from the Teeth outwards, yet while you retain our Fleſh and Blood in Slavery, it cannot be expected we can be Friends with you, or that a Peace can come from our Hearts. I repeat this Article of the Priſoners as a neceſſary Condition of Peace, and deſire you will conſider it as ſuch: If in this you deal with us ſincerely, we ſhall eſteem you ſincere in every Thing elſe, and proceed to renew our former Leagues and Covenants, and become again one Fleſh as before. And I muſt remind you (as we are acting in Conſort with the *Six Nations*) to bring ſome of your Uncles along with you, that they may ſee all that paſſes, and be Witneſſes of the good Effects of their and our Meſſages to you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

In Teſtimony of the Satisfaction you have given all our People by your coming to this Council-Fire, they have put into my Hands a ſmall Preſent for you and your young Men, which will be given you at any Time you ſhall think proper. I have likewiſe given Orders to the Captains of the Forts, on the Frontiers, to furniſh you with as much Proviſions as you can carry, for the Uſe of the People you have left behind you.

Brethren,

Only a few of you are now come down; this Preſent of Goods therefore is but ſmall; when the Body of your Nation comes here, which I expect they will, and the Priſoners are delivered up, and a firm Peace made, larger Preſents will be given, and your Diſtreſſes relieved in a more ample Manner.

Brother,

Great Works require ſtrong Hands and many; this is a good and a great one, the Work of Peace; it requires ſtrong Heads, and ſound Hearts; we deſire many ſuch may be joined together: I therefore deſire your Aſſiſtance for *Pennſylvania* in this Matter; having great Influence with many who live far diſtant from us, you are eſteemed, and will be heard; we therefore chuſe you as Agent and Counſellor for this Province; engage in it heartily. You ought to do it; you owe it to the Country in which you was born; you owe it to your Brethren the *Engliſh*; you owe it to your Uncles the *Six Nations*; you owe it to your own People over which you preſide: We deſire you will heartily undertake it, and uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to bring about this great and good Work we have now begun.

A large Belt.

Tedyuſcung anſwered, that he had received the Governor's Words kindly, and would, in a few Words, anſwer him. Then taking a large Belt in his Hand, he proceeded.

Brother,

At the very Time *Newcaſtle* came with your laſt Meſſages, I was in Treaty with the *Six Nations*, and then received this Authority from them. [*Lifting up the Belt.*] This Belt denotes, that the *Six Nations*, by their Chiefs, have lately renewed their Covenant Chains with us; formerly we were accounted Women, and employed only in Womens Buſineſs; but now they have made Men of us, and as ſuch we are now come to this Treaty. Having this Authority as a Man to make Peace, I have it in my Hand, but have not opened it; but will ſoon declare it to the other Nations. This Belt holds together ten Nations; we are in the Middle, between the *French* and *Engliſh*; look at it. There are but two Chiefs of the ten Nations; they are now looking on, and their Attention is fixed, to ſee who are diſpoſed really

really for Peace.---This Belt further denotes, that whoever will not comply with the Terms of Peace, the ten Nations will join againſt him and ſtrike him; ſee the dangerous Circumcumſtances I am in; ſtrong Men on both Sides; Hatchets on both Sides; whoever does incline to Peace, him will I join. 1756.

Brother,

This is a good Day; whoever will make Peace, let him lay hold of this Belt, and the Nations around ſhall ſee and know it. I deſire to conduct myſelf according to your Words, which I will perform to the utmoſt of my Power. I wiſh the ſame good Spirit that poſſeſſed the good old Man *William Penn*, who was a Friend to the *Indians*, may inſpire the People of this Province at this Time.

Then delivered the Belt.

The Governor received it, and ſaid, I take hold of the Belt, and am pleaſed with what has been ſaid; it is all very good.

Teedyuſcung then explained the Belt, ſaying, it was ſent him by the *Six Nations*, and he accepted of it: You ſee, ſays he, a Square in the Middle, meaning the Lands of the *Indians*, and at one End the Figure of a Man, indicating the *Engliſh*; and at the other End another, meaning the *French*; our Uncles told us, that both theſe coveted our Lands; but let us join together to defend our Lands againſt both, you ſhall be Partakers with us of our Lands.

Teedyuſcung and his Son came and dined with the Governor; and after Dinner, ſome more of the *Indians* coming in, the Governor acquainted *Teedyuſcung* that he had ſomething of Importance to communicate to him. The Governor then informed him, That as he was going to Council this Morning, he received a Letter from the Northern Frontiers, with very bad News, that gave him a great deal of Concern: By this Letter he received Advice, that ſome *Indians* had killed four of our White People at the *Miniſinks*; this occaſioned our Forces to be upon their Guard, and a Party of them fell in with three *Indians*, and judging them to be Enemy *Indians*, one of them was killed in endeavouring to make his Eſcape; and then the Governor entered into the Particulars related in *Van Etten*'s Letter. The Governor ſaid, he did not know what *Indians* had done this Miſchief. If the *Indian* who was killed was our Friend, he was ſorry for it; but if our Enemy, he was glad of it.

Teedyuſcung ſaid, that when he came here to Council, all the *Indians* thereabouts knew of it; and therefore he believed it muſt be the *French Indians* that killed our People; but that if his People were ſo fooliſh as to come on our Borders at this Time, and were killed any how, they muſt take the Reward of their Folly. None of theſe private Deaths ought to affect a publick Meaſure; nor would this make any Alterations in his Councils.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Eaſton, *on* Friday, *the* 30*th of* July, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the GOVERNOR,

The Gentlemen of the Council. The ſame *Indians*.

The Commiſſioners. The ſame Interprerers.

The ſame Audience.

The Goods were brought, and placed on the Council Table, and were delivered to the Indians, *the Governor ſpeaking as follows.*

Brethren,

I ACQUAINTED you Yeſterday, that the People of *Pennſylvania* had put into my Hands a ſmall Preſent to relieve you, and your Wives and Children, from their preſent Diſtreſſes. I think it further neceſſary to inform you, That a Part of this Preſent was given by the People called *Quakers* (who are the Deſcendants of thoſe who firſt came over to this Country with your old Friend *William Penn*) as a particular Teſtimony of their Regard and Affection for the *Indians*, and their earneſt Deſire to promote the good Work of Peace in which we are now engaged.

Brethren,

1756. *Brethren,*

This is not only their Sentiments but my own, and thoſe of the People of this Province; who will all rejoice to ſee this good Work of Peace perfected; and therefore, as you have now received from us this ſubſtantial Proof of our Diſpoſition to relieve your Diſtreſſes, you will be the better enabled to encourage others to return to their former Friendſhip with us. I ſay, Brother, by this we give you a clear Teſtimony of our Readineſs and good Diſpoſitions for Peace. Shew you the ſame Readineſs, and comply with the Terms I have propoſed to you.

A String.

Teedyuſcung returned Thanks; and repeated his Aſſurances of doing all in his Power to perfect a general Peace with the *Indians*.---From the Council, the Governor proceeded to an Entertainment that was provided for the *Indians*, the Officers, and all the Company then in Town, accompanying him.

Teedyuſcung, whilſt at Dinner, was ſo well pleaſed with his kind Reception and generous Entertainment, that he declared, in the warmeſt Manner, no Endeavours of his ſhould be wanting to bring over to the Peace, all the *Indians* far and near, that he could ſpeak or ſend to; and repeatedly deſired the Governor would publiſh what was done, through his and the neighbouring Provinces, and he would do the ſame at Home.-----The *Philadelphia Quakers* going after Dinner to take their Leave of him, he parted with them in a very affectionate Manner; but the other Part of the Company ſtaying, he entered into a free Converſation with the Governor; wherein he related many entertaining Particulars reſpecting his Journey to *Niagara*, and afterwards made a Council Speech with a String of Wampum, ſaying:

Brother,

You are ſo good, and received us ſo kindly, I will alſo give you ſome of that good Tobacco that the *Six Nations* have put into my Pipe; you ſhall ſmoak of it yourſelves; you will find it is good, and I will give of the ſame Tobacco wherever I go (meaning the Meſſage from the *Six Nations* to them, to be at Peace with the *Engliſh.)* The ſame Thing that I have offered to you I will offer to all the *Indians*, and at the ſame time tell them, that you have ſmoaked of this Tobacco; but to do this requires me to be rich, and yet I am poor. It will take up a long Time, as there are many Nations to ſend the Pipe to; but in two Months I hope to go my Rounds, and be here again with a large Number, of different Nations, I ſay it may be in two Months, but it may be longer, as the People live at a great Diſtance from one another. I aſſure you I will execute every Thing you have deſired of me, and let the *Six Nations* know all that has paſſed between us; and that I am your Agent and Counſellor in the *Delaware* Nation.

A String.

Brethren,

I would not have you miſtake me, as if I meant that I could prevail on the *Ohio Indians*: I cannot tell that they will leave off doing Miſchief.---I hope you will ſtrengthen yourſelves againſt them; pray make yourſelves as ſtrong as poſſible on that Side. I muſt warn you likewiſe of another Thing; perhaps on the Eaſt Side of *Saſquehannah* there may be Miſchief done by *Indians* in my Abſence; but be aſſured it will not be by any of my People; it will be by the *French Indians* from *Ohio*, who can eaſily paſs over *Saſquehannah*, and do what Miſchief they pleaſe: Againſt theſe, you muſt be ſure to arm yourſelves in the beſt Manner you can; remember I give you this Warning.

A String.

At a COUNCIL *held at* Eaſton, *on* Friday, *the* 30*th of* July, 1756, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM LOGAN, BENJAMIN CHEW, RICHARD PETERS, JOHN MIFFLIN. } Eſquires.

CONRAD WEISER, Eſquire.

MR. *WEISER* was aſk'd, Whether it was intended the Governor ſhould keep the Belt *Teedyuſcung* gave, or return it? Mr. *Weiſer* anſwered, That having ſome Doubts about it, he put the ſame Queſtion to *Newcaſtle*, who ſaid the Belt was ſent by the *Six Nations*

tions to the *Delawares*, and as it was given by them to the Governor, it ought to be preſerved among the Council Wampum, being a Belt of great Conſequence; and it would be well to return another of a Fathom long, and at the Delivery of it, which muſt be in Council To-morrow, to make a proper Addreſs to *Teedyuſcung*, that he would be diligent, and carry it to all the Nations within his Influence. *Newcaſtle* ſaid further, That *Teedyuſcung* would want Abundance of Wampum, and if he had it not, the Cauſe would ſuffer exceedingly. He hoped the Council Bag was full, and deſired it might be emptied into the Lap of *Teedyuſcung*. Mr. *Weiſer* concurring in Opinion, and ſaying, that the *French* gave great Quantities of Wampum to their *Indians*, and on Matters of Conſequence their Belts were ſeveral Fathom long, and very wide, the Secretary was ordered to bring what Wampum he had into Council, *viz.* Fifteen Strings, and ſeven Belts, a Parcel of new black Wampum, amounting to ſeven Thouſand; and having no new white Wampum, nor any proper Belts to give in Return for *Teedyuſcung*'s Peace Belt, a Meſſenger was ſent to *Bethlehem*, and he returned with five Thouſand; upon which the *Indian* Women were employed to make a Belt of a Fathom long, and ſixteen Beads wide; in the Center of which was to be the Figure of a Man, meaning the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and on each Side five other Figures, meaning the ten Nations mentioned by *Teedyuſcung*. 1750.

The King, who was very irregular in his Viſits, as well as in his Diſcourſes, bolted all of a ſudden into the Room, and with a high Tone of Voice ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brother,

I deſire all that I have ſaid, and you have ſaid to one another, may be taken down aright; ſome ſpeak in the Dark; do not let us do ſo; let all be clear and known. What is the Reaſon the Governor holds Councils ſo cloſe in his Hands, and by Candle Light? The *Five Nations* uſed to make him ſit out of Doors like a Woman.---If the *Five Nations* ſtill make him a Woman, they muſt; but what is the Reaſon the Governor makes him a Woman, meaning, Why does he confer with *Indians* without ſending for him, to be preſent and hear what was ſaid?

The Governor anſwered, That he holds Councils on a Hill; has no Secrets; never ſits in Swamps, but ſpeaks his Mind openly to the World; what happens here he has a Right to hear: The Women were ſent for to make a Belt, not to Council. The *Six Nations* may be wrong, they are not under his Direction; and therefore he is not anſwerable for their Conduct, if they have not treated the *Delawares* as Men.

The Chief thanked the Governor, ſeemed well pleaſed, and ſaid, To-morrow he would ſpeak more, and what he had to ſay was from the *Six Nations*:---He that won't make Peace muſt die.

A String.

It was agreed in the Morning the Governor ſhould deliver the new Belt, then in making, to *Teedyuſcung*, with a proper Speech; that by two Belts tied together, *Newcaſtle* and *Teedyuſcung* ſhould be made joint Agents for this Government, and they be deſired to conſult together, to love one another, and to act for the beſt; that the new black Wampum, and all the Belts and Strings, ſhould be given to *Teedyuſcung*, and a private Preſent made to him and his Interpreter, *Ben*.

1756.

At a COUNCIL *held at* Eaſton, *on* Saturday, *the* 31*ſt of* July, 1756

PRESENT,

The Honourable the GOVERNOR.

The ſame Members as before.
CONRAD WEISER, Eſq;
TEEDYUSCUNG,
NEWCASTLE.

The Names of the Indians *preſent at the Treaty were taken down by Mr.* Edmonds, *and ordered to be entered.*

Mr. Weiſer *having enquired of* Newcaſtle *what Meſſages had been received by the* Delawares, *at* Diahogo, *from the* Six Nations, *received the following Information, which he took down in Words that are the literal Interpretation of what* Newcaſtle *ſaid,* viz. "*The large Belt, given by* Teedyuſcung, *was ſent to the* Delawares *by the Council of the* Six United Nations, *with a Meſſage to the following Purport.*

Couſins, the Delaware Indians,

YOU will remember that you are our Women; our Fore-Fathers made you ſo, and put a Petticoat on you, and charged you to be true to us, and lie with no other Man; but of late you have ſuffered the String that tied your Petticoat to be cut looſe by the *French*, and you lay with them, and ſo became a common Bawd, in which you acted very wrong, and deſerve Chaſtiſement; but notwithſtanding this, we have ſtill an Eſteem for you, and as you have thrown off the Cover of your Modeſty, and become ſtark naked, which is a Shame for a Woman, you muſt be made a Man; and we now give you a little Power, but it will be ſome Time till you ſhall be a complete Man; we adviſe you not to act as a Man yet, but be firſt inſtructed by us, and do as we bid you, and you will become a noted

Couſins,

The *Engliſh* and *French* fight for our Lands; let us be ſtrong, and lay our Hands to it, and defend it; in the mean time turn your Eyes and Ears to us, and the *Engliſh*, your Brethren, and you will live as well as we do.

Then the Governor ſent to *Newcaſtle* and *Teedyuſcung* the new Belt; not being finiſhed, he explained the propoſed Figure to them, and deſired the Women might finiſh it on rainy Days, or reſting on their Journey, which was promiſed.

Then the Governor ſpoke as follows:

Brother Newcaſtle, *and* Teedyuſcung,

I ſet an high Value upon this Belt; it is the Peace Belt which *Teedyuſcung* delivered in Council; I very chearfully lay hold of it; I will lay it up with the Council Belts, and declare to you, I am moſt heartily diſpoſed to effect the Meaning of this Belt, a ſpeedy and honourable Peace, and a Return of the Offices of Love and Friendſhip between the *Indians* and their Brethren the *Engliſh*.---In Return, I give you the Belt now making, which you will conſider as finiſhed; and when done, ſhew it every where, and make our Diſpoſitions and the Treatment you have met with known to your own People, the *Six Nations*, and all your Allies.---[*Here the Governor gave the new Belt, ſo far as it was made, and all the Wampum prepared for it, deſiring, if it was not enough to complete it, that they would add more.*] Then taking up the two Belts, joined together, in his Hands, and addreſſing *Newcaſtle* and *Teedyuſcung*, he delared them Agents for the Province, and gave them Authority to do the publick Buſineſs together. He recommended to them a mutual Confidence, Eſteem and Intimacy, and wiſhed them Succeſs in their Negotiations.

To which they anſwered, That they would be mutual good Friends, and lay their Heads together, and do every Thing in their Power to promote the weighty Matters entruſted to them.

Teedyuſcung added, If his Memory ſhould not ſerve him in every Thing committed to his Charge, or Things ſhould be crooked, he would return to us, and make them ſtraight. What he ſays comes from his Heart, and not from his Lips; his Heart and ours ſhould be one, and be true to one another; for if different Liquors are put in a Caſk, and ſhaked, they will mix, and come out one.

The

The Governor ſaid, that he had written down what *Teedyuſcung* ſaid on the Belt delivered by him, and will keep it in his Heart. It is very agreeable to him and the People of *Pennſylvania*. He will lay up the Belt in the Council-chamber as a Mark of his Friendſhip. As he is appointed Agent for *Pennſylvania*, with Captain *Newcaſtle*, he puts into his Hands all the Belts and Wampum he has here, to be made uſe of by him in the Courſe of his Negotiations, as he may judge moſt proper, and moſt for the Intereſt of the People of this Province. 1756.

Teedyuſcung anſwered, That he might meet with Difficulties in tranſacting the important Buſineſs committed to his Charge; but as he is now one of the Council of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, he aſſures his Brethren, that he will exert himſelf faithfully, and to the utmoſt of his Abilities, in the Service; and if he meets with crooked Paths, he will endeavour to make them ſtraight.

The Governor thanked *Teedyuſcung* and *Newcaſtle* for their undertaking to be Agents for *Pennſylvania* on this Occaſion, deſired that they might unite and co-operate one with another, and conſult together on the proper Meaſures to be entered into by them, and delivered them two Belts tied together, as a Sign or Symbol of that Harmony and Unanimity that ought to ſubſiſt between them.

Teedyuſcung ſaid, That he was pleaſed with being joined with *Newcaſtle* in the publick Buſineſs; that he hoped Matters would be brought to a happy Iſſue; that he wiſhed there might be a firm Friendſhip and laſting Union between the *Six Nations*, the other *Five Nations*, and the People of *Pennſylvania*, and that they might be as one Man. He further ſaid, that he had a large Family, and having a great Way to go, he had no Means of carrying any more Proviſions than would ſerve him on the Road; he therefore deſired that he might be furniſhed with a Horſe, that he might be enabled to carry Neceſſaries for his Family.---Whereupon the Governor promiſed to let him have a Horſe, and he promiſed to return him again the next Time he came down.

The Governor then taking into his Hands all the Belts, Strings, and Bundles of new black Wampum, gave them to *Teedyuſcung*, and deſired he would uſe them to the beſt Advantage among the Nations he ſhould apply to.

The private Preſents were then given, and the Governor and Council took their Leave, the Council returning to *Philadelphia*, and the Governor going to *New-York*, on an Expreſs received from General *Shirley*.

A Liſt of the Indians *preſent at a* Treaty *held at* Eaſton, *on the 26th of* July, 1756.

Captain *Newcaſtle*, one of the Counſellors of the *Six Nations*,
Teedyuſcung, alias *Gideon*, King of the *Delawares*,
Tapaſcawen, Counſellor,
Amos, *Keſmitas*, *John Jacobs*, } *Teedyuſcung*'s three Sons,
Matchnetawchunk, his Son-in-Law,
John Smalling, his Grand-Son,
Chriſtian,
William,
Joſiah,
Baronet Newman, an *Onondago Indian*,
Weemochwee,
Mongeeſt,
Hachchaon,
Ben, that ſpeaks *Engliſh*,
John Pumpſhire,
Joſeph Michty,
Thomas Storer,
Joſeph Peepy,
Nicodemus,
Zacharias,
Chriſtian,
Machawchelly,
And ſundry Women and Children.

I have carefully peruſed the foregoing Minutes, and do find them to give a true Account of what paſſed between the Governor and the *Indians*, in my Preſence, at *Eaſton*.

Philadelphia, September 11, 1756.

CONRAD WEISER.

At

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Eaſton, *on* Monday, *the 8th of* November, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Eſquires.
RICHARD PETERS, }

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, }
JOSEPH FOX, }
WILLIAM MASTERS, } *Commiſſioners.*
JOHN HUGHES, }

TEEDYUSCUNG, *the* Delaware *King*, *Speaker of the* Six Nations,
Delaware Indians,
Shawaneſe,
Mohiccons,
PUMPSHIRE, *a* Jerſey Delaware Indian, *Interpreter.*

Colonel WEISER, }
Major PARSONS, }
Capt. WEATHERHOLT, } *Officers of the Provincial Forces.*
Capt. VAN ETTEN, }
Capt. REYNOLDS, }

Lieutenant M'ALPIN, *and Enſign* JEFFRYS, *Recruiting Officers, of the* Royal Americans.

A Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders, from the ſeveral Counties, and from the City of Philadelphia.

1756. Conference at Eaſton.

ON *Saturday* Morning the Governor, whilſt at *Samuel Dean*'s, received Intelligence from Mr. *Horſfield*, that a Party of *Indians*, who came with *Teedyuſcung* from *Diahogo*, ſtaid behind at a little Diſtance from Fort *Allen*, and had ſome bad Deſigns in doing ſo; whereupon the *Moravian* Brother who brought the Intelligence, was immediately diſpatched to *Eaſton*, and the next Morning the Governor received a Letter from Colonel *Weiſer*, informing him, that the Matter communicated to him by Mr. *Horſfield*, had been examined into along with *Teedyuſcung*, and was without Foundation; on which the Governor proceeded on his Journey, and came to Town in the Afternoon; and as ſoon as he alighted, the *Delaware* King, and two of the *Six Nation Indians*, came to wait on him, by whom he was told, that Colonel *Weiſer*, and two other of the *Six Nations*, were gone to meet him, but had taken a different Road.

Mr. *Weiſer*, and the two *Indians* came afterwards, and expreſſed their Concern at miſſing the Governor.

This Morning the Governor ſent Mr. *Weiſer* with his Compliments to the *Indian* Chief, and deſired to know whether he intended to ſpeak firſt, and when; and the King ſaying it was his Duty to ſpeak firſt, wiſhed it might be this Forenoon; on which the Governor appointed Eleven a Clock; at which Time the Governor marched from his Lodging to the Place of Conference, guarded by a Party of the *Royal Americans* in the Front, and on the Flanks, and a Detachment of Colonel *Weiſer*'s Provincials, in Sub-diviſions, in the Rear, with Colours flying, Drums beating, and Muſick playing; which Order was always obſerved in going to the Place of Conference.

Teedyuſcung opened the Conferences with the following Speech.

Brother the Governor,

May it pleaſe your Excellency to hear a few Words; I will put the Governor and Gentlemen in mind, that Conferences were held here in the Summer, and what paſſed there is well known.

I have taken all the Pains poſſible to execute what I then undertook, and have brought with me ſeveral of different Tribes, as well *Delawares* as *Six Nation Indians*.

I held

I held up the Encouragements I received from the *Engliſh*, and ſpread them far and near to all the Tribes I promiſed to go to, as well among the *Delawares* as *Six Nations*; and I aſſure you, I have been true and faithful to my Promiſes, and uſed all the Diligence in my Power; in Teſtimony whereof I give theſe 1756.

Four Strings.

In Confirmation that I have faithfully publiſhed what was committed to my Care, ſeveral *Indians* of different Places, as well *Six Nation Indians* as *Delawares*, are come along with me, and being now preſent, will put their Hands and Seals to the Truth of what I ſay; they have acted upon what I delivered in Behalf of this Government, and their Minds are intent on the good Work that is going on; ſome of them were here before.

In Conformity to an antient and good Cuſtom eſtabliſhed among our Anceſtors, I now proceed to open your Eyes and Ears, and remove all Obſtructions out of your Throats, that nothing may impede the Attention neceſſary to be uſed in a Matter of ſuch Importance as is now going on.

Some bad Reports have lately been ſpread, which deſerve to be no more minded than the Whiſtling of Birds; theſe I would remove by this Belt, and take away all bad Impreſſions that may have been made by them.

Gave a Belt of eight Rows.

Brother,

I have done for the preſent, and another Time, if God ſpares Life, I will begin the main Matter I came to do.

The Governor replied.

Brother,

I return you Thanks for your kind Speech, and likewiſe for the Regard you ſhewed me in ſending two of the *Six Nation Indians* along with Mr. *Weiſer* to meet me. I unfortunately took a different Road, and ſo we miſſed of one another; but it gave me great Satisfaction to hear by Mr. *Weiſer*, that he and thoſe *Indians* were deſirous to meet me, and conduct me to Town.

Brother,

Many idle Reports are ſpread by fooliſh and buſy People; I agree with you, that on both Sides they ought to be no more regarded than the Chirping of Birds in the Woods.

A String.

Brother,

By this Belt I open your Eyes and Ears, and particularly the Paſſage from your Heart to your Mouth, that in what you have to ſay to this Government they may both concur, nor the Mouth utter any Thing but what is firſt conceived in the Heart: And I promiſe you Openneſs and Sincerity in every Thing I ſhall ſpeak.

A Belt.

The Governor ſaid, he would be ready to hear what *Teedyuſcung* had further to ſay at Eleven o' Clock To-morrow Morning.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *on* Tueſday, *the 9th Day of* November, 1756.

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Eſquires.
RICHARD PETERS, }

The Commiſſioners, Gentlemen, Mr. WEISER, Officers.

Indians as before.

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to acquaint Teedyuſcung *that he was ready to hear him, and he delivered himſelf as follows.*

Brother,

THIS is to notify to you, that at the Treaty held here in the Summer, I promiſed to publiſh what was then delivered to me to all the Nations I could have any Influence on; and that I have performed all I promiſed, and done my Duty faithfully, with Reſpect to all theſe

1756. Nations, I can evidence by ſome of them who are come with me, and are now here, at your Pleaſure, ready to hear what you have to ſay to us, and diſpoſed to do every Thing in their Power, in Confirmation of what has been, or will be, tranſacted.

A String.

Brethren,

This Belt ſignifies that I took Notice of, and paid a due Regard to, every Thing ſent by the Meſſengers you ſent to me at *Diahogo*, whom I received kindly. You may in particular remember, that you took hold of my Hand, and thereupon I came to this Place, where the Council-Fire was appointed to be kindled: When I came here, I found every Thing ſaid by your Meſſengers true; which, on my Return, I made known, as well as every Thing elſe that was then delivered to me, to ten different Nations, *Delawares* and *Six Nations*; and as many of them as I have prevailed upon to come with me, can evidence the Truth of this.

We are all put in mind of the ancient Leagues and Covenants made by our Fore-Fathers, and of the former Union and mutual kind Actions of our and their Anceſtors; what was propoſed here renewed the Remembrance of theſe former happy Times.

Though we are but Children in Compariſon of them, and of little Ability, as you well know, yet we have picked up a few Chips, and will add them to the Fire, and hope it will grow a great Fire, and blaze high, and be ſeen by all the different *Indian Nations*, Spectators of what we are now doing.

A Belt of ten Rows.

Brethren,

I remember what has paſſed in Diſcourſe and Converſation among our old antient People, eſpecially about Governor *Penn*; what he ſaid to the *Indians* is freſh in our Minds and Memory, and I believe it is in yours. The *Indians* and Governor *Penn* agreed well together; this we all remember, and it was not a ſmall Matter that would then have ſeparated us: And now, as you fill the ſame Station he did in this Province, it is in your Power to act the ſame Part.

I am now before you juſt what you ſee me; I repreſent myſelf only to be a Boy; I am really no more. Now as Misfortunes have happened by the bad Spirit, by our Enemy, and by ſome of our fooliſh young People, I declare unto you the Truth, that I have ever been ſorry to ſee it thus, and, ſo far as I knew myſelf, if it coſts me my Life, I would make it otherwiſe.---As I have already proceeded a great Way, and prevailed on thoſe who have ſtept out of the Way, and on many of whom I had little or no Expectation, to enter into peaceable Meaſures, I now call upon you to uſe your Ability, which is much greater than ours, to aſſiſt this good Work, to encourage it, and to confirm it to good Advantage.

A Belt of ſeven Rows.

Taking the Belt up again, he added, What you have ſaid I have truly imparted to all, and what you ſhall now ſay I ſhall likewiſe hold up; I ſhall not put it into my Boſom, but declare it, and diſtribute it to all, that it may have a good Effect.

At a Council *held at* Eaſton, *on* Wedneſday, *the* 10*th Day of* November, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

William Logan,
Richard Peters, } Eſquires.

CONRAD WEISER, from *Tedyuſcung*, acquainted the Governor, That laſt Night an *Indian*, named *Zaccheus*, brought an Account from *Fort Allen*, that about Forty *Indian* Warriors were come to *Niſhamekatchton*, a Creek about three Miles beyond that Fort, from *Diahogo*, where they were informed by ſome *Indians*, who firſt ſet out with *Teedyuſcung* to accompany him to the Treaty at *Eaſton*, that he and all his Company were cut off, and they were come to revenge his Death, in caſe they ſhould have found it true; but hearing *Teedyuſcung* was ſafe, and kindly received by the *Engliſh*, they were glad, and would remain there. *Teedyuſcung* being aſked by Mr. *Weiſer*, if it would not be proper to ſend an Invitation to them to come to the Treaty, he ſaid it would, and deſired the Governor might join

join with him in it: which being approved by the Governor, *Moſes Tattamy*, and Lieutenant *Heller*, were diſpatched with the Meſſage. 1756.

The Minutes of Yeſterday's Conference were read, and the Anſwer conſidered and agreed to, but referred till the Return of the Meſſengers from the *Indians* beyond *Fort Allen*.

Conrad Weiſer was ordered to inform the *Indians* by *Moſes Tattamy*, that Parties of the Enemy *Indians* had lately committed Murders on the Borders of this County, even ſince *Teedyuſcung*'s coming amongſt us, but were retreated, and that the Inhabitants were determined to purſue the Murderers, and to deſire the *Indians* not to ſtraggle, but keep together, leſt they ſhould be miſtaken for Enemy *Indians*.

At a Meeting of the Governor and Commiſſioners, it was mentioned, that the *Indians* had ſurmized as if Injuſtice had been done them in Land Affairs, the Governor therefore added to his Anſwer a Paragraph, putting the Queſtion in plain Terms.

At a COUNCIL *held at* Eaſton, *on* Friday, *the 12th of* November, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Eſquires.
RICHARD PETERS, }

THE Meſſenger, *Moſes Tattamy*, returned this Morning from the *Indians*, and reported, That in his Journey, near *Hayes's*, about Half-way to *Fort-Allen*, he met two *Indians* and a Soldier coming down to ſee their Friends, and know what they were doing, and how received; but as he told the *Indians* he was going up with a Meſſage from the Governor and *Teedyuſcung*, they were ſatisfied, and returned to hear it: That he came to the *Indians* at Nine o'Clock Yeſterday Forenoon, and delivered his Meſſage; after which they were in Council till Three in the Afternoon, and then gave him an Anſwer to the following Effect.---"That they thanked the Governor for the kind Notice he had taken of them, and for his Invitation to come to the Treaty, but as it was agreed between *Teedyuſcung* and them that they ſhould come no farther than the Place where they were; and that the Goods, in caſe of Succeſs, were to be brought and divided at *Fort-Allen*, they intended to ſtay whilſt the Treaty continued; they were glad to hear the *Indians* were treated as Friends, and that a Peace was likely to be made, and if it ſhould be ſo, they ſhould all heartily rejoice, and would agree to, and confirm, every Thing *Teedyuſcung* ſhould do."---*Tattamy* told the Governor, that he had likewiſe informed them of the Murders lately committed, deſiring them to be cautious of ſtraggling, or going at a great Diſtance; for which Notice they were thankful, and promiſed to keep their *Indians* together; and if they ſaw any Tracts of *Indians* going towards this Province, to give immediate Notice of it to the Governor.

The Meſſenger being aſked if thoſe *Indians* had impowered *Teedyuſcung* to tranſact Buſineſs for them at the Treaty, he anſwered, that they ſaid, in expreſs Terms, they had given him their Authority, and if any Good ſhould be done (meaning if a firm Peace ſhould be concluded) not only they, but all the *Indians* at *Diahogo*, and many more different Tribes, or Towns, would be exceedingly pleaſed with it, and would confirm it.

The Draught of the Governor's Anſwer to the *Indians* as ſettled at the laſt Council, was read, and ſome Alterations made; then the *Indians* had Notice that the Governor would ſpeak to them this Afternoon.

At

1756. *At a* CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *on* Friday, *the* 12*th of* November, 1756, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, } Esquires.

The same Commissioners, Officers,
Gentlemen, *Indians*, as before.

The Governor spoke as follows.

Brother,

I AM going to give you an Answer to what was said by you at our last Meeting, and would have done it sooner, if I had not expected to have seen more of our *Indian* Brethren here; I shall use the utmost Sincerity on my Part, and desire you will hearken attentively.

A String.

Brother,

I observe what you have said, in regard to your faithful Performance of all the Matters given you in Charge by this Government when you were last here, and do heartily thank you for the diligent Care you have taken to make known to all the *Indian* Nations our good Dispositions for Peace, and for inviting them to come to this Council-Fire, and for the further Assurances you make in Behalf of those present, and of many more who are absent, even some of whom you had little Expectations of, that all will be done in their and your Power to bring the same to a happy Issue.

A Belt.

Brother,

You have done well, to consider the antient Leagues subsisting between you and this Government from its very first Beginning. I am pleased to hear you express yourself so affectionately in Favour of the first Proprietor; he very well deserves it at the Hands of all the *Indians*; he was always just and kind to them, and he gave it in Charge to his Governors, and to his Children, the present Proprietaries, to treat them, as he did, with the utmost Affection, and to do them all Manner of good Offices, which has always been done by them, as far as is come to my Knowledge.

As to myself, after the present Proprietaries had appointed me to this Government, they recommended the Care of the *Indians* to me in a very particular Manner; and I assure you, I shall be ready on all Occasions, to do the *Indians* every Service, in my Power, and most heartily assist, in bringing about a lasting and durable Peace.---I throw a large Log into the Council-Fire, that it may blaze up to the Heavens, and spread the Blessings of Peace far and wide; this Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung,

What I am now going to say to you, should have been mentioned some Time ago: I now desire your strict Attention to it.

You was pleased to tell me, the other Day, that the League of Friendship, made by your Fore-fathers, was, as yet, fresh in your Memory; you said, that it was made so strong, that a small Thing would not easily break it. As we are now met together, at a Council-Fire, kindled by us both, and have promised, on both Sides, to be free and open, to one another, I must ask you, how that League of Friendship came to be broken? Have we, the Governor, or People, of *Pennsylvania*, done you any Kind of Injury? If you think we have, you should be honest, and tell us your Hearts: You should have made Complaints, before you struck us, for so it was agreed, in our antient League: However, now the great Spirit has, thus happily, brought us once more together, speak your Mind plainly, on this Head, and tell us, if you have any just Cause of Complaint, what it is; that I may obtain a full Answer to this Point, I give this Belt.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and desired Time to consider till To-morrow, and he would give an Answer at such Time as the Governor would be pleased to appoint.

The

The Governor desired he would take full Time to consider it, as it was a Matter of Consequence, and let him know when he was ready; and desired at the same Time he would offer what he had further to say on any other Matter. 1756.

At a CONFERENCE *held on* Saturday, November, 13, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, } Esquires.

The same Commissioners, Gentlemen,
Officers, *Indians*, as before.

Teedyuscung *spoke as follows, laying before him the several Strings and Belts given him Yesterday by the Governor.*

Brother,

I REMEMBER Yesterday by these Strings that you would have had a Conference sooner, had you not expected that the *Indians* who were invited would have come to this Council.---I thank you for the kind Things you have spoke, and for reminding me of what passed in former Times; I will endeavour to tell you the Truth from the Bottom of my Heart, and hope you will have Patience to hear me; all I shall deliver shall be according to the Authority I have received, as those who are now with me will witness.

Gave three Strings of black and white Wampum.

Brother,

The Times are not now as they were in the Days of our Grandfathers; then it was Peace, but now War and Distress; I am sorry for what has happened, and I now take and wipe the Tears from your Eyes, as there is great Reason for Mourning. This I not only do on my own Part, but on the Part of the *Six Nations*, who will put their Seal to it.---I take away the Blood from your Bodies, with which they are sprinkled: I clear the Ground, and the Leaves, that you may sit down with Quietness: I clear your Eyes, that when you see the Day-light you may enjoy it.---I declare this not only for the *Indians* I represent, but for the *Six Nations*, who, with them, make up Ten in all, which have with us put their Hands to these Words.

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Brother,

Now I have done wiping your Eyes and Bodies, and cleaning the Ground where you sit; I will also heal your Wounds, not only at the Top, but at the Bottom; I will apply to them the good Plaister which the Great Creator has made for these Purposes. I say I will heal the Wound, so as it may never break out more, but be compleatly cured; in this the *Six Nations* also join with me.

Gave a Belt of eight of Rows.

Brother,

Now as I have healed the Wound, our Case is like that of two Brothers; when one has been sick, and has recovered his Health, it is usual for the other to be glad; just so it is with me now: Your Wound is cured;---I am glad to see you Face to Face, as it has pleased the good Spirit to bring us together. I also remember every thing you have said; and as to what I have said, or still have to say, the other Nations will confirm.

Gave a Belt of eleven Rows.

Brother,

I am now going to tell you something, in a few Words, in Answer to your Request last Night, that I should give you a true Account how I came to strike you.

In the Beginning of the Confusion and War, that happened the Fall before this, I lived in the Middle of the Road, leading from the *Six Nations* to *Philadelphia*, where I was ordered, by my Uncles, to sit down; and there I sat, in profound Peace, under no Apprehension of Danger; and when I looked towards *Philadelphia*, I saw my Brother the Governor, and nothing but Peace and Friendship; and when I looked the other Way, towards my Uncles, the *Six Nations*, every thing was also Peace there; so it was with me, until all at once a Man, whose Name is called *Charles Broadhead*, an Inhabitant of this Province, came to me at *Wioming*, and told me, as if he had such a Message, from the Governor, that I had struck my Brethren the *English*, which I denied over and over; and, when I could not prevail with

 him

1756. him to believe me, I took two Handfuls of Wampum, and defired him to go down with them to the Governor, and aſſure him that it was not I who ſtruck the *Engliſh*. I alſo deſired the Governor to let me know, what further Meaſures I ſhould take, to ſatisfy him and my Brethren the *Engliſh*, of the Truth of this.---I alſo defired, by the ſame Meſſenger, that the Governor would take all the prudent Methods he could, to relate this to Colonel *Johnſon*, and to my Uncles the *Six Nations*, as I was under a good deal of Concern, that this Charge was laid againſt me.-----There were two Kings preſent, beſides me, who joined with me in the Meſſage; and I likewiſe defired the Governor to ſend me Word, what to do, for which I waited, till I was out of Patience; and obliged to flee, and leave my Inheritance, on that Account.

Gave a String.

Brother,

According to your other Queſtion, or Requeſt, laſt Night, to know of me, why I ſtruck you, without firſt giving you a Reaſon for it; I will tell you the Truth, why I have unfortunately ſtruck you. I ſay, Brother, I will tell you the very Truth, in Anſwer to your Queſtion. I never knew any of our ancient Kings ever to have this in their Minds, I now tell you, that it came from a great King, at leaſt, I think ſo: The King of *England*, and of *France*, have ſettled, or wrought, this Land, ſo as to coop us up, as if in a Pen. Our fooliſh and ignorant young Men, when they ſaw the Proceeding of this Enemy, and the Things that were told them, believed them, and were perſwaded, by this falſe-hearted King, to ſtrike our Brethren the *Engliſh*.---According to your Deſire, I will now tell you the Truth, with an honeſt Heart, as far as is in my Power: After this unfortunate Management once prevailed, it is eaſy, for all you *Engliſh*, if you look into your Hearts, to find the Cauſe, why this Blow came harder upon you, than it would have otherwiſe done;---but this is not the principal Cauſe; ſome Things, that have paſſed in former Times, both in this and other Governments, were not well pleaſing to the *Indians*; indeed they thought them wrong; but, as I ſaid before, they were not the principal Cauſe. Being aſked, in what other Governments, he anſwered, in the Province of *New-Jerſey*. Now, Brother, I have told you the Truth, as you deſired me, and alſo the Uneaſineſs of my Mind, becauſe I verily believe it was our Duty, to go to the very Bottom, be it as bad as it will, and that it is neceſſary we ſhould both open our whole Minds to one another, that we may agree, to heal the Wound.

Gave a Belt of twelve Rows.

Brother,

When I was here at the laſt Treaty, I did according to what I promiſed. I took the Belt I received from this Government, and held it up to all the Nations I undertook to go to, and I took them all by the Hand (meaning, I invited them all to come to the Council-Fire.) One of the *Delaware* Nations, meaning the *Miniſink Indians*, now about *Fort Allen*, gave me this Belt, ſaying, he was glad to hear what I ſaid, and laid hold of the ſame Hand, meaning, he accepted the Invitation; but ſaid he would only go Part of the Way, no further than to a certain Place, and there he would ſtay, but that I might proceed, for he would agree to whatever I did, being led by the ſame Hand, and giving me Authority to act for him, at this Council.

Then delivered the Belt, of ten Rows, given him by thoſe Indians, *who he ſaid were* Miniſinks.

Brother,

By this String I alſo let you know, that I would not have you think, I have finiſhed every Thing, at this Meeting though what I have now done, is of great Moment; if we are ſpared till another Day, that is, until next Spring, I will let you know ſomething further, in another Meeting, for you muſt be ſenſible we cannot, at one Time, finiſh a Thing, of ſo great Moment. In the mean time, I will uſe my faithful Endeavours to accompliſh every Thing for the Good of both of us.

Gave a String.

Then, pauſing a while, he ſaid he had forgot ſomething, and taking up the String again, he proceeded.

I will let you know, fully and freely, my Mind, and what is my Determination to do.---When I return into my Country, I will look about me, I will ſee and hear, for you.---If I hear of any Enemy, going towards you, I will ſend a ſuitable Meſſenger, to give you Notice, though it ſhould be at Midnight. I will alſo take every prudent Meaſure, to prevent any Danger that may befal you; perhaps, if the Enemy be but few, I may not come to know of it, but if the Number be great, I ſhall be the liklier to know it: However, be they more or leſs, I will let you know it.

Then laid down the String again.

Then

Then the Governor aſked of *Teedyuſcung*, as he had mentioned Grievances, received by the *Indians* of this and other Governments, to let him know, what they were, and to ſpeak his Mind freely and fully, without any reſerve; upon which *Teedyuſcung* ſpoke as follows. 1756.

Brother,

You have not ſo much Knowledge of Things, done in this Country, as others, who have lived longer in it, being, but lately, come among us.---I have not far to go, for an Inſtance: This very Ground, that is under me (ſtriking it with his Foot) was my Land and Inheritance, and is taken from me, by Fraud; when I ſay, this Ground, I mean all the Land lying between *Tobiccon Creek* and *Wioming*, on the River *Sasquehannah*. I have not only been ſerved ſo, in this Government, but the ſame Thing has been done to me, as to ſeveral Tracts, in *New-Jerſey*, over the River. When I have ſold Lands fairly, I look upon them to be really ſold.---A Bargain is a Bargain.---Though I have ſometimes, had nothing, for the Lands I have ſold, but broken Pipes, or ſuch Trifles, yet, when I have ſold them, though for ſuch Trifles, I look upon the Bargain to be good: Yet, I think, I ſhould not be ill uſed, on this Account, by thoſe very People, who have had ſuch an Advantage in their Purchaſes, nor be called a Fool for it. *Indians* are not ſuch Fools, as to bear this, in their Minds.---The Proprietaries, who have purchaſed their Lands from us cheap, have ſold them too dear, to poor People, and the *Indians* have ſuffered for it. It would have been more prudent, in the Proprietaries, to have ſold the Lands cheaper, and have given it in Charge, to thoſe who bought from them, to uſe the *Indians* with Kindneſs, on that Account.

Now, Brother, hear me; ſuppoſing you had a Pipe in your Mouth, ſmoaking, of little Value; I come and take it from you; by and by, when you ſee me again, you remember it, and take a Revenge: I had forgot, and wonder at the Cauſe, and aſk you, Brother, Why you have done ſo? This makes me remember the Injury I did you, and more careful for the future. Now, although you have purchaſed our Lands from our Fore-fathers on ſo reaſonable Terms, yet, now at length, you will not allow us to cut a little Wood, to make a Fire; nay, hinder us from Hunting, the only Means left us, of getting our Livelihood.

Now, Brother, I am pleaſed you aſked me this Queſtion, having, thereby, given me an Opportunity of ſpeaking my Mind freely, as to any Uneaſineſs I was under.---You are wiſe enough to ſee theſe Things, and to provide a Remedy for them.

Then *Teedyuſcung* produced a Receipt, from *William Parſons*, for a Bundle of Deer-ſkins, he had ſent, from *Fort Allen*, as a Preſent to Governor *Morris*, and deſired Mr. *Peters* to let him know, if he had received them, for the Governor; which he ſaid he had.

He then aſked Mr. *Peters*, what was done with the Memorandum, he gave to Governor *Morris*, when he was in *Philadelphia* in *April*, 1755, containing a Claim, to a ſmall Pine Tract in *New-Jerſey*; to which, Mr. *Peters* ſaid, that Governor *Morris* had promiſed to enquire into the Matter, and the Memorandum would be returned to him, at any Time, with Governor *Morris*'s Report on it.

The Governor then aſked him, what he meant, by Fraud; having ſaid, his Lands were taken from him, by Fraud, what it meant?

To which *Teedyuſcung* replied.---When one Man had, formerly, Liberty to purchaſe Lands, and he took the Deed from the *Indians*, for it, and then dies; after his Death, the Children forge a Deed, like the true One, with the ſame *Indian* Names to it, and thereby, take Lands from the *Indians*, which they never ſold---this, is Fraud. Alſo, when one King has Land, beyond the River, and another King has Land, on this Side, both bounded by Rivers, Mountains and Springs, which cannot be moved, and the Proprietaries, greedy to purchaſe Lands, buy of one King, what belongs to the other,---this, likewiſe, is Fraud.

The Governor then aſked *Teedyuſcung*, Whether he had ever been uſed, in that Manner?

He anſwered, Yes;---I have been ſerved ſo, in this Province: All the Land, extending from *Tobiccon*, over the *Great-Mountain*, to *Wioming*, has been taken from me, by Fraud; for, when I had agreed to ſell the Land, to the old Proprietary, by the Courſe of the River, the young Proprietaries came, and got it run, by a ſtraight Courſe, by the Compaſs, and, by that Means, took in double the Quantity intended to be ſold.

Brother,

As you have deſired me to be very particular, I have told you the Truth, and have opened my Mind, fully. I did not intend to ſpeak thus, but I have done it, at this Time, at your Requeſt;

1756. queſt; not that I deſire you ſhould now purchaſe theſe Lands, but that you ſhould look into your own Hearts, and conſider what is right, and that do.

The Governor thanked him for the Freedom and Openneſs he had uſed with him, and told him, when he was ready to ſpeak to him, he would let him know it.

At a COUNCIL *held at* Eaſton, November 14, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Eſquires.
RICHARD PETERS, }

MR. *WEISER*, by the Governor's Order, attended the Council. The Minutes of Yeſterday's Conference were read over, and then each Paragraph by itſelf. Mr. *Weiſer* ſaid, he apprehended *Teedyuſcung*'s Relation, of what paſſed between him and *Charles Broadhead*, in a Light ſomething different from what was ſet down in the Minutes, *viz.* That *Charles Broadhead* had, in the Name of the Governor, charged on *Teedyuſcung* the Murders committed on the Inhabitants of this Province, and demanded Satisfaction for them; that the King denied the Charge, and ſent a Meſſage by him, with a Bundle of Wampum, to the Governor of *Penniſylvania*, to aſſure him of his not having committed Hoſtilities. And further, deſired he might receive Orders from the Governor what to do, promiſing to execute them faithfully; and if it ſhould be judged neceſſary, he would even go to Colonel *Johnſon*, and the *Six Nation* Country, with any Meſſage the Governor would pleaſe to ſend there by him, but deſired it might be ſent in a certain Number of Days, after which, if it did not come, he would take it for granted the Governor believed the Stories told of him.

The Governor enquired of Mr. *Weiſer*, into the Foundation of the Complaint made by the *Indians*, as to the Frauds ſaid to be committed in Purchaſes of Land made of them, by the Proprietaries; and he told the Governor, That few, or none, of the *Delawares* preſent, as he could recollect, originally owned any of theſe Lands, or any Land in this Province; that, if any Injury was done, it was done to others, who were either dead or gone, ſome to the *Ohio*, and ſome to other Places.---That as to the Lands particularly inſtanced, by *Teedyuſcung*, he heard that they were ſold to, and the Conſideration Money paid by, the firſt Proprietary, *William Penn*.---That when Mr. *John Penn* and Mr. *Thomas Penn* were here, a Meeting was then had, with the principal *Indians* living on theſe Lands, and the former Agreement renewed, and the Limits again ſettled, between the Proprietaries, and thoſe Chiefs of the *Delawares*; and accordingly, a Line was ſoon after run, by *Indians* and Surveyors. That the *Delawares* complaining afterwards, their Complaint was heard, in a great Council of the *Six Nations*, held at *Philadelphia*, in the Year 1743, in which ſeveral Deeds, executed by the *Delawares* to the Proprietaries, were read, and interpreted, and the Signers Names and Marks examined; and, after a long Hearing, the *Six Nations* declared the Complaints of their Couſins, the *Delawares*, to be unreaſonable, and were very angry with them for complaining without Cauſe.

Mr. *Peters*, being aſked by the Governor, ſaid, he had likewiſe heard Things to the ſame Effect, and was preſent at the Council when the *Delawares* Complaints were heard and ſettled by the *Six Nations*; that it was a very large Council, conſiſting of the principal Chiefs of the *Delawares*.---And added, he believed, when the Matter ſhould come to be well examined into, the Proprietaries would not be found to have done Injuſtice to the *Delawares*, or to hold any of their Lands, for which thoſe *Indians* had not given Deeds, truly interpreted to them, and received a Conſideration.

But as neither Mr. *Weiſer*, nor he, was concerned in this Tranſaction, and the Papers to prove it were at *Philadelphia*, this Matter might, on the Governor's Return, be thorougly enquired into, and if it ſhould appear that Injuſtice had been done the *Delawares* in this, or any other of their Sales, they ought to receive Satisfaction.---After which, the Governor propoſed to let the *Indians* know, that as to the particular Grievances they had mentioned, they ſhould be thorougly examined into, well conſidered, and, if juſtly founded, amply redreſſed as quickly as the Nature of the Buſineſs would admit.

But

But upon conferring with the Commiſſioners, he was told by them, that ſuch Promiſes had been frequently made the *Indians*, by Governors of other Provinces, and not performed, and theſe People might conſider them as now made, with a Deſign to evade giving them Redreſs. 1756.

The Commiſſioners ſaid further, as more Goods were brought, than were proper, at this Time, to be given to the ſmall Number of *Indians* come down, it would be better, whether the Claim was juſt or unjuſt, to offer them immediate Satisfaction, which they, on the Part of the Publick, with the Governor's Approbation, were willing to do, judging this would effectually remove all their Uneaſineſs. The Governor concurring with them in Sentiment, an Anſwer to their Complaints was framed accordingly.

At a CONFERENCE *held on* Monday, November 15, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, } Eſquires.

The Commiſſioners, Officers,
Gentlemen, *Indians*, as before.

The Governor ſpoke as follows.

Brother,

YOU expreſſed your Concern for what had happened, wiped the Tears from our Eyes, and the Blood from our Bodies, and having made clean the Council Seat, I heartily thank you for it. I do likewiſe wipe the Tears from your Eyes; I waſh away the Blood from your Bodies, and from the Council Seat, that there may not remain the leſt Defilement,

A Belt.

Brother,

I make you my Acknowledgments for your having ſearched our Wounds to the Bottom, and the good Remedies you have applied for their Cure, and I pray the Great Creator may bleſs our mutual Endeavours, that they may be ſo effectually healed, as not to leave behind them the leaſt Scar, or ever break out again, whilſt the Rivers run, or the Sun and Moon give Light to the Earth.

A Belt.

Brother,

As to what you ſay, of the Meſſage delivered to you at *Wioming*, by *Charles Broadhead*, the Governor did ſend him, and I could have wiſhed you had ſent ſome of your own People to me, on ſo weighty an Occaſion; and for the future, I muſt caution you, not to hearken to any Meſſages, as from this Government, unleſs the Perſons charged with them are known to be publick Officers, uſually employed for ſuch Purpoſes, and the Papers they produce, are ſealed with the Seal of the Government.

A String.

Brother,

I thank you for the Openneſs, with which you have expreſſed yourſelves, as to the Cauſes why you ſtruck us. The *French* practiſe every Artifice, they are Maſters of, to deceive the *Indians*, and I am ſorry your young Men ſhould have been ſo fooliſh, as to have hearkened to them. I hope they have ſufficiently ſeen their Errors, and will not, hereafter, ſuffer themſelves to be ſo deluded, by that deceitful People.

A String.

The Governor taking the Belt given by the Miniſink Indians, *repeated what* Teedyuſcung *ſaid on it, and then anſwered it.*

Brother,

As I conceive this Belt to be your Authority for acting at this Council-Fire, in Behalf of the *Miniſink Indians*, who only came Part of the Way, I will keep it, and put it into the Council Bag, being glad to hear they have put their Hand to the Belt I ſent, though I ſhould have been better pleaſed to have ſeen them here.

1750. *Brother*,

You give me Hopes of another Viſit. Aſſure yourſelf it will always give me Pleaſure to receive you, and any other of our *Indian* Friends with you. Your kind Offer of giving me timely Notice of the Approach of an Enemy, is an inconteſtable Proof of the Warmth of your Heart for me; and as you have ſo freely offered it, I ſhall ever have an entire Dependance upon you; and whatever Perſons are ſent, with Intelligence of this Sort, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. I expect and deſire you will give the ſame Intelligence to any other Governor whoſe Country you apprehend to be in Danger, as all the *Engliſh* are of the ſame Fleſh and Blood, and Subjects of the ſame King.

Gave a large String.

Brother,

I am very glad you have been as good as your Word, in coming down to the Council-Fire, which was kindled on this particular Occaſion. I believe you have uſed your beſt Endeavours, with great faithfulneſs, to effect every Thing you undertook. I heartily agree to the Peace, as you have propoſed it, provided all the *Engliſh* Colonies be included in it. But we cannot agree to make Peace, for this Government alone, and leave you at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the neighbouring Colonies; for we, the *Engliſh*, are all Subjects of one great King, and muſt, for the future, be all at Peace, or all at War, with other Nations at the ſame Time.

A Belt.

Brother,

You may remember it was ſtipulated, in the Conferences held laſt Summer, that all the Priſoners you had taken, ſhould be brought to this Council-Fire, and there delivered up; and as you have only delivered up five Priſoners, and I am ſure many more have been taken, I deſire to know why they have not been brought; they are our own Fleſh and Blood, and we cannot be eaſy, whilſt they are kept in Captivity.

A String.

Brother,

You have opened your Heart, and ſhewn us the Reaſons you thought you had, for differing with us: You have done well, in ſpeaking ſo plainly, on that Head; but you ſhould have made your Complaint to us, before you lifted your Hand to ſtrike, and that might have prevented the Miſchief. When the Great Creator made Man, he gave him a Tongue, to complain of Wrongs, two Ears, to hear a Brother's Complaints, and two Hands, to do him Juſtice, by removing the Cauſe.---All theſe were made, before the Hatchet, and ſhould be firſt uſed. Had the Man, in your Compariſon, whoſe Pipe was taken from him, ſaid, Brother, you took my Pipe from me, at ſuch a Time, and I muſt have Satisfaction; his Brother might have anſwered, I did not think you valued a Pipe ſo much, do not let us differ, about a ſmall Matter, here, Brother, take two of mine. That this Method, agreeable to our antient Treaties, may be remembered, and Complaints always made by you, to us, or by us to you, in a publick Manner, and Juſtice demanded, before we ſtrike, I give you this

String.

Brother,

I am but lately come among you; the Grievances you mention, are of old Date. If former *Indian* Kings have, as you ſay, ſometimes ſold more Land, than they had a Right to ſell, in ſo doing they injured us, and we, as well as you, have Cauſe to complain of them.---But ſometimes, though they ſold no more than their own, they ſold it fairly, and it was honeſtly paid for, by the *Engliſh*; yet when the *Indian* Children grow up, they may forget that their Fathers ſold the Lands, and divided the Goods; and ſome evil Spirit, or bad Man, that loves to make Miſchief, may tell them, the Land is ſtill yours; your Fathers never ſold it; the Writings are falſe. Morever, many People, both *Engliſh* and *Indians*, concerned in the former Purchaſes of Lands, are now dead; and as you do not underſtand Writings and Records, it may be hard for me to ſatisfy you, of the Truth, though my Predeceſſors dealt ever ſo uprightly; therefore, to ſhew our ſincere Deſire to heal the preſent Differences, and live in eternal Peace, with you our Brethren, tell me, what will ſatisfy you, for the Injuſtice you ſuppoſe has been done you, in the Purchaſe of Lands in this Province; and if it be in my Power, you ſhall have immediate Satisfaction, whether it be juſtly due to you, or not. The good People of this Province are ready, and willing, to open their Hands, and help me, by contributing freely, to this good Work.---Or if you are not impowered to receive ſuch Satisfaction, at this Time, or have not Convenience, to carry away the Goods, that may be given you on that Account, then, I will lodge the Goods, in ſuch Hands as you ſhall appoint, till you bring to our next Meeting, your old Men of the ſeveral Nations, who may have a Right to a Share in the Diviſion of thoſe Goods, where they ſhall be ready to be delivered to them and you. This may be done at a Council-Fire, to be rekindled at *Philadelphia*, for you and us, or here, as you ſhall chuſe, when we expect, and inſiſt, that you bring down all the Captives that ſtill remain in your Country.

And

And as you mention Grievances, from the Neighbouring Governments, I make no Doubt, but on proper Application, you will have the utmoſt Juſtice done you; and if I can be of any Service to you, in making the Application, it will give me great Pleaſure; in Teſtimony whereof, I give you this 1756.

A Belt.

Brother,

You told us laſt Summer, that formerly, there were many *Indian* Chiefs, who made Treaties, ſome in one Place, and ſome in another, from whence, Miſunderſtandings had often aroſe.---It was ſo formerly, with the *Engliſh* Governments, each made War or Peace, with the *Indians*, for itſelf: They were not united in theſe great Affairs, as Subjects of the ſame King ought to be, and ſo were much weaker.---Our wiſe King has now ordered Things better, and put all *Indian* Affairs under one general Direction.---I ſhall ſend a full Account of all that has paſſed, between this Government and the *Indians*, on this preſent Occaſion, to Sir *William Johnſon*, to whom His Majeſty has been pleaſed to commit the general Management of *Indian* Affairs, for his Approbation and Ratification; and as this Gentleman, in Quality of being the King's general Agent in this Part of *America*, has, in Conjunction with your Uncles, the *Six Nations*, and all the Allies, kindled a general Council-Fire, at his Houſe, on the *Mohock's River*, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that *Teedyuſcung*, and a Deputation of your Chief Men, ſhall go to this Council-Fire, and there communicate every Thing, to obtain Confirmation, and take Advice, as to your future Conduct, that there may be a perfect Union, both of Council and Meaſures, as well on the Part of all the *Indians*, as others his Majeſty's Subjects, without which, this great Work of Peace, will never be brought to its juſt Perfection.

A Belt.

Brother,

The good People of this Province, affected with the Diſtreſſes which their Brethren the *Indians* muſt needs ſuffer, in this ſevere Seaſon, for want of Clothes and other Neceſſaries, have furniſhed me with a Quantity of Goods, to the Value of *Four Hundred Pounds*, to ſupply their Wants; a large Part of them is given, by the People called *Quakers*, who are the Deſcendants of thoſe, who came over with *William Penn*, as a particular Teſtimony of their Regard and Affection for the *Indians*, and their earneſt Deſire to promote this good Work of Peace.

GOODS given at the Expence of the Province.

3 *Pieces of Blankets,*
1 *Piece of Matchcoat,*
1 *Piece of plain white Halfthicks.*
1 *Piece of napt Ditto,*
1 *Piece of purple Ditto,*
1 *Piece of Stroud,*
1 *Piece of Calicoe,*
1 *Groſs of Scarlet Garters,*
3 *Pieces of Ribbons,*
3 *Dozen of Taylors Shears,*
6 *Dozen of Cuttoe Knives,*
6 *lb. of white and black Beads,*
1 *Groſs of Womens Thimbles,*
1 *Groſs of Mens Ditto,*
1000 *Fiſh-hooks,*
100 *Large Ditto,*
100 *Large Fiſh-hooks,*
6 *Dozen of Tobacco Tongs,*
6 *Groſs of Morris Bells,*
5 *lb. of Vermillion,*
18 *Tin Kettles,*
20 *Shirts,*
6 *Hats,*
6 *Coats,*
2 *Groſs of Awl-blades,*
100 *lb. of Powder,*
200 *lb. of Lead,*
1 *Piece of black Stroud,*
2 *Pieces of Bandanoe Handkerchiefs.*
1 *Piece of blue Stroud, was alſo given among the five* Mohocks *and two* Shawaneſe, *and one Shirt to each.*

GOODS given at the Expence of the People called *Quakers.*

2 *Pieces of ſtriped Blankets,*
5 *Pieces of Matchcoat,*
2 *Pieces of Strouds,*
1 *Piece of purple Halfthicks,*
2 *Pieces of printed Calicoe,*
1 *Piece of ſtriped Calimancoe,*
4 *Pieces of flowered Silk Handkerchiefs,*
2 *Dozen of Worſted Caps,*
40 *Pairs of Yarn Mittens,*
1 *Groſs of Thimbles,*
5 *Parcels, about 6 lb. of Thread.*
3000 *Needles,*
2 *Pieces of Ribbon,*
24 *Small Braſs Kettles,*
8 *Tin Kettles,*
20 *White Shirts,*
10 *Green Frize Coats,*
10 *Hats,*
2 *Groſs of Bed-lacing,*
1 *Groſs of Gartering,*
200 *lb. of Tobacco,*
3 *Groſs of Pipes,*
48 *Weeding-hoes, for* Indian-Corn,
6 *lb. of ſmall Beads,*
6 *lb. of Barley-corn Ditto,*
3 *Dozen of ſmall Looking-glaſſes,*
12 *Silver Medals of King* George,
6000 *Black and White Wampum.*
A Horſe, Bridle and Saddle.

A:

1756. *At a* CONFERENCE *held at* Eaſton, November 16, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Eſquires.
RICHARD PETERS, }

The ſame Commiſſioners, Officers,
Gentlemen, *Indians* as before.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuſcung *that he was ready to hear him.*

Then Teedyuſcung, *taking a String of Wampum, ſpoke in theſe Words.*

Brother,

I DESIRE you will hear me a few a Words with Patience. You may remember I often deſired you to endeavour to apprehend me aright, when I am ſpeaking of Matters of Importance.

Brother,

Hear me with Patience; I am going to uſe a Compariſon, in order to repreſent to you the better what we ought to do.

When you chuſe a Spot of Ground for Planting, you firſt prepare the Ground, then you put the Seed into the Earth; but if you don't take Pains afterwards, you will not obtain Fruit.---To Inſtance, in the *Indian Corn*, which is mine (meaning a native Plant of this Country) I, as is cuſtomary, put ſeven Grains in one Hill, yet, without further Care, it will come to nothing, tho' the Ground be good; tho' at the Beginning I take prudent Steps, yet if I neglect it afterwards, tho' it may grow up to Stalks and Leaves, and there may be the Appearance of Ears, there will only be Leaves and Cobs.---In like Manner, in the preſent Buſineſs, tho' we have begun well, yet if we hereafter uſe not prudent Means, we ſhall not have Succeſs anſwerable to our Expectations.---God, that is above, hath furniſhed us both with Powers and Abilities.---As for my own Part, I muſt confeſs, to my Shame, I have not made ſuch Improvements of the Power given me as I ought; but as I look on you to be more highly favoured from above than I am, I would deſire you, that we would join our Endeavours to promote the good Work; and that the Cauſe of our Uneaſineſs, begun in the Times of our Forefathers, may be removed; and if you look into your Hearts, and act according to the Abilities given you, you will know the Grounds of our Uneaſineſs in ſome Meaſure from what I ſaid before, in the Compariſon of the Fire, that tho' I was but a Boy, yet I would according to my Abilities bring a few Chips; ſo with Regard to the Corn, I can do but little, you may a great deal; therefore let all of us, Men, Women and Children, aſſiſt in pulling up the Weeds, that nothing may hinder the Corn from growing to Perfection. When this is done, tho' we may not live to enjoy the Fruit ourſelves, yet we ſhould remember, our Children may live and enjoy the Bleſſings of this good Fruit, and it is our Duty to act for their Good.

A String.

Brother,

I deſire you will attend to theſe few Words, and I will, with all Diligence, endeavour to tell you the Truth; the great Log you mentioned, when kindled, will make a great Flame, but it will not kindle of itſelf, nor continue flaming, unleſs there be Air and Leaves, as well as Coals to make it kindle. I deſire we may uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to make it kindle, though what I have told you may relate to Matters diſagreeable to you, yet if we exert ourſelves, and act according to the Abilities given from above, the Event will be agreeable, and pleaſing to ourſelves, and of Service to our Children.

Brother,

Take Pains therefore, and though you are a Governor, do not put off theſe Things, from Time to Time, as our Forefathers did.

The Interpreter was deſired to tell, in other Words, what was the Meaning of what was ſaid in the two laſt Articles; and having requeſted Leave of *Teedyuſcung*, he ſaid, he alluded to the Beginning of the War; the Quarrels between the King of *France*, and the King of *England*, and their People, on both Sides, and that their young Men were deluded by the *French*; this was the firſt and principal Cauſe, tho' other Things helped, to make the Blow fall quicker and heavier.

A String.

Brother,

1756.

Brother,

I will now, in a few Words, according to my Abilities, give you an Anſwer. You deſired me to acquaint you what the Grounds of my Uneaſineſs were, and I complied, tho' it was not the main Thing which I came about. But when you put me in mind, I was pleaſed, for before, I thought it not proper to mention it in theſe difficult Times; it was not the Cauſe of the Stroke, tho' it was the Foundation of our Uneaſineſs. Now, Brother, in Anſwer to your Queſtion, What will ſatisfy us? It is not uſual, nor reaſonable, nor can I tell you what the Damage is, and adjuſt, as in a Ballance, the true Value at that Time, and theſe Times; formerly, it might be lighter, but being delayed, it is now the heavier; the Intereſt is to be added. Beſides, there are many more, concerned in this Matter, not now preſent; and tho' many, who have ſuffered, are now in the Grave, yet their Deſcendants feel the Weight, and the more now, for the Time they have waited.

Alſo, Brother, I require you would throw down the Fence, that confines ſome of my Brethren and Relations in the *Jerſeys*, that they may, if they ſee Cauſe, come and ſee their Relations. I do not want to compel any of them to come, or to ſtay, againſt their Will. If they are inclined to ſtay and live among the *Engliſh*, I am quite willing they ſhould come back again; but I want they ſhould come and ſee me, that thereby I may convince their Relations, and the other Nations afar off, that I am now treating with, that they are not Servants, but a free People.

I do not requeſt that all Men, Women and Children ſhould come; but ſome, or as many as may be ſufficient, to convince other Nations that they are not confined, but have Liberty, as well as we: In particular, one called *Philip*, he has a Wife, and Relations among us; to my Grief I heard he was carried to Goal, and there confined with ſome others, and put to Death; but I underſtand the Account of his Death was falſe. I deſire he may have Liberty to come and ſee his Relations. I alſo requeſt that you would apply to the Governor, on the other Side the River (*viz.* of the *Jerſeys*) and to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours with him, that he would give them Leave to come, and that they may come under your Protection, be they more or leſs, in the great Road to us opened, by this Province.

But though you ſhould not do this, yet I will uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to bring you down your Priſoners, there are only two in my Power. You may hear otherwiſe, but I declare I have no more than two in my Power: There are more in the Poſſeſſion of others, and theſe, with your Aſſiſtance, I may be able to bring down; and I will endeavour to gather and ſcoop in as many as I can, but I ſhall want your Help to do it.

Brother,

I have to requeſt you, that you would give Liberty, to all Perſons and Friends to ſearch into theſe Matters; as we are all Children of the Moſt High, we ſhould endeavour to aſſiſt and make uſe of one another, and not only ſo, but from what I have heard, I believe there is a future State beſides this Fleſh; now I endeavour to act, on both theſe Principles, and will, according to what I have promiſed, if the Great Spirit ſpare my Life, come next Spring, with as great a Force of *Indians* as I can get, to your Satisfaction.

A String.

Brother,

By this String now delivered, and lying before you, I aſſure you I have ſpoken on all Matters, the beſt I could, according to my mean Capacity and Abilities. I ſhall depend on my Interpreter, who I believe is an honeſt Man; but I think it prudent, in order to prevent Miſunderſtandings, that I ſhould be furniſhed with a Copy of what is done, as well in the Conferences held here laſt Summer, as at this Time; for though I am not able to read, yet others may; it will be a great Satisfaction to have it in my Power to ſhew to others what has paſſed between this Government and me: What is committed to Writing, will not eaſily be loſt, and will be of great Uſe to all, and better regarded; and I would have the Names and Seals of all that have been concerned in tranſacting this Buſineſs, put to it: I do not deſire a Copy now, but that it may be ready for me when I come again.---The Interpreter, *Pumpſhire*, informed the Governor, that what *Teedyuſcung* was going to ſay was not material, or of much Importance, as it related to himſelf; adding, though he might be conſidered as a ſimple Man, yet throughout all this Affair, he had acted uprightly and honeſtly.

Brother,

I will ſpeak in Favour of the Interpreter; he acted as ſuch, in Governor *Morris*'s Time, as well as yours; and I am pleaſed with his Conduct, on both Occaſions.---If we ſhould have any further Buſineſs to tranſact, I deſire he may be employed.---You know he lives in another Province, and is on that Account, at ſome Expence; reward him well, for his Services; and do it well, for my Sake; but I ſhall leave it to you.

Brother,

1756. *Brother*,

I have ſomething, though of no great Conſequence, yet to mention. I am in low Circumſtances, and have not Things ſuitable; I wiſh I had----however, I have fifteen Deer Skins, which, as I ſee you love to have your Hands covered, I preſent you, to make Gloves of, or for any other Uſe you ſhall think proper. Eighty fine large Ones were brought at firſt, but on our Journey from *Diahogo* to *Wioming*, ſome of the *Indians* with me, were ſo diſcouraged by Alarms, that they returned home, and took with them all but the Fifteen, which, I deſire your Acceptance of.

The Governor returned him Thanks, and told him, he accepted of them as a Mark of his Affection, without regard to the Value of the Skins.---He then reminded *Teedyuſcung*, that it was intended the Goods ſhould have been delivered Yeſterday, but as it grew late, and the Room in which they ſat at Dinner, was ſo ſmall, it was agreed they ſhould be brought here, and delivered, which was done, the Liſts read, and the *Indians* left to divide the Goods.

At a COUNCIL *held at* Eaſton, November 17, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Eſquires.
RICHARD PETERS, }

THE Commiſſioners adviſing the Governor to fix, at this Meeting, the Sum to be given in full Satisfaction of all Injuries done to the *Indians*, and to offer it to them now, Mr. *Weiſer* was ſent, to conſult with *Teedyuſcung*, if this would be agreeable; and Mr. *Weiſer*, having done ſo, reported, That the King declared againſt it, ſaying, he had no Power to take any Sum, tho' the Governor ſhould offer him never ſo much, the People, to whom the Land belonged, being abſent; but he would endeavour to bring as many of them down, as he could find, to the next Meeting, when it might be further conſidered.

Several Matters remaining to be mentioned to the *Indians*, the Governor ſent for *Teedyuſcung*, the four *Six Nation Indians*, the two *Shawaneſe*, and one or two *Delawares*, and in the Preſence of the Commiſſioners, and ſome other Gentlemen, he ſpoke as follows.

Brother,

Only one Thing of what was ſaid Yeſterday requires an Anſwer, which I am now going to give you.

By this String, you deſired me to make Application to the Governor of *Jerſey*, that the Fence might be broke down, which confined the *Indians*, and that they, or ſome of them, might have Liberty to go into the *Indian* Country, and correſpond with their Relations and Friends as formerly, and particularly to obtain this Liberty, for one *Philip*.

The Province of *Jerſey*, you know, is a different Government from this; I will uſe my beſt Endeavours with the Governor, to grant your Requeſt, but I apprehend I ſhall meet with this Difficulty, that as you have ſome of their People, Priſoners with you, before they grant your Requeſt, they will expect theſe ſhall be returned, which I think would be adviſeable for you to do; particularly, you have with you a Boy, whoſe Name is *Hunt*, taken near *Paulin*'s Kiln, in that Province, whoſe Mother is now here, and requeſts he may be ſent down among the firſt.

A String.

Brother,

I conſider you as the Counſellor, and Agent of this Province, and as ſuch, obliged to aſſiſt us all you can. By this String, I confirm your Appointment.

A String.

Brother,

As our Priſoners may ſuffer, for Want of Clothes, and other Neceſſaries, in this ſevere Seaſon, we would with to have them as ſoon poſſible, and to that End propoſe to ſend with you two

two Meſſengers, who may collect them together, and bring them down; and I deſire you will give them your Aſſiſtance, which will be a further Proof of your Sincerity. 1756.

A String.

N. B. Two of the Six Nation Indians *were employed in this Service.*

Brother,

If any of our *Indians* ſhall incline to come into the Province, and live among their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, I do now aſſure you, that they ſhall be kindly received and ſupported, and live together in one Place, the moſt convenient that can be got for the Purpoſe.

Or as there is now a ſtrong Fort at *Shamokin*, built at the Requeſt of your Uncles, the *Six Nations*, for the Protection of the Friendly *Indians*, I propoſe to have a Store of Goods in it, the Direction and Management of which will be given to an honeſt Man, who ſhall not be ſuffered to impoſe upon the *Indians*; and I ſhall be glad all our Friendly *Indians*, who are ſcattered and diſtreſſed in theſe troubleſome Times, will come and live near it; there they will be protected from the *French*; there they will have a large uninhabited Country to hunt in; and there they may be furniſhed with Clothes, and all other Neceſſaries of Life, at the eaſieſt Rates.

A String.

Brother,

You know that at the laſt Treaty the Road was opened for us to go to each other; I now give you this Belt to preſerve the Communication free and clear of all Obſtructions, let there be nothing in it that can hurt the Feet, or wound the Body of either.

A Belt.

Brother,

Since I ſet out, I have heard of the Death of ſeveral of our *Indian* Friends by the Small-pox at *Philadelphia*, and particularly Captain *Newcaſtle* is dead, who was very inſtrumental, and joined with you as Agent, in carrying on this good Work of Peace. I wipe away your Tears; I take the Grief from your Hearts; I cover the Graves; eternal Reſt be with their Spirits.

A String of Wampum, eleven Pieces of Strouds, with ſome Handkerchiefs.

Brother,

Peace is now ſettled between us, by the Aſſiſtance of the Moſt High; but the *Indians* in the *French* Intereſt ſtill commit Murders on our Frontiers, and our Soldiers are in Purſuit of them. I deſire you will order your young Men not to ſtraggle about, but keep in the ſtraight Path to your Towns, ſo that they may not be miſtaken by our Soldiers for *French Indians*.

Teedyuſcung thanked the Governor for his kind Speeches, and ſaid, he was very glad that the Governor had thought of ſending two Meſſengers with him, for the Priſoners, and promiſed to aſſiſt them.

After the Condolance made on Captain *Newcaſtle*'s Death, the King made an Addreſs, as is uſual, to the other *Indians* on this mournful Occaſion. They continued ſilent for ſome Time, and then one of the oldeſt of them ſpoke an Exhortation, in the Nature of a Funeral Oration; after which *Teedyuſcung* expreſſed to the Governor the great Satisfaction given to him at his condoling the Death of Captain *Newcaſtle*, who, he ſaid, was a good Man, and had promoted the good Work of Peace with great Care; his Death would put him in Mind of his Duty, as it ſhould all of us.

He then ſpoke in a warm and pathetick Manner in favour of the Peace now ſettled, and implored the Aſſiſtance of the Moſt High to bring it to Perfection.

The Governor underſtanding that ſeveral of the *Indians* inclined to ſtay, deſired *Teedyuſcung* to give him the Names of ſuch as would live with their Brethren the *Engliſh*.---*Teedyuſcung*, miſtaking the Governor, as if he had ſaid, they muſt ſtay, anſwered, ſmiling, he did not underſtand any *Indians* were to be forced to ſtay, but left to their Liberty. If the Governor wanted any to ſtay, and deſired it, he would ſtay himſelf, and his Wife and Family with him. The Governor (at the Meſſenger's Request) thanked him, and wiſhed him well; took his Leave of him, ſaying, they had met and parted Friends, and he hoped they would meet again as good Friends as now.

Teedyuſcung ſhewed great Pleaſure in his Countenance, and took a kind Leave of the Governor and all preſent.

By his Honour's Command,

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

EXTRACT

1756 EXTRACT *from the Minutes of the House of Representatives of the Province of* Pennsylvania, January 19th, 1757.

"The four Provincial Commiſſioners, Members of this Houſe, who were appointed to "attend the Governor at the late Conference with the *Indians* at *Eaſton*, preſented a Paper, "to the Houſe, which was read, and is as follows, viz.

WE, the Committee, appointed to attend the Governor, at the Conferences with the *Indians*, at *Eaſton*, in *November* laſt, have peruſed the Copy of thoſe Conferences, drawn up and ſigned by the Secretary, and laid before the Houſe,

And as we apprehend it of Importance to the Province, that the Complaints made by the *Indians*, whether juſtly founded or not, ſhould be fully repreſented, and their Senſe of them underſtood, we think it neceſſary to obſerve to the Houſe, that we conceive the Warmth and Earneſtneſs, with which they inſiſted on the Wrongs, that had been done them in the Purchaſes of Land, are much too faintly expreſſed in this Account of the Conference. That we were not preſent at the palliating Hearſay Accounts, of the Walking Purchaſe, ſaid to be given the Governor by Mr. *Weiſer*, and Mr. *Peters*, on the Fourteenth of *November*; tho', by the concluding Paragraphs, under that Date, it may ſeem, as if we were: But we well remember, that the Tranſaction of that Walk was, at *Eaſton*, univerſally given up, as unfair, and not to be defended, even from the Accounts of ſome of our own People, who were preſent at the Walking; even the Secretary, tho' he did ſay, that he *believed* Satisfaction was afterwards made the *Indians*, and that this was the only Inſtance, in which any Foundation of Complaint had ever been given them, yet, this, he allowed was (in his own Words) *unworthy of any Government*. We would farther obſerve, that, when *Teedyuſcung* claimed the Lands, even thoſe on which the Conferences were held, no Objection was made, that neither he, nor any with him, had any Right to them; nor did we ever underſtand his Reaſon, for not accepting Satisfaction to be, as repreſented in the ſecond Paragraph, under *November* 17, for that "*the People* to whom the Land belonged, were abſent,"---but, for that many of them were abſent, and thoſe who were abſent, had not impowered him to act for them in that Matter; but he would endeavour to bring them in the Spring.

The Offer of the Commiſſioners to furniſh the Means of making the *Indians* immediate Satisfaction, not being fully related, we think it neceſſary to add, That the Reaſons, we gave the Governor, for that Offer, were, 1. The Abſence, and great Diſtance of the Proprietaries, who being the ſole Purchaſers of Land from the *Indians*, in this Province, ought, if the *Indians* were injured in ſuch Purchaſes, alone, to make the Satisfaction; but their Agents here had not the neceſſary Powers. 2. For that Promiſes [ſuch being propoſed] of enquiring into *Indian* Complaints, and doing them Right hereafter, had been ſo often made, in other Governments, and ſo little obſerved, we imagined, they could be of no Weight, and would rather be looked upon as a Denial of Juſtice; and therefore, we thought it better, as their Demands are ſeldom very high, to make them immediate Reparation, for the Injuries, they ſuppoſed, they had received, and we would furniſh the Goods, and riſque the Proprietaries paying their Value to the Province. The Secretary then told us, that he thought our Propoſal very conſiderate and well-judged; that he was ſure the Proprietaries would think themſelves obliged to us, and repay the Money with Thanks: The Offer was accordingly made, but not accepted, for the Reaſons abovementioned. We then waited upon the Governor in Council, and acquainted his Honour, That as we had made the Offer in Behalf of the Province, tho' not in Opinion that the Province ought to be at ſuch Expence, but from the preſent immediate Neceſſity of the Thing, and on Account of the Proprietaries Abſence as aforeſaid; now, ſince the final Settlement of the *Indians* Claims was poſtponed, to the Spring, and there would be ſufficient Time to write to the Proprietaries, and obtain their Orders to their Agents, for the Payment of ſuch Sums, as ſhould be found neceſſary, we conſidered ourſelves and the Province as totally diſengaged from that Offer, and expected that the Proprietaries would be wrote to, accordingly.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOSEPH FOX,
WILLIAM MASTERS, JOHN HUGH[illegible].

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Clerk of Aſſembly.*

Pennsylvania, 1756

Brother:— The Conclusion of my words is no more than this. the matter in hand is of too great moment for one man; I am but a messenger from the united Nations Tho I act as a chief man among the Delawares, I must now hear what you have to say to my People at this Council fire. If it be good, I shall lay hold of it & Carry it to the United nations: who will smile and be pleased to hear good news: if what you say be Disagreable I will Notwithstanding keep it Close (there he Closed his fist) and deliver it faithfully to the United nations and let them as they are my Superiors do as they see Cause.

Being asked if he had done Speaking he said he had for the present, the main thing, he added, is yet in my Breast, laying his hand to his heart but this will depend on what words the Governor will Speak to us; then he Repeated the Delaware word, Whish Shikey, the same in mohock Language as, Jago, with great Earnestness and in a very Pathetick Tone, Mr. Weiser who knew the word to have a very extraordinary forcible sence desired the Interpreter to ask him what he meant by Whish Shikey on this particular Occasion, and Explained himself in the following manner, Suppose you want to remove A large Logg of Wood that Requires many Hands, You must take pains to gett as many together as well as the Business; if you fall short of one, tho ever so weak a one all the rest are to no purpose; tho this being in itself nothing yet if you Cannot move the Logg without it, you must spare no pains to gett it. Whish Shikey, be Strong, look round you, Enable us to get every Indian nation we can put the means into our hands; beware perform every Promise you have made to us in Particular do not Pinch matters neither with us nor other Indians, we will help you, But we are poor & you are Rich, make us Strong and we will use our strength for you; and besides this, what you do, Do Quickly, the times are Dangerous, they will not Admit of Delay, Whish Shikey do it Effectually and do it with all Possible Dispatch,

The Governor then Spoke

Brother: I have heard with Attention all you have said, I thank you for the Openess with which you have Declared your Sentiments, the matters mentioned are of Importance, I have laid them to Heart, I will Consider them with my Council, when I am Prepared to Speak, I will let you know, I will use Dispatch the times being as you Justly Observe very Dangerous.

At a Conference held at Easton on Thursday 29 July 1756

Present

The Honourable the Governor,
The Gentlemen of the Council,
The Commissioners,
The Same Indians
The Same Interpreters
The same Audience

Brethren

Brethren. — I am going to speak, to speak to you on the Affair we are met about, my speach will Contain matters of Great moment, I by this String of wampum therefore I open your Ears that you may give a Proper Attention. 1 String

Brethren, — The Inhabitants of this Province have ever been a peaceable people and remarkable for their love and Constant friendship to the six Nations and other Indians in Alliance with them. — when our back Inhabitants were Attacked last fall, we at first were at a Loss to know from whence the blow came, and were much surprised when we were informed that it was given by our old friends & Neighbours, the Cousins of our Brethren the six Nations we wondered at it and the more so as we had not to our knoledge given them any Just Cause of Offence; as soon as we knew this, we sent to the six Nations & informed them of it, and desired to know, whether this Blow had been struck by their direction or with their Privity or Consent. And on Receiving Assurences from them that it was not done with their Consent, and that they greatly disapproved such Conduct, we made Ready to Revenge the Injury we had Received, and we wanted neither men, Arms, Amunition, or Strength to do it and to take Vengence for the Injury done us; yet when we had the Hatchet in our hands, and were prepared not only to defend ourselves but to Carry the warr into the Country of those who had Struck us; we sent again to the six Nations, Agreeable to the treaties subsisting between us, to Acquaint them of our Intentions, they let us know they had held a great Council at fort Johnston on this matter, and that Deputies from thence were sent to summon a meeting of the Delewares & Shawonese at Ostaningo, who were Returned with an Account, that their nephews had at their Interposition laid down the Hatchet and would Strike the English no more the six nations having Received these Assurances from the Delewares and Shawonese Requested us not to Execute our Warlike purposes, but to Suspend Hostilities, Declaring that they would fully Accomodate this Breach and bring about a peace, at the Request of the six Nations, we kept our warriors at home for guarding & Protecting our Frontiers, I then sent Capt. newcastle and other Indian Messengers to you to notify the Advices of the six nations, with Respect to what had been determined at Ostaningo, Instructing him, in case he found you sincerely disposed for peace & inclined to return to your Alliance with us, to Assure you on the Behalf of this Government, that we were willing to it on just & Honourable terms, newcastle and the other messengers returned with your Answers in which you Acknowledge, you had been under the Influence of an Evil Spirit, But were well Disposed to Return to your Amity & friendship, at the same time letting us know that you was sorry for what had Passed, that you was in Distress, and desired we would pity your Distresses, to shew our Readiness to enter into a treaty, and our Sincerity in what was said by newcastle, I sent him back again to you, to let you know on Behalf of this Government, that I had kindled a Council fire, invited all your People to it, Cleared the Road, washed off the Blood and Promised if your People would come to Council and Renew former Leagues

and

Pennsylvania, 1756

and do what is further necessary on this Occasion, I would bring something with me to relieve your distresses — I thought it right to go thro this Account in this Particular manner, that you might know from myself what was the Subject of the message sent by New-castle, and what was the Substance of the Answers I received by him; And now I suppose (as I do not see the body of your Indians here) your People in General did not believe newcastle, but sent you to know if he had my Authority for the several Matters he delivered to you, and to hear them from my own mouth I do not blame you for this Caution, It bespeaks your Care. The matters he was charged with, being of the last Concern, for the Satisfaction of all your People how wide soever they are Dispersed, I do in this Publick Assembly, in the name of the Government & people of this Province, Assure you, that Capt. Newcastle acted by my Authority in and in Confirmation of what I have said, and that what he delivered was by Authority from me, I give you this Belt,

A Belt

Brethren. — Being now convinced out of my mouth of the Sincerity of my Profession made to you by Capt.e Newcastle and of the Dispositions of the People of this Province to renew the Ancient friendship that Subsisted between William Penn & the Indians, I desire you will Report this to the Indians at Diahoga and to the six Nations and all the Indians far & near as my words spoken to them in the name and on the Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania, I invite them all to this Council fire the greatest number that shall come, the more Acceptable it will be to me, & I desire you will bring with you your whole People, but then you must bring here with you also all the Prisoners you have taken during these Disturbances: I must Insist on this as an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a lasting Peace, for without it no Peace may be made from the Teeth outwards. yet while you retain our Flesh & Blood in Slavery, It cannot be Expected we can be friends with you, or that a Peace can come from our hearts I Repeat this Article of the Prisoners as a Necessary Condition of Peace and desire you will Consider it as such, if in this you deal with us Sincerely, we shall Esteem you sincere in every Respect and proceed to renew our former Leagues and Covenants & become again one flesh as before, and I must remind you (as we are Acting in Concert with the six nations) to bring some of your Uncles along with you, that they may see all that passes, and be Witnesses of the good Effects of their & our message to you.

A Belt

Brethren. — In Testimony of the Satisfaction you have given all our People by coming to this Council fire. They have put into my hands a small Present for you and your young men, which will be given you at any time you shall think proper, I have likewise given orders to the Captains of the Forts on the Frontiers to furnish you with as much Provisions as you can Carry for the use of the People you have left behind you.

A Brethren — Only a few of you are come down, this Present of goods therefore is best

but small. When the body of your nation comes here which I expect they will and the Prisoners are delivered up. and a firm Peace made large Presents will be given & your Distresses relieved in a more Ample manner.

Brother — Great works require strong hands and many, this is a good and great one, the works of Peace it requires strong Heads & strong Hearts we desire many such may be Joined together, I therefore desire your Assistance for Pennsylvania in this matter having great Influence with many who live far Distant from us, you are esteemed & will be heard, we therefore Chuse you as Agent & Councellor for this Province. Engage in it heartily. you ought to do it, you owe it to the Country in which you was born you owe it to your Brethren the English, you owe it to your own People over which you Preside, we desire you will heartily undertake it & use your utmost Endeavours to bring about this great & good work we have now begun,

A large Belt

Tedeuscung answered, that he had received the Governors words kindly & would in a few words Answer him, then taking a large Belt in his Hand, he Proceeded

Brother — at the very time Newcastle came with your last messages I was in treaty with the six nations and Received this Authority from them, lifting up the Belt, this Belt denotes that the six nations by their Chiefs have lately Renewed their Covenant Chain with us, formerly we were Accounted women, and Employed only in womens business, but now they have made men of us, and as such are now come to this Treaty having this Authority as a man to make Peace I have it in my hand, but have not Opened it, but will, soon declare it to the other nations, this Belt hold together ten nations, we are in the middle between the French & the English, look at it, there are but two Chiefs of the ten Nations, they are now looking on, and their Attention is fixed to see who are disposed really for Peace — this Belt further denotes, that whoever will not Comply with the terms of Peace, the ten Nations will Joyn Against him and strike him see the Dangerous Circumstances I am in, Strong men on both sides hatchet on both sides whoever does incline to Peace him will I Joyn.

Brother, — This is a good day; whoever will make Peace let him lay hold of this Belt, and the nations around shall see and know it, I desire to Conduct myself According to your words, which I will Perform to the utmost of my Power I wish the same good that Possessed the good old man William Penn, who was a friend to the Indians, may Inspire the people of this Province at this time.

Then delivered the Belt

The Governor received it, and said, I take hold of the Belt and am Pleased with what has been said, It is all very good. —

Tedeuscung then Explained the Belt, saying, it was sent by the six nations, and he Accepted of it, you see says he a square in the middle, meaning the Lands of the Indians, and at one End the figure of a man, indicateing the English, and at the

other.

other End another, meaning the [redacted] French, Our Uncles told us that both these covted our Lands, But let us Joyn together to defend our Lands against both, you shall be partakers of us of our Lands.

Tedeuscung and his son came and dined with the Governor & after dinner some more of the Indians coming in, the Governor Acquainted Tedeuscung that he had something of Importance to Communicate to him, the Governor then informed him, that as he was going to Council this morning, he Received a Letter from the Northern Frontier with very bad news, that gave him a great deal of Concern. By this Letter he Received Advice, that some Indians had killed four of our white people at the minisinks, this Occasioned our forces to be upon their Guard, and a party of them fell in with three Indians, and Judging them to be Enemy Indians, One of them was killed in Endeavouring to make his Escape and then the Governor entered into the Particulars Relating to Van Etens Letter

The Governor said he did not know what Indians had done this mischief if the Indian who was killed was our friend he was Sory for it but if our Enemy he was Glad of it.

Tedeuscung said, that when he came here to Council all the Indians there about knew of it & therefore he Believed, it must be the french Indians that killed our People, But that if his People were so foolish as to Come in our Borders at this time and were killed any how, they must take the Reward of their folly, none of these Private Deaths ought to Effect a publick measure nor would this make any Alterations in his Councils.

At a Council held at Easton Fryday the 30th July 1756

Present

The Honourable the Governor
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners
The same Indians
The same Interpreters

The same Audience

The goods were brought and Placed on the Council table and were delivered to the Indians the Governor Speaking as follows

Brethren---I acquainted you yesterday, that the People of Pennsylvania had put into his Hands a small Present to relieve you, and your wives and Children from their Present Distresses. I think it further necessary to inform you that a part of this Present was given by the People Called Quakers, who are Descendants of those who first came over to this country with your old friend William Penn as a particular Testimony of their Regard and Affection for the Indians, and their Earnest desire to promote the good work of Peace in which we are now Engaged-

Brother

[illegible]

[illegible]

30 July. [illegible] went for the Lieutenant and

The Governor then Spoke:

"Brother:

"I have heard with Attention all you have said. I thank you for the Openess with which you have Declared your Sentiments. The matters mentioned are of Importance; I have laid them to Heart; I will Consider them with my Council; when I am Prepared to Speak, I will let you know; I will use Dispatch, the times being, as you Justly Observe, very Dangerous."

At a Conference held at Easton, on Thursday, 29 July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Governor.
The Gentlemen of the Council.
The Commissioners.
The Same Indians.
The Same Interpreters.
The Same Audience.

"Brethren:

"I am going to Speak to you on the Affair we are met about; my Speech will contain matters of Great moment. By this String of wampum, therefore, I open your Ears, that you may give a Proper attention."

A String.

"Brethren:

"The Inhabitants of this Province have ever been a peaceable people, and Remarkable for their love and Constant friendship to the six Nations, and other Indians in Alliance with them. When our back Inhabitants were Attacked last fall, we at first were at a Loss to know from whence the Blow came, and were much surprised when we were informed that it was given by our old friends & Neighbours, the Couzins of our Brethren, the six Nations. We wondered at it, and the more so as we had not to our knoledge given them any Just Cause of Offence. As soon as we knew this, we sent to the six Nations & informed them of it, and desired to know whether this Blow had been struck by their direction, or with their Privity or Consent; And, on Receiving Assurances from them that it was not with their Consent, and that they greatly disaproved such Conduct, we made Ready to Revenge the Injury we had Received, and we wanted neither men, Arms, Amunition, or Strength to do it, and to take Vengence for the Injury done us; yet when we had the Hatchet in our hands, and were prepared not only to defend ourselves, but to Carry the warr into the

Country of those who had Struck us, we sent again to the six Nations, agreeable to the treaties subsisting between us, to Acquaint them of our Intentions; they let us know they had held a great Council at fort Johnston on this matter, and that Deputies from thence were sent to summon a Meeting of the Delawares & Shawonese at Ostaningo, who were Returned with an Account that their nephews had at their Interposition laid down the Hatchet and would Strike the English no more. The Six Nations having Received these Assurances from the Delawares and Shawonese, requested us not to Execute our Hostile purposes, but to suspend Hostilities, Declaring that they wou'd fully Accomodate this Breach and bring about a peace. At this Request of the Six Nations we kept our Warriors at home for guarding & Protecting our Frontiers. I then sent Capt Newcastle and other Indian Messengers to you to notify the Advices of the Six Nations with Respect to what had been determined at Ostaningo, Instructing him in case he found you sincerely disposed for peace & inclined to return to your Alliance with us, to Assure you on the Behalf of this Government that we were willing to do it on just & Honourable terms. Newcastle and the other Messengers Returned with your Answers in which you Acknowledge you had been under the Influence of an Evil Spirit, But were well Disposed to return to your old Amity & friendship, at the same time letting us know that you was sorry for what had passed, that you was in Distress, and Desired we would pity your Distresses. To shew our Readiness to enter into a treaty, and our Sincerity in what was said by Newcastle, I sent him back again to you to let you know on Behalf of this Government that I had kindled a Council fire, invited all your People to it, Cleared the Road, washed off the Blood, and Promised if your People would come to Council and Renew former leagues, and do what is further necessary on this Occasion, I would bring something with me to Releave your Distresses. I thought it Right to go thro' this Account in this Particular manner that you might know from myself what was the Subject of the Messages sent by Newcastle, and what was the Substance of the Answers I received by him. And now I suppose (as I do not see the body of your Indians here) your People in General did not beleave Newcastle, but sent you to know if he had my Authority for the several Matters he Delivered to you, and to hear them from my own mouth. I do not blame you for this Caution, it bespeaks your care. The matters he was Charged with being of the last Concern for the Satisfaction of all your People, how wide soever they are Dispersed, I do in this Public Assembly, in the name of the Government & people of this Province assure you that Capt Newcastle acted by my Authority, & in Confirmation of what I have said, and that what he Delivered was by Authority from me, I give you this Belt."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"Being now Convinced out of my mouth of the sincerity of my

Profession made to you by Capt Newcastle, and of the Dispositions of the People of this Province to Renew the Ancient friendship that Subsisted between William Penn & the Indians, I desire you will report this to the Indians at Diahoga, and to the Six Nations, and all the Indians far & near, as my words spoken to them in the name and on the Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania. I invite them all to this Council fire, the Greatest number that shall come The more Acceptable it will be to me. I invite & desire you will bring with you your whole People; but then you must bring here with you also all the Prisoners you have taken during these Disturbances. I must Insist on this as an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a lasting Peace; for without it, tho' Peace may be made from the Teeth outwards, yet while you retain our Flesh & Blood in Slavery It cannot be Expected we can be friends with you, or that a Peace can come from our hearts. I repeat this Article of the Prisoners as a Necessary Condition of Peace, and desire you will Consider it as such. If in this you deal with us Sincerely we shall Esteem you sincere in every Respect, and proceed to Renew our former Leagues and Covenants, and become again one flesh as before; and I must Remind you (as we are Acting in Concert with the Six Nations) to bring some of your Uncles along with you that they may see all that passes and be Witnesses of the good Effects of their & our message to you."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"In Testimony of the Satisfaction you have given all our People by coming to this Council fire, They have put into my hands a small Present for you and your young men, which will be given you at any time you shall think proper. I have likewise given orders to the Captains of the Forts on the Frontiers to furnish you with as much Provisions as you can Carry for the use of the People you have left behind you.

"Brethren:

"Only a few of you are come down; this Present of goods therefore is but small; when the body of your nation comes here, which I expect they will, and the Prisoners are delivered up and a firm Peace made, large Presents will be given & your Distresses Relieved in a more Ample manner.

"Brothers:

"Great works Require strong hands and many; this is a good and great one; the works of Peace, it requires Strong Heads & strong Hearts; we desire many such may be Joined together. I therefore desire your Assistance for Pennsylvania in this matter. Having great Influence with many who live far Distant from us, you are esteemed & will be heard. We, therefore, Chuse you as Agent & Councellor for this Province; Engage in it heartily; you

ought to do it; you owe it to the Country in which you was born; you owe it to your Brethren, the English; you owe it to your own People, over which you Preside; we desire you will heartily undertake it & use your utmost Endeavours to bring about this great & good work we have now begun."

A large Belt.

Teedeuscung answered that he had Received the Governor's words kindly, & would in a few words Answer him; then taking a large Belt in his Hand he Proceeded:

"Brother:

"At the very time Newcastle came with your last messages I was in treaty with the Six Nations, and Received this Authority from them," lifting up the Belt; "this Belt denotes that the Six Nations, by their Chiefs, have lately Renewed their Covenant Chains with us; formerly we were Accounted women, and Employed only in women's business, but now they have made men of us, and as such are now come to this Treaty, having this Authority as a man to make Peace. I have it in my hand, but have not Opened it, but will soon declare it to the other nations. This Belt hold together ten nations; we are in the middle between the French & the English; look at it. There are but two Chiefs of the ten Nations, they are now looking on, and their Attention is fixed to see who are disposed Really for Peace; this Belt further denotes that who ever will not Comply with the terms of Peace, the ten Nations will Joyn Against him and strike him; see the Dangerous Circumstances I am in, Strong men on both sides, hatchet on both sides; whoever does incline to Peace, him will I Joyn.

"Brother:

"This is a good day; whoever will make Peace let him lay hold of this Belt, and the nations around shall see and know it. I desire to Conduct myself according to your words, which I will perform to the utmost of my Power. I wish the same good that Possessed the good old man William Penn, who was a friend to the Indian, may Inspire the people of this Province at this time."

Then Delivered the Belt.

The Governor Received it and said, "I take hold of the Belt, and am Pleased with what has been said; It is all very good."

Teedeuscung then explained the Belt, saying it was sent by the Six Nations, and he accepted of it. "You see," says he, "a square in the middle, meaning the Lands of the Indians, and at one end the figure of a man, indicating the English, and at the other End another, meaning the French; our Uncles told us that both these conveted our Lands; But let us Joyn together to defend our Lands against both; you shall be partakers of us of our Lands."

Teedeuscung and his son came and dined with the Governor, & after dinner some more of the Indians coming in, the Governor Acquainted

Teedeuscung that he had something of Importance to communicate to him; the Governor then informed him that as he was going to Council this morning he Received a letter from the Northern Frontiers with very bad news, that gave him a great deal of Concern; By this letter he Received Advice that some Indians had killed four of our white People at the minisinks, this Occasioned our forces to be upon their Guard, and a party of them fell in with three Indians, and Judging them to be Enemy Indians, one of them was Killed in Endeavouring to make his Escape; and then the Governor entered into the Particulars relating to Van Etten's Letter.

The Governor said he did not know what Indians had done this mischief; if the Indian who was killed was our friend he was Sory for it, but if our Enemy he was glad of it.

Teedeuscung said that when he came here to Council all the Indians thereabouts knew of it, & therefore he beleaved it must be the french Indians that killed our People. But that if his People were so foolish as to come in our Borders at this time and were killed any how, they must take the Reward of their folly; none of these Private Deaths ought to Effect a publick measure, nor would this make any alterations in his Councils.

with Captain New Castle who was of Opinion that the Governor should speak first, only giving an Account of the Messages sent by him, which would put it upon Teedyuscung to relate how he came here, and by what authority. Captain New Castle supposed as the Indians at Diahogo gave no answer to the Governor's last Message they had sent it now by Teedyuscung, and if they had and he should deliver it, the Governor would thence form a Judgment of their Temper and know what to propose to them, which was agreed to, and Pumshire sent to Teedyuscung to acquaint him with it and prepare him to speak agreeable thereto. Pumshire returned and said the King was pleased with what the Governor proposed and would prepare himself to speak accordingly. The Governor appointed eleven o'clock for the Indians to meet him in Council.

To the Surprise of every Body Captain New Castle was seized this morning with a violent Pleurisy and thought to be in great danger, but on losing some Blood and taking proper Physick the violence of the Distemper abated and he recovered.*

At a Council held at Easton, Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of July, 1756, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable, the Governor, & same members as before.

This Evening a Deputation from a number of Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, of the People called Quakers, now in Town, waited on the Governor in Council & acquainted him, That as the Governor had been pleased in his first Message by Capt New Castle to make a kind mention of them to the Susquehannah Indians as a peaceable People, desirous of becoming Instruments to bring about a Peace between us and the Indians, and they were informed "that "this was kindly taken by them, and that the Indians had expressed "themselves, as if they desired to see some of the Professors of "those peaceable principles here at the Treaty." They had therefore come and prepared a Present, and desired to know of the Governor in what manner it might be delivered. They would be well pleased if it could be given seperately as their private Present. But

* NOTE.—On page 206, Vol. VII., Col. Rec., is printed a short minute of this date.

Here the regular minutes of the Conference with the Indians appear to begin (occasionally interrupted with minutes of business) and are printed in Col. Rec. Vol., VII., p. 207–214. Then follow minutes of two meetings of business, viz: 29th and 30th July, which are not printed in Col. Rec.

this they would submit to the Governor, having no Desire to interfere with the Government, nor to set up a distinct Interest from it. In answer the Governor endeavoured to shew the ill Consequences that might accrue to the publick as well as themselves, considered as a religious Society, by leading the Indians into Notions; That there were among the King's Subjects People who Embraced Different sentiments, either about Religion or Government, and that no Body of Men should Endeavour to represent themselves to the Indians, so as to be Considered in any other Light by them, than the other Inhabitants. After a good deal of mutual Discourse, it was at last agreed That the Present of the Philadelphia Friends should be added to the publick Present & delivered to the Indians by the Governor, who told them the Manner in which he proposed to mention it. For which they thanked him & Expressed themselves to be extremely pleased with the kindness showed them in this application.

At a Council held at Easton, Friday, the Thirtieth Day of July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable, the Governor, & Same Members as before.

The Governor received by Express from New York a Packett from Lord Hallifax, Lord Louden, and one from the Secretary of State, Enclosing his Majesties Declaration of War, which was immediately published in a very solemn manner. The Council, the Officers of the Royal American Regiment, The Indians, and a large appearance of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia & this County attending the Governor to the place of publication. The First Battalion of the Pennsilvania Regiment was under Arms, and at the Close fired three Vollies.

[Here Enter the Letter from Mr. Fox, dated 17th May, 1756.
Letter from Lord Hallifax, 11th May, 1756.
Letter from Lord Loudon, 23d July, 1756.*]

A Letter was received in Council from Mr. Spangenberg, Enclosing a Conversation with a Delaware Indian, Called Augustus, One of the Indians who attended Capt New Castle to Diahogo, and as it Contains Intelligence of Consequence, it was ordered to be Entered, as follows:

1st. Augustus said, "I have spoke with my Brother Samuel & "Jo. Peepy, both in Diahogo & Bethlehem, and they in confidence "to me, told me how the late War hung together, and in what man-"ner a Peace may effectually be brought about.

2d. "Teedyuscung is the man That has occasioned the late War, "He made an Exceeding large Belt of Wampum and sent it to all

* These three letters will be found on pages 657, 659, 718.

other End another, meaning the English & French, Our Uncles told us that both these coveted our Lands, But let us Joyn together to defend our Lands against them, you shall be partakers of us of our Lands

Tedeuscung and his son came and dined with the Governor & after diner some more of the Indians coming in, the Governor Acquainted Tedeuscung that he had something of Importance to Communicate to him, the Governor then informed him, that as he was going to Council this morning, he Received a Letter from the Northern Frontier with very bad news, that gave him a great deal of Concern, By this Letter he Received Advice, that some Indians had killed four of our white people at the minisinks, this Occasion'd our forces to be upon their Guard, and a party of them fell in with three Indians, and Judging them to be Enemy Indians, One of them was Killed in Endeavouring to make his Escape and then the Governor entered into the Particulars Relating to Van Etens Letter

The Governor said he did not know what Indians had done this mischief if the Indian who was killed was our friend he was Sorry for it but if our Enemy he was Glad of it.—

Tedeuscung said, that when he came here to Council all the Indians there about knew of it, & therefore he Believed, it must be the french Indians that killed our People, But that if his People were so foolish as to Come in our Borders at this time and were killed any how, they must take the Reward of their folly, none of these Private Deaths ought to Effect a publick measure nor would this make any Alterations in his Councils.

At a Council held at Easton Fryday the 30th July 1756

Present

The Honourable the Governor

The Gentlemen of the Council — The same Indians

The Commissioners — The same Interpreters

The same Audience

The goods were brought and Placed on the Council table and were delivered to the Indians the Governor Speaking as follows

Brethren—I acquainted you yesterday, that the People of Pennsylvania had put into his Hands a small Present to relieve you, and your wives and Children from their Present Distresses. I think it further necessary to inform you that a part of this Present was given by the People Called Quakers, who are Descendants of those who first came over to this country with your old friend William Penn as a particular Testimony of their Regard and Affection for the Indians, and their Earnest desire to promote the good work of Peace in which we are now Engaged.

Brother

Brethren— this is not only their Sentiments but my own and those of the People of this Province, who will all rejoyce to see this good work of Peace perfected: and therefore, as you have now received from us, this is Substancial proof of our Disposition to relieve your Distresses. you will be better Enabled to Encourage others to return to their former friendship with us. I say Brother By this we give you a clear testimony of our readiness and good Disposition for peace: shew you the same readiness & comply with the terms I have proposed to you.

A String

Teedeuscung returned thanks and Repeated his Assurances of doing all in his Power to perfect a General Peace with the Indians, from the Council, the Governor proceeded to an Entertainment that was Provided for the Indians, the Officers & all the Company then in Town Accompanyed him. Teedeuscung whilst at Dinner was so well Pleased with his Reception & generous Entertainment that he Declared in the warmest manner, no Endeavours of his should be wanting to bring over to peace all the Indians far & near that he could speak or send to and Repeatedly desired the Governor would publish what is done this day in this and the neighbouring Provinces, and he would do the same at home.

The Philadelphia Quakers after dinner came to take their Leave of him, he parted with them in a very Affectionate manner. But the other part of the Company staying, he Entered into a free Conversation with the Governor, wherein he related many Entertaining particulars Respecting his Journey to Niagara and Afterwards made a Council Speech with a string of wampum saying— Brother, you are so good & received me so kindly I will also give you some of that good Tobacco that the six nations put in to pay you for it, you shall smoak of it yourselves; you will find it a good, and I will give of the same Tobacco wherever I go (meaning the message from the six nations to them to be at peace with the English) the same thing that I have offered you I will offer to all the Indians, and tell them, that you have smoaked of this Tobacco, But to do this requires me to be Victorious and yet I am poor. It will take up a long time as there are many nations to send the pipe to, But in two months I hope to go my rounds and be here Again with a large number of different nations. I say it may be in two months But it may be longer, as the People live at a great distance from one another, I Assure you, I will Execute every thing you have desired of me and let the six nations know all that has passed between us; and that I am your Agent and Councellor in the Delaware nation,

A String

Brother— I will not have you mistake me, as if I meant, that I could prevail on the Ohio Indians, I cannot tell that they will leave of doing mischief. I hope you will Strengthen yourselves Against them; pray make yourselves as strong as Possible on that side, I must warn you likewise of another thing, perhaps on the East side of Susquehanna they may be mischief done by Indians in my Absence: but be Assured it will not be by any of my People it will be by the french

Indians

Pennsylvania 1756

Indians from the Ohio, who can easily pass over Susquehanna and do what mischief they Please; Against these you be sure to aim yourselves [illegible] in the best manner you can, Remember I give you this warning —

A String

Pennsylvania 1756

Indians from the Ohio, who can easily pass over Susquehanna and do what mischief they Please; Against these you be sure to aim yourselves ~~[illegible]~~ in the best manner you can, Remember I gave you this warning —

A String

At a Council held at Easton fryday the 30th day of July 1756 P. M.

Present

The Honorable The Governor

William Logan — Benjamin Chew

Richard Peters — John Mifflin

Conrad Weiser Esq.r

M.r Weiser was asked whether it was intended the Governor should keep the Belt Tedeuscung gave or return it M.r Weiser answered that having some doubts about it, he put the same Question to newcastle, who said the Belt was sent by the six nations to the Delawares, and as it was given by them to the Governor it ought to be preserved among the Council wampum, Being a Belt of great Consequence, and it would be well to Return another of a fathom long & the Delivery of it, which must be in Council to morrow to make a proper Address to Tedeuscung, that he would be diligent and Carry it to all the nations within his Influence. newcastle said further, that Tedeuscung would want Abundance of wampum & if he had it not, the Cause would Suffer exceedingly we hoped the Council bagg was full, & desired it might be Emptied into the Lap of Tedeuscung. M.r Weiser Conceiving the Opinion and saying that the French gave great Quantities of wampum to their Indians, and on matters of Consequence, there Belts were several fathom long and very wide the Secretary was ordered to bring all the wampum he had into Council Viz. fifteen Strings & seven Belts, A parcel of new black wampum amounting to seven Thousand, and having no new white wampum, nor any proper Belt to give in Return for Tedeuscungs peace Belt, a messenger was sent to Bethlehem, and he returned with five Thousand, Upon which the Indian women were Employed to make a Belt of a fathom long & seven Beads wide, in the Center of which, was to be the figure of a man meaning the Governor of Pennsylvania, and Each other side five other figures meaning the ten Nations mentioned by Tedeuscung — The String who was very irregular in his visits, as well as his Discourses, bolted all of a sudden in to the room and with a high tone of voice spoke as follows viz.t

Brother. — I desire All that I have said and you have said to one another may be taken down Aright, some speak in the Dark, do not let us do so let all be Clear and known, what is the reason the Governor holds Councils so Close in his hands. & by Candle light. the five nations used to tell him

viz.t

set out of doors like women, if the five nations should make him a woman they must
But what is the reason the Governor makes him a woman (meaning why he Confer
with Indians, without sending for him, to be present and hear what papers) the Gover
or Answered, that he held Councils on a hill, has no Secrets, never sits in swamps, but
speaks his mind Openly to the world; what papers here he has Aright to hear, the wo-
men were sent for to make a belt not to Council, the six nations may be wrong, they are
not under his Direction, and therefore he is not Answerable for their Conduct, if they have
not treated the Delewares as women;— the Chief thanked the Governor, seemed well pla-
sed & said to morrow he would speak more, what he had to say was from the six nations &
He that wont make peace must die,
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It was Agreed in the morning, that the Governor should deliver the new Belt then in
making to Teedeuscung, with a Proper Speech, that by two Belts tied together Teedeuscung
& Teedeuscung should be made Joint Agents for this Government and they be desired
to Consult together, to love one another, & act for the best that the new Black Wampum
and all the Belts and strings should be given to Teedeuscung & a private present
made to him & his Interpreter Ben,

30 July.

William went for the Surveyor

and

Teedeuscung that he had something of Importance to communicate to him; the Governor then informed him that as he was going to Council this morning he Received a letter from the Northern Frontiers with very bad news, that gave him a great deal of Concern; By this letter he Received Advice that some Indians had killed four of our white People at the minisinks, this Occasioned our forces to be upon their Guard, and a party of them fell in with three Indians, and Judging them to be Enemy Indians, one of them was Killed in Endeavouring to make his Escape; and then the Governor entered into the Particulars relating to Van Etten's Letter.

The Governor said he did not know what Indians had done this mischief; if the Indian who was killed was our friend he was Sory for it, but if our Enemy he was glad of it.

Teedeuscung said that when he came here to Council all the Indians thereabouts knew of it, & therefore he beleaved it must be the french Indians that killed our People. But that if his People were so foolish as to come in our Borders at this time and were killed any how, they must take the Reward of their folly; none of these Private Deaths ought to Effect a publick measure, nor would this make any alterations in his Councils.

At a Council held at Easton, Fryday the 30th July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.
The Gentlemen of the Council.
The Commissioners.
The same Indians.
The same Interpreters.
The same Audience.

The goods were brought and Placed on the Council table and were delivered to the Indians, the Governor Speaking as follows:

"Brethren:

"I acquainted you, yesterday, that the People of Pennsylvania had put into his Hands a small Present to Releave you and your wives and Children from their Present Distresses. I think it further necessary to inform you that a part of this Present was given by the People Called Quakers (who are Descendants of those who first came over to this country with your old friend William Penn) as a particular Testimony of their Regard and Affection for the Indians, and their Earnest desire to promote the good work of Peace in which we are now Engaged.

"Brethren:

"This is not only their Sentiments but my own and those of

the People of this Province, who will all rejoyce to see this good work of Peace perfected; and therefore as you have now Received from us, this is Substantial proof of our Dispositions to Releave your Distresses, you will be better Enabled to Encourage others to return to their former friendship with us. I say, Brother, By this we give you a clear testimony of our Readiness and good Dispositions for peace, shew you the same Readiness, & Comply with the terms I have proposed to you."

A String.

Teedeuscung returned thanks, and repeated his Assurances of doing all in his Power to perfect a General Peace with the Indians. From the Council the Governor proceeded to an Entertainment that was Provided for the Indians; the Officers & all the Company then in Town Accompanyed him. Teedeuscung whilst at Diner was so well Pleased with his Reception & Generous Entertainment, that he Declared in the warmest manner no Endeavours of his should be wanting to bring over to a peace all the Indians far & near that he could speak or send to, and Repeatedly desired the Governor would publish what was done thro' his and the neighbouring Provinces, and he would do the same at home.

The Philadelphia Quakers, after diner, came to take their leave of him; he parted with them in a very affectionate manner; But the other part of the Company staying, he entered into a free Conversation with the Governor, wherein he related many Entertaining particulars Respecting his Journey to Niagra, and afterwards made a Council Speech with a String of wampum, saying:

"Brother:

"You are so good & Received us so kindly I will also give you some of that good Tobaco that the Six Nations put into my pipe; you shall smoak of it Yourselves; you will find it is good, and I will give of the same Tobaco wherever I go (meaning the message from the Six Nations to them to be at peace with the English); the same thing that I have offered you I will offer to all the Indians, and tell them that you have smoaked of This Tobaco.. But to do this requires me to be rich, and yet I am poor. It will take up a long time, as there are many nations to send the pipe to; But in two months I hope to go my rounds and be here Again with a large number of different nations. I say it may be in two months, But it may be longer, as the People live at a great distance from one another. I Assure you I will Execute Every thing you have desired of me, and let the Six Nations know all that has passed between us, and that I am your Agent and Councellor in the Deleware nation."

A String.

"Brother:

"I will not have you mistake me, as If I meant that I could pre-

vail on the Ohio Indians. I cannot tell that they will leave of doing mischief. I hope you will Strengthen yourselves Against them. Pray make yourselves as strong as Possible on that side. I must warn you likewise of another thing; perhaps on the East Side of Susquehanna there may be mischief done by Indians in my Absence, but be Assured it will not be by any of my People; it will be by the french Indians from the Ohio, who can easily pass over Susquehanna and do what mischief they Please. Against these you be sure to arm yourselves in the best manner you can. Remember I give you this Warning."

A String.

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A String.

At a Council held at Easton, Fryday the 30th day of July, 1756, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, }

Conrad Weiser, Esqr.

Mr. Weiser was asked whether it was intended the Governor shou'd keep the Belt Teedeuscung gave, or return it. Mr. Weiser answered, that having some doubts about it, he put the same Question to Newcastle, who said the Belt was sent by the Six Nations to the Delewares, and as it was given by them to the Governor, it ought to be preserved among the Council Wampum, Being a Belt of great Consequence, and it would be well to Return another of a fathom long, & the Delivery of it, which must be in Council to-morrow, to make a proper Address to Teedeuscung, that he would be diligent, and Carry it to all the nations within his Influence. Newcastle said further, that Teedeuscung wou'd want Abundance of Wampum, & if he had it not, the Cause wou'd suffer exceedingly; we hoped the Council bagg was full, & desired it might be Emtied into the lap of Teedeuscung, Mr Weiser Concurring in Opinion, and saying that the French gave Great Quantities of Wampum to their Indians, and on matters of Consequence their Belts were several fathom long and very wide, the Secretary was ordered to bring all the Wampum he had into Council, vizt: fifteen Strings & Seven Belts, A parcel of new Black Wampum, amounting to Seven Thousand, and having no new white Wampum, nor any proper Belt to give in return for Teedeuscung's peace Belt, a messenger was sent to Bethleham, and he Returned with five Thousand. Upon which the Indian Women were Employed to make a Belt of a fathom long & sixteen Beads wide, in the Center of which was to be the figure of a man, meaning the Governor of Pennsylvania, and Each other side five other figures, meaning the ten Nations men-

tioned by Teedeuscung. The King, who was very Irregular in his visits as well as his Discourses, bolted all of a Sudden into the Room, and with a high tone of voice spoke as follows, vis^{t}:

"Brother:

"I desire all that I have said and you have said to one another may be taken down Aright; some speak in the Dark; do not let us do so; let all be Clear and known; what is the Reason the Governor holds Council so Close in his hands, & by Candle light; the Five Nations used to lett him sett out of doors like women; if the Five Nations still make him a woman they must; But what is the Reason the Governor makes him a woman (meaning why he confers with Indians without sending for him to be present and hear what passes)?" The Governor answered, that he held Councils on a hill, has no Secrets, never sits in swamps, but speaks his mind openly to the world; what hapens here he has aright to hear; the women were sent for to make a belt, not to Council; the Six Nations may be wrong; they are not under his Direction; and therefore he is not answerable for their Conduct, if they have not treated the Delewares as men. The Chief thanked the Governor, seemed well pleased, & said to-morrow he would speak more; what he had to say was from the Six Nations, He that won't make peace must die.

A String.

It was Agreed in the morning that the Governor should deliver the new Belt then in making to Teedeuscung with a Proper Speech; that by two Belts tied together Newcastle & Teedeuscung should be made Joint Agents for this Government, and they be desired to Consult together, to love one another, & act for the best; that the new Black Wampum and all the Belts and Strings should be given to Teedeuscung, & a private present made to him & his Interpreter Ben.

At a Council held at Easton, Saturday, 31st Day of July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.
Same members as before.
Newcastle.
Conrad Weiser, Esquire.
Teedeuscung.

The names of the Indians Present at the treaty were taken down by Mr. Edmunds and Ordered to be entered. Mr. Weiser having Enquired of Newcastle what messages had been received by the Delewares at Diahoga from the Six Nations, Received the following information, which he took down in words that are the literal Inter-

this they would submit to the Governor, having no Desire to interfere with the Government, nor to set up a distinct Interest from it. In answer the Governor endeavoured to shew the ill Consequences that might accrue to the publick as well as themselves, considered as a religious Society, by leading the Indians into Notions; That there were among the King's Subjects People who Embraced Different sentiments, either about Religion or Government, and that no Body of Men should Endeavour to represent themselves to the Indians, so as to be Considered in any other Light by them, than the other Inhabitants. After a good deal of mutual Discourse, it was at last agreed That the Present of the Philadelphia Friends should be added to the publick Present & delivered to the Indians by the Governor, who told them the Manner in which he proposed to mention it. For which they thanked him & Expressed themselves to be extremely pleased with the kindness showed them in this application.

At a Council held at Easton, Friday, the Thirtieth Day of July, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable, the Governor, & Same Members as before.

The Governor received by Express from New York a Packett from Lord Hallifax, Lord Louden, and one from the Secretary of State, Enclosing his Majesties Declaration of War, which was immediately published in a very solemn manner. The Council, the Officers of the Royal American Regiment, The Indians, and a large appearance of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia & this County attending the Governor to the place of publication. The First Battalion of the Pennsilvania Regiment was under Arms, and at the Close fired three Vollies.

[Here Enter the Letter from Mr. Fox, dated 17th May, 1756.
Letter from Lord Hallifax, 11th May, 1756.
Letter from Lord Loudon, 23d July, 1756.*]

A Letter was received in Council from Mr. Spangenberg, Enclosing a Conversation with a Delaware Indian, Called Augustus, One of the Indians who attended Capt New Castle to Diahogo, and as it Contains Intelligence of Consequence, it was ordered to be Entered, as follows:

1st. Augustus said, "I have spoke with my Brother Samuel & "Jo. Peepy, both in Diahogo & Bethlehem, and they in confidence "to me, told me how the late War hung together, and in what man-"ner a Peace may effectually be brought about.

2d. "Teedyuscung is the man That has occasioned the late War, "He made an Exceeding large Belt of Wampum and sent it to all

* These three letters will be found on pages 657, 659, 718.

"the Indians living on the West Branch of Susquehannah, Even to "the Cherokee Nation, with the following Words: I am in Exceed- "ing great Danger The English will kill me. Come and help me, &c. "Upon that those Indians that were in Covenant together fell "upon the English and Committed the late murders, &c. When "they heard the Government of Pennsylvania had declared War "against them, Then the Words that Teedyuscung had sent with the "Belt were more & more confirmed to them, which made them "worse and worse. Now Augustus thinks That Teedyuscung is the "only man that can make all these Things good again, for it is the "Custom among the Indians That they don't give Heed to any "other person than he that begun the Affair." He, Augustus, says further, "That Teedyuscung is not able to make things good unless he be helped; for he is poor, and has no more Wampum to send word to the Indians, (Which he has brought into such a Spirit of War) and to say to them, be you good, for the English are good.

Augustus says further: Teedyuscung must have a Belt of Wampum at least five or six feet long and twelve Rows broad, and besides the Belt he must have twelve Strings to send to the several Chiefs to confirm the Words that he sends. Further, When the Governor's Message came to Diahogo, Teedyuscung, It may be, might have acted in favour of the English, But he was so poor That he could not make such a Belt and Strings of Wampum, and without Wampum nothing is to be done amongst the Indians. Therefore Augustus says, If the Governor will do anything effectually, He must help Teedyuscung with Wampum Enough, That he may send to all the Indians, that are in Covenant together, and He thinks the best way would be for the Governor to make the Belt, and as many Strings as are needfull for Teedyuscung to make use of, to obtain Peace. He thinks further That if the Governor should make them a generous Present It would have a very good Effect, and Convince them they are in Earnest to make Peace, and if a solemn Treaty should be held with a great Body of Indians, The Chiefs of many Nations would come and renew their Peace and Friendship with the English. After the Publication of the War, the Governor and Indians went into the Council.†

Indorsed.

Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Easton, in July, 1756.

† See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 214–220.

set out of doors like women, if the five nations call make him a woman they must
But what is the reason the Governor makes him a woman (meaning why he Confer
with Indians, without sending for him, to be present and hear what papers) the Gover
or Answered, that he held Councils on a hill, has no Secrets, never sits in a warm room but
speaks his mind Openly to the world; what papers here he has Aright to hear, the wo-
men were sent for to make a belt not to Council, the six nations may be wrong, they are
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& Sedeuscung should be made joint Agents for this Government and they be desired
to Consult together, to love one another, & act for the best that the new Black Wampum
and all the Belts and strings should be given to Sedeuscung & a private present
made to him & his Interpreter Ben,

At a Council held at Easton Saturday 31st Day of July 1756

Present,

The Honourable the Governor,

Same members as before — Newcastle
Conrad Weiser Esquire — Sedeuscung

The names of the Indians Present at the treaty were taken down by Wm Edmunds
and Proved to be entered: — Mr Weiser having Enquired of Newcastle what Message
had been Received by the Delawares at Diahogo from the Six nations, Received the follow
ing information, which he took down in words that are the Literal Interpretation
of what Newcastle said Viz: — The large Belt given by Sedeuscung was sent to the
Delawares by the Council of the six united nations with a Message to the following
purport Cousens the Delaware Indians — you will Remember that you are our
women our forefathers made you so, and put a petticoat on you, and Charged you to be
true to us, & live with no other man, But of late you have suffered the string that
tied your petticoat to be cut loose by the French, and you lay with them, & so became
a Common Bawd, in which you did very wrong, & deserved Chastisement but not
withstanding this, we will still Esteem you, and as you have thrown of the Cover of
your modesty & became Stark naked, which is asham for a woman, we now give
you a little Stick, & put it in your private Parts and so let it grow there, till you shall
be a Compleat man, we advise you not to act as a man yet, But be first instructed by
us, and do as we bid you, & you will become a noted man.

Cousens

Pennsylvania, 1756

Cousens, The English & french fight for our Lands: let us be strong & lay our hands to it and defend it, In the mean time our Eyes & Ears to us & the English our Brethren, and you will live as well as we do.

When the Governor sent to newcastle & Teedeuscung: the new Belt not being finished he Explained the Proposed figures to them & desired the women might finish it on Rainy days, or resting in their Journey which was Promised

Then the Governor Spoke,

Brothers, Newcastle & Teedeuscung.

Tet an high value upon this Belt, it is the Peace Belt which Teedeuscung delivered in Council: I very Chearfully lay hold of it, I will lay it up with the Council Belt, & declare it to you, I am most heartily Disposed to Effect the meaning of this Belt, a speedy & Honourable Peace and a Return of the Offices of Love & friendship between the Indians & their Brethren the English, — In Return I give you the Belt now making which which you will Consider as finished & when done, shew it every where, and make our Disposition and the treatment you have met with known to your own People the six nations and all your Allies

here the Governor gave the new Belt, so far as it was made & all the Wampum prepared for it, desiring, if it was not Enough to Compleat it that they would add more,

Then taking the Belts joyned together in his hands & Addressing Newcastle & Teedeuscung, he declared them Agents for this Province, and gave them Authority to do the Publick Business together; he Recommended to them a mutual Confidence, Esteem, & Intimacy, & wished them Success in their negociations to which they Answered, that they would be mutual good friends & lay their heads together, & do Every thing in their Power to promote the weighty matters entrusted to them, & Teedeuscung added, if his memory should not serve him in every thing committed to his Charge, or things should be Crooked, he would return us & make them streight, what he says comes from his heart & not from his lips his heart & ours should be one & be true to one Another; for if different liquors are put in a Cask & shaked they will mix & Come one, The Governor said that he had written down what Teedeuscung had said on the belt delivered by him, & will keep it in his heart, it is very Agreeable to him & the People of Pennsylvania he will lay up the Belt in the Council Chamber as a mark of his friendship, as he is Appointed Agent for Pennsylvania with Capt Howard he puts into his hands all the Belt & Wampums he has here, to be made use of by him in the Course of his negociations as he may Judge most Proper & most for the Interest of the People of this Province,

& Teedeuscung Answered, that he might meet with Difficulties in transacting the Important Business Committed to his Charge, But as he is now one of

the

the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, he Assures his Brethren that he will Exert himself faithfully, and to the utmost of his Power in the service, and if he meets with Crooked paths, he will Endeavour to make them strait. The Governor then thanked Tedeuscung & Newcastle for their Undertaking to be Agents for Pennsylvania on this Occasion, desired that they might Cooperate one with Another, & Consult together on the Proper measures to be entered into by them, and delivered two Belts tied together as a sign or Symbol of that Harmony & Unanimity that ought to subsist between them — Tedeuscung said, that he was Pleased with being Joyned with Newcastle in the Publick Business, that he hoped matters would be brought to a happy Issue, that he wished there might be a firm friendship and lasting Union between the Six Nations, and the people of Pennsylvania and that they might be as one Man. he further said that he had a large family, & having a great way to go, he had no means of Carrying any more Provisions, than would serve him on the Road, he therefore desired that he might be furnished with a horse, that he might be Enabled to Carry necessaries for his family, whereupon the Governor promised to let him have a horse, and he promised to return him Again, the next time he came down — The Governor then taking into his hands all the Belts, Strings & Bundles of new Black Wampum, gave them to Tedeuscung, and desired he would use them to the Best Advantage among the nations he should Apply to,

The private Presents were then given, and the Governor and the Council took their leaves, the Council returning to Philadelphia and the Governor going to new York, on an Express received from General Shirley.

A List of Indians present at a Treaty at Easton 26 July 1756

Capt. Newcastle one of the six nations	Weeraehwee
Tedeuscung King of the Delewares	Mongeest
Papascawen Councellor	Halchchaan
Amos	Benjamin that speak Engl.
Thomitas } Tedeuscungs	John Pumpshire
John Jacob } three Sons	Joseph Nichty
Mach-metawchchunk, his son in law	Thomas Rover
John Swalling, his Grandson	Joseph Peepy
Christian	Nicodemeus
William	Zachaias
Josiah	Christian
Baronet Bowman, an Onondaga Indian	Macharvehelly that lived some months at Easton

I have carefully perused the foregoing minutes & do find them to give a true Account of what Passed between the Governor & the Indians in my Presence at Easton

Conrad Weiser

tioned by Teedeuscung. The King, who was very Irregular in his visits as well as his Discourses, bolted all of a Sudden into the Room, and with a high tone of voice spoke as follows, vis^{t}:

"Brother:

"I desire all that I have said and you have said to one another may be taken down Aright; some speak in the Dark; do not let us do so; let all be Clear and known; what is the Reason the Governor holds Council so Close in his hands, & by Candle light; the Five Nations used to lett him sett out of doors like women; if the Five Nations still make him a woman they must; But what is the Reason the Governor makes him a woman (meaning why he confers with Indians without sending for him to be present and hear what passes)?" The Governor answered, that he held Councils on a hill, has no Secrets, never sits in swamps, but speaks his mind openly to the world; what hapens here he has aright to hear; the women were sent for to make a belt, not to Council; the Six Nations may be wrong; they are not under his Direction; and therefore he is not answerable for their Conduct, if they have not treated the Delewares as men. The Chief thanked the Governor, seemed well pleased, & said to-morrow he would speak more; what he had to say was from the Six Nations, He that won't make peace must die.

A String.

It was Agreed in the morning that the Governor should deliver the new Belt then in making to Teedeuscung with a Proper Speech; that by two Belts tied together Newcastle & Teedeuscung should be made Joint Agents for this Government, and they be desired to Consult together, to love one another, & act for the best; that the new Black Wampum and all the Belts and Strings should be given to Teedeuscung, & a private present made to him & his Interpreter Ben.

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Same members as before.
Newcastle.
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Teedeuscung.

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pretation of what Newcastle said, Viz^{t}: "The large Belt given by Teedeuscung was sent to the Delewares by the Council of the Six United Nations with a Message to the following Purport:

"'Cousins, the Delaware Indians: You will remember that you are our women; our forefathers made you so, and put a petticoat on you, and charged you to be true to us & lie with no other man. But of late you have Suffered the string that tied your petticoat to be cut loose by the French, and you lay with them, & so became a common Bawd, in which you did very wrong and deserved Chastisement, but notwithstanding this we will still Esteem you, and as you have thrown off the Cover of your modesty and become Stark naked, which is a shame for a woman, We now give you a little Prick and put it into your private Parts, and so let it grow there till you shall be a compleat man. We advise you not to act as a woman yet, But be first instructed by us, and do as we bid you and you will become a noted man.

"'Couzens:

"'The English & French fight for our lands; let us be strong & lay our hands to it, and defend it. In the mean time our Eyes and Ears to us, & the English our Brethren, and you will live as well as we do.'"

Then the Governor sent to Newcastle & Teedeuscung; the new Belt not being finished; he Explained the Proposed figures to them, & desired the women might finish it on rainy days, or resting in their Journey, which was Promised.

Then the Governor Spoke:

"Brothers Newcastle & Teedeuscung:

"I set an high value upon this Belt; It is the Peace Belt which Teedeuscung delivered in Council. I very Chearfully lay hold of it. I will lay it up with the Council Belts; & declare it to you I am most heartily Disposed to Effect the meaning of this Belt; A speedy & Honourable Peace, and a Return of the Offices of love & friendship between the Indians & their Brethren the English. In Return I give you the Belt now making, which you will Consider as finished, & when done shew it every where, and make our Dispositions, and the treatment you have met with, known to your own People the six nations, and all your Allies."

Here the Governor gave the new Belt, so far as it was made, & all the Wampum prepared for it, desiring, if it was not Enough to Compleat it, that they would add more.

Then taking two Belts Joyned together in his hands, & addressing Newcastle & Teedeuscung, he declared them Agents for this Province, and gave them Authority to do the Publick Business together. He Recommended to them a mutual Confidence, Esteem,

& Intimacy, & wished them Success in their negociations; to which they answered they would be mutual good friends & lay their heads together, & do Every thing in their Power to promote the weighty matters entrusted to them. Teedeuscung added if this meeting should not serve him in every thing committed to his Charge, or things shou'd be Crooked, he would return to us & make them strait; what he says comes from his heart & not from his lips; his heart & ours should be one, & be true to one another; for if different liquors are put in a Cask & shaked, they will mix & Come one. The Governor said that he had written down what Teedeuscung had said on the belt delivered by him, & will keep it in his heart. It is very agreeable to him & the People of Pennsylvania; he will lay up the Belt in the Council Chamber as a mark of his friendship. As he is appointed Agent for Pennsylvania with Capt. Newcastle, he puts into his hands all the Belts & Wampums he has here, to be made use of by him in the Course of his negociation, as he may Judge most Proper, & most for the Interest of the People of this Province.

Teedeuscung Answered that he might meet with Difficulties in transacting the Important Business Committed to his Charge; But as he is now one of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, he assures his Brethren that he will Exert himself faithfully and to the utmost of his Power in the service; and if he meets with Crooked paths he will Endeavour to make them strait. The Governor then thanked Teedeuscung & Newcastle for their undertaking to be Agents for Pensylvania on this Occasion, desired that they might Co-operate one with another, & Consult together on the Proper measures to be entered into by them; and delivered two Belts tied together, as a sign or Symbol of that Harmony & Unanimity that ought to subsist between them.

Teedeuscung said that he was Pleased with being Joyned with Newcastle in the Publick Business; that he hoped matters wou'd be brought to a happy Issue; that he wished there might be a firm friendship and lasting Union between the Six Nations and the people of Pennsylvania, and that they might be as one Man. He further said, that he had a large family, & having a great way to go, he had no means of Carrying any more Provisions than would serve him on the Road; he therefore, desired that he might be furnished with a horse, that he might be Enabled to Carry necessaries for his family; whereupon, the Governor promised to let him have a horse; and he promised to return him again the next time he came down. The Governor then taking into his hands all the Belts, Strings, & Bundles of new Black Wampum, gave them to Teedeuscung and desired he would use them to the Best Advantage among the nations he should apply to.

The private Presents were then given, and the Governor and the Council took their leaves; the Council returning to Philadelphia,

and the Governor going to New York, on an Express received from General Shirley.

A List of Indians present at a Treaty at Easton, 26th July, 1756.

"Cap^{n} Newcastle, one of the Six Nations.
"Teedeuscung, King of the Delewares.
"Tapascawen, Councellor.
"Amos,
"Kesmitas, } Teedeuscung's three Sons.
"John Jacob,
"Machmitawchchink, his son-in-law.
"John Swalling, his Grandson.
"Christ. dan.
"Willdam.
"Josiah.
"Baronet Bowman, an Onondaga Indian.
"Weeraoochwee.
"Mongeest.
"Hutchchaon.
"Benjamin, that speaks Eng^{h}
"John Pumpshire.
"Joseph Michty.
"Thomas Storer.
"Thomas Peipy.
"Nicodemus.
"Zachaias.
"Christian.
"Macharochellytha.
"Lived some months at Easton.

"I have carefully perused the foregoing minutes, & do find them to give a true Account of what Passed between the Governor & Indians in my Presence at Easton.

"CONRAD WEISER."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 20th August, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Lieutenant Governor, and the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquires.

Robert Stretell,	James Hamilton,	} Esquires.
Benjamin Shoemaker,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,	Thomas Cadwallader,	
John Mifflin,	Joseph Turner,	
Lynford Lardner,		

A Commission, dated the seventh day of May last, from the

August 2d 1756

Memorandum of Sundry Articles necessary for the Indians.

Blew Shrouds with white Cord
Black ..... Do.
Red ..... Do.
Aurora ...
Gartering and Gimp Suitable
Blankets of different Sizes Kersey-whale
Welsh Cottons
Yellow Half-ticks or Plads
Purple colour Rateen yards wide or thereabouts
Common Indian Blankets of 20, 24, or 30 in a piece
Red striped Do. containing 15 in a piece
Yard wide Garlix
3/4 Ditto
White & Coloured Thread
Women & Childrens Yarn Hose different in colour
..... and Clocks .....
Do. Worsted Hose, Cloek'd Scarlet, deep blew & Green
Castor Hatts different Sizes Laced with broad
..... Scallop'd & some plain cheap Lace .....
100 Blew Cloth Coats with Red Lineing & Mettle
..... Buttons Laced well with cheap Lace .....

2 Doz: of Jacks or Small Colours for the Indians

10 Doz. of hair Cockades Large

Guns & Pistols made by Willson or any other good maker to Sample but more Substantial

Cutlasses

Knives

Axes to Pattern

Pipe Hatchets also to pattern and neat

Indian Awl blades

Brass-wire of different sizes none very Small

Good Gun Powder

Small Bar Lead

Shot both Duck and Goose

Good Flints

Spears or Lainets to pattern

100 Neat Brass Gorgets gilt with the Kings Arms

Virmillion

Verdigrace whole or in Lumps

Small Jews Harps of Brass

Buckling Combs

Small Scissars

Needles

Hawks Bells different Sizes

Ribons

Ribons of different kinds

Looking Glasses of different kinds

Pipes for Smoaking

Common Razors

Tincell Lace broad & narrow White & Yellow

Some Broad Scallop'd Gold & Silver Lace

Coarse Flower'd Lawn

Striped Muslin

Calicoes

Calimancoes

Yard wide Checks with Red Stripes

White Small Beads

Common Steels to Strike Fire with

[illegible] Sunday [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Sir

Williamsburg Aug. 7th 1766

I have the Honor of Your Letter of the 9th of June which came to my Hands about ten Days ago. I with Pleasure embrace this Opportunity to congratulate You on Your safe arrival to Your Government, sincerely wishing You Health & a long continuance therein; not doubting but the People of Carolina will justly estimate their great Happiness in having a Gentleman of Your Abilities & good Character to preside over them & I hope they will do all in their Power to make Your Government happy & easy to You, which I most heartily wish.

Inclosed I send You Copy of a Letter wrote by Sir Wm Johnson to Genl. Abercrombie, & Extract of another wrote by that Gentleman to Peter Wraxall Secry for Indian Affairs; by which You will please observe the Engagements he has entered into with the Six Nations of Indians & the Determination of those People in regard to the Shawanese & Delaware Tribes of Indians, who have grievously oppressed these Southern Colonies by frequent Invasions & cruel Murders of our poor frontier Inhabitants; it will be of the most essential Service to His Majesty's Affairs to secure the southern Indians to our Interest

Some time ago I sent Two of the Council to the Catawbas & Cherokees, to make a Treaty with those two Nations

Nations, a printed Copy thereof I enclose to Your
Excellency; And some time ago, at their Request I sent
sixty Men most of them Artificers, under the Command
of one Major Lewis, to assist in building them a Fort,
hearing Mr. Glen Your Predecessor was gone from Your
Place with a number of Men to assist in constructing
that Fort, am hopeful these Condescentions will secure
them to our Interest — But some time after the People
march'd from this, I was disagreeably informed they
were ready to join the French & take up the Hatchet
against us; on this Information I immediately sent
a special Messenger to put them in remembrance of
their Treaty with us, Your sincere Intentions
sacredly to keep it, Your readiness in complying
with their Request in regard to their Fort; it is
absolutely necessary at all Events & at any Charge
to keep them, the Chickesaws & Creeks in our Interest
for I greatly fear the French from Missisippi will
endeavour to poison the Minds of the Southern
Indians & invade our Southern Colonies, but no
doubt You will be properly inform'd of their Motions
from the Missisaippi.

Yesterday the Packet that go by this Express
came to my Hands which I forward to You. Dobbs to
be sent to You. Lord Loudoun arrived at York the
23d Ult.o The Forces under the Comand of General
Abercrombie march'd, before Lord Loudon arrived, to

besiege

besiege Crown Point; there was then at Albany 7,000
Provincials, 6 of Regulars the Provin-
-cials desired to make the first Attack, they are an
enthusiastical set of People, & I hear Gen. Abercrombie
granted their Request - Pray God grant them Success.
Lord Loudoun made but a very short Stay at York but
went immediately to the Army.

This Day I declare War against the French by
by Orders from Home & I believe You have the like
Orders from Mr. Fox in his Letter now sent You.

We have been sadly harass'd with small
Parties of French & Indians on our Frontiers
murdering our poor Inhabitants, which obliged me
to build a String of Forts on our Frontiers to protect
them, but they are so expensive that I fear the
Enemy will continue their Depredations till we
drive the French from the Ohio, which I have
strongly recommended to Lord Loudoun, but they
will be so much engaged to the Southward this
Summer, that an Expedition to the Ohio cannot be
undertaken till next Spring; so that the Forces of
this Dominion amounting to 1200 must remain
on the Defensive; & we have very little or no Assistance
from the Proprietary Governments of Maryland &
Pensylvania, but I am in hopes his Lordship will
be able to bring them into another way of think-
-ing —— It will give me Pleasure to keep up a

close

close Correspondence with You & if I can be of any Service to You here freely Command me.

I remain with sincere Wishes for Your Health & happy Government

Your Excellencys

most obedt. hble Servant

Robt. Dinwiddie

Governor Littleton

Extract from Sir William Johnson to Peter Wraxall Secretary for Indian Affairs, bearing date from his Camp in the Woods between Onondago & Tuscarora — Friday Evening July the 2d: 1756 —

"Last Night I finish'd all Matters with the Six "Nations to my great Satisfaction, I have a "number of the Shawnese & Delawares with me "whom I intend to take down to my House & settle all "Affairs there with them, as I cou'd not here, the "Meeting being broke up before they all arrived — The "King of the Delawares came here after the Meeting "was broke up, he accompanys me also, they will be "about thirty in company of both Nations — The "King of the Delawares tells me, that he on "receiving a Message sent him by me from Oneida "sent immediately to the Delawares on the Ohio, to "come to the Onondaga Meeting, he thinks there "will come above one hundred of them, which is a "good Sign, I doubt not settling that unhappy Affair "as soon as I get Home.

"I hope You are quite recover'd & that I shall ~~have the Pleasure of meeting~~ See You at my House Tuesday or Wednesday next at furthest

A true Extract examined by

Lamb.t Moore D.Sec.y

Sir

Fort Johnson 12th July 1756

Last Night I concluded all matters with the King or head of the Shawnese, & with the King or head of the Delaware Indians, who live on the Susquehanna, the former at Wayoming, the latter at Diaoga. The Shawnese Chief declares that none of his People have been concern'd in any of the Hostilities, committed on the Frontiers of the Southern Provinces, that they have strictly adhered to their Treaties & engagements with the English, & are determin'd to continue acting upon the same Principels.

The Delaware Chief has confess'd, that some of his People deluded by the French, & the Indians in their Interest, did join with them in their late hostilities, & Depredations on the Frontiers of said Governments, that they have seen their Error, laid down the Hx, & do repent of their past misconduct, will for the future govern themselves by the Example of their Uncles the Six Nations, & in conjunction with them, will take up, & use the Hatchet, against the French & their Adherents. this he ratified in the most public & solemn Manner, before the Deputies of the Six Nations who were present, & engaged himself, that all the English Prisoners, who had fallen to the Share of his People, shou'd be forthwith deliver'd up.

I presented the War Belt which was accepted by both those Chiefs, with singing the War Song (which is a sacred Engagement amongst the Indians) with singular Zeal, & Warmth; I think it proper to loose no Time in acquainting Your Excell.y with the hatter Issue of this important Affair. in which I have been

fallen to the Share of his People, should be forthwith delivered up.

I presented the War Belt which was accepted by both these Chiefs ~~in~~ & sung the War Song (which is a sacred ~~engagement~~ amongst the Indians) with singular Zeal, & Warmth; I think it proper to loose no Time in acquainting Your Excell.y with the happy Issue of this important Affair, in which I have been successful beyond my Expectations.

The Delaware Chief who was the principal Object, has also promised to use his utmost Endeavours to withdraw those of his Nation, whom the French have reduced to go & live in the Neighbourhood of Fort Du Quesne.

As I see by the public Prints the Governor of New Jersey hath publish'd a Declaration of War against the Delaware Indians, which as he cou'd not but know, they were expected at the Onondago Meeting, with the hopes of bringing Matters to an accomodation, was in my humble Opinion a premature & very unadvis'd Measure; & the Governor of Pensylvania, he must also have known, had upon this account suspended any Hostilities, in consequence of his Declaration of War, some time ago publish'd. If from these or any of the Colonies, any hostilities shou'd be first committed, against the said Indians, the Six Nations will in a Body resent it, & all our Indian Affairs be put in a fatal Confusion, which I believe no Person will be able to compose. I hope therefore Your Excellency will judge it proper to

communicate

communicate with the utmost Dispatch the General Account which I have now given You, to the Southern Governments.

I would have sent the same to Sir Charles Hardy, in order that he might have transmitted it to the neighbouring Governments to the Southward, but as that would have taken up more time, I thought it best to refer it to Your Excellency, who I hope will if Your Sentiments correspond with mine, enforce them with Your own Opinion. I shall only add that there appears every kind of moral Evidence to believe the Uprightness & Sincerity of the Promises & Engagements of these Chiefs, in behalf of their People & that as soon as a particular Copy of the Proceedings of this Congress can be got ready, I shall transmit one to Sir Charles Hardy to forward to the Southern Governments.

I hope some Day this Week to have the Honor of waiting on You I am most Respectfully

Sir

Your Excellency's

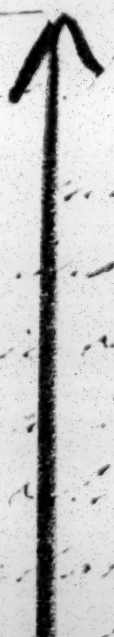
most obedient Hble Servant

Wm. Johnson

Your Excellency's
most obedient, hble Servant
Wm. Johnson

To His Excell.y James Abercrombie Maj.r General

Copy of Sr Wm Johnson's
Letter to Gen! Abercrombie
Conc? the Delawar &
Shawanese Indians
July 12 1756



Mr Wallace's answer to the foregoing

Gentlemen

I am glad to find your Nations
so well disposed already to comply with my
request. I assure you my Heart is much
rejoiced at your Speech, and the Belt
you have given me to confirm it. I
will faithfully transmit your Speech
and this Belt to the Governor of Pensylvania
and I doubt not but he will be glad
to hear from you, and will send you
a large Present in return for it.
I am sorry that I am not empowered
to treat with you at present concerning
the Lands you mention, but the Governor
of Pensylvania will soon appoint Commissioners
for that purpose, and I dare say they will
be here before the Fall Leaves are off the Trees.
I will not fail to inform him of what you
have said, and I am in hopes that
nothing will be wanting on your part
to bring matters to an amicable Issue.
I am glad to find you are so well
disposed to live in Friendship with your
Brethren the English, and I assure you
they have the same Disposition towards you.
They are willing to supply you with
Goods as cheap as you can buy them
of any People in Pensylvania, and
will be careful to prevent your being
abused in Trade, or wronged in your
Lands. You have mentioned some Goods
in particular which you want, but
as I am a stranger in the Country
I cannot judge of the Quantity
proper to be sent, but I will
acquaint the Governor with your
Request, and doubt not but he will
have them ready at the time
appointed for the Treaty.

Brethren I am sorry to hear that
your People are so much addicted to
Rum, and would therefore by no means
advise you to bring any with you
to the Treaty, for it is the Occasion
of many Mischiefs among Indians,
and frequently disturbs the Publick
Councils of Nations. I have
therefore left my Rum behind me
at Philadelphia, and would
advise you to do the same.
Brethren I have now finished
what I had to say at present
and shall be glad to hear
from you as soon as you
have considered of what
I have spoken to you.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to the Indians [illegible]

[illegible] to the Magistrates, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

British Port or Island. If to Lisbon, Madera, or Tyall a Certificate is to be returned within the same time under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul or two known British Merchants residing there.

Ordered that a Proclamation be immediately prepared for the continuance in force of the Commissions of all Magistrates and other Officers, and of all other Commissions and Orders whatsoever, both civil and military, relating to the Government, Protection and defence of the said Province and Counties, to be published to Morrow

And then Governor Morris and the Council attended Governor Denny to the Court House for the Publication of his Commission, which was done in the usual forms.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday 21st Augt 1756,

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Robert Hunter Morris Esquire late Governor

Robert Strettell — James Hamilton
Benjamin Shoemaker — William Logan
Richard Peters — Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew — John Mifflin

} Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and Approved

C. W. Morris was desired to be present in order to assist on the several matters that were to come under consideration several Letters from Major William Parsons, Justice Horsfield, and Mr Edmunds, were read, informing the late Governor that Teedyuscung was still at Fort Allen, that he and his Company were perpetually drunk and in some Conversation had expressed themselves in terms inconsistant with their Professions at Easton, and that the Lieutenant who had the Command of the fort, had sold Rum to the Indians and done many things contrary to his Duty.

It was recommended to the Governor to send an Express to Colonel Weiser and Major Parsons with orders for them to go to Fort Allen and enquire into the Conduct of the Lieutenant or any other Offenders and to inflict such punishments on them as were agreeable to the Military Law, and further, to represent to Teedyuscung and his Company the great Danger that might to the Publick from this long and unexpected delay of theirs, and to send them away directly.

Mr. Morris let the Governor know that Captain Newcastle had

been

been informed of this stay and behaviour of Teedyuscung and that he had thereupon expressed so much uneasiness as to offer his Service to go to the Six Nations to enquire into the nature of the Authorities he said he had received from them and to learn his character and in what esteem he was with them and how far the several matters mentioned by him in the Conferences were to be depended on, he therefore thought it might be proper to send for Captain Newcastle and if he continued in the same mind to send him forthwith by the Stage Boat and Waggon under the care of some honest Man to New York and by him to send Letters to — Sir Charles Hardy and Sir William Johnson giving each of them an Account of what had been done at Diahogo and Easton, and likewise — — — — — — — of this unexpected behaviour of Teedyuscung and to recommend Captain Newcastle to Sir Charles Hardy with a request that he would take care to get him properly conducted to Sir William Johnson. in which Sentiment the Governor and the Council unanimously concurring with Mr. Morris, Captain Newcastle was sent for and presented to the Governor and expressing the same earnest desires to go to the Six Nations, his Passport and Letters recommendatory were prepared, and Letters wrote by him to Sir Charles Hardy and Sir William Johnson.

Letter from Governor Denny to Sir Charles Hardy.

Philadelphia 21 August 1756.

Sir,

The Bearer one of the Six Nations formerly called Cashiowayah now Captain Newcastle is one of those few Indians who were left by Scarroyady and the Belt of Wampum on their going to Colonel Johnson's, to assist in Building a Fort at Shamokin and to be employed in such Publick Business as there should be occasion for with the Neighbouring Indians.

A little before Scarroyady went away Governor Morris received from you an Account, in Extracts from Letters of Sir William Johnson, that there had been a Meeting at Otsanango between the Six Nations and the Chiefs of the Enemy Indians, in which these last had agreed to hearken to the interposition of the Six Nations and to forbear any further Hostilities against the Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring Colonies, and it was thought proper on receiving this Intelligence after consulting the two Chiefs, Scarroyady and the Belt of Wampum, to send Newcastle to Wiomink, to make what was done at Otsanango known to the Susquahannah Indians of which a large body was said to have been collected there, and he was Instructed to find out their dispositions, and if they should prove in our favour then to acquaint them, that notwithstanding the outrages committed against this Province we would, since the Six Nations interested themselves so heartily in this matter, overlook what was past and consent to peace on their Submission and future good behaviour.

And accordingly Newcastle set out charged with these Messages to Wiomink, and finding that the Indians had moved from thence higher up the Susquahannah to a Place called Diahogo, situate at the Mouth of the Cayhuga Branch, he followed them there and delivered his Messages to them which

were

Pennsylvania 1756.

were well received and he returned to Governor Morris with Assurances from those Indians that they were sorry for what they had done, and were sincerely disposed to return to their Amity and friendship with the Children of Onas informing us at the same time that they were in distressed circumstances and desiring us to pity them.

Whereupon Newcastle was sent back to Diahogo to tell the Indians there that this Government to whom Newcastle had faithfully communicated all that had been said to him of their earnest desires to return to Peace, had received it in good part, and by him kindled a Council Fire, removed all the Blood and Obstruction out of the Road and rendered it safe for their Old Men, Women and Children to travel in it again, and that if they were disposed to confer with us on the Subject of Peace they should not fail having the protection of the Government in coming to and whilst they staid in the Province, that we were sorry for their distresses which were brought upon them by forsaking us their Old Friends, and on their coming to Confer with us, they should find us disposed to relieve them.

Captain Newcastle delivered this first Message to the Indians formally convened in Council by Teedyuscung who was the Chief Man amongst them, and in conversing with him he told him that since he, Newcastle, was here he had been at the French Fort at Niagara, and after that had been at a great Meeting of Six Nation Indians and Delawares, that the former had sent a Message to the latter to take off their Aprons and that they should no longer be considered as Women but as Men capable of doing business, and that the Delawares were taken into the Union of the Six Nations, adding further that, he Teedyuscung was appointed by the Six Nations to transact Publick Business for the Delawares, which Newcastle was glad to hear, and observed that he was treated and considered as such, by all the Indians, amongst whom it was agreed that Teedyuscung with a number of Indians, then present, should come and confer with this Government in order to bring matters to a final Issue, and accordingly Teedyuscung with about thirty Indians came to Easton where the Governor and Council met them, confirmed every thing that was delivered by Newcastle, and declared that on their delivering up the Prisoners they had taken from the English they were ready to conclude a peace, but upon no other Terms, That Teedyuscung on his part declared he was Appointed by Ten Nations meaning the Five Nations and those who were then Collected at Diahogo, a King or Sachem to transact publick Business and that whatever he did in these Conferences would be Ratified by the Six Nations who knew and were consenting to his coming, and waited with impatience to hear what reception he and his People should find from Onas, that he was vastly pleased to hear from the Governor's own Mouth before such a large Audience the confirmation of every thing that was delivered at Diahogo by Newcastle and with the kind treatment and Brotherly reception he had met with, and that he would without delay return to Diahogo, lay all that had passed before the Six Nations who would be pleased with it, and send Belts and Strings of Wampum to all the Nations of Indians far and near that he had any influence

over

over and in two Months he hoped to return with great Numbers of Indians of different Nations, as well as with some of his Uncles the Six Nations and then hold a Counsil where every thing should be finally settled to our Satisfaction. A small Present was made the Indians for their Trouble in coming down, and Encouragement was given them to expect something adequate to their distresses if matters should turn out agreeable to his promises at the future Convention which the Governor pressed might be as soon as possible as Winter was coming on and travelling then would be very inconvenient for such a large Number of People as he proposed to Assemble together, Teedyuscung went away well satisfied, repeatedly assuring us that he was our hearty friend and would embody for us great numbers of Indians and Return in two Months.

Notwithstanding which he loitered for a long while upon the Frontiers of the Province, then came back into the Settlements and behaved in a very suspicious manner, tampering with some Indians that were at Bethleham persuading them to quit their place of residence, and informing them that a Body of Indians would come in three Weeks and destroy them with the White People, but desired them not to let the white People know it, for his part he was going to a Nation of Indians far beyond the French, that were in the French Interest.

This conduct of Teedyuscung gives reason to suspect the sincerity of his Professions and the Truth of his Declarations about his being appointed to be King by ten Nations, and Captain Newcastle who has bore so considerable a share in this Transaction, and is assuredly a sincere and true friend to the English, shewed a very great uneasiness at being told of this behaviour of Teedyuscung and earnestly solicited for leave from this Government to go thro' the Province of New York to Sir William Johnson in hopes of finding there Scarroyady, Montour and Daniel Clause, and by them of laying all this matter before Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations and discovering the whole Truth.

Had not Newcastle promted by his own uneasiness, on this dilatory and Suspicious behaviour of Teedyuscung, desired to undertake this Journey, I should have requested it of him, and I have with great readiness sent him along with under the care of a careful Man with whom he is acquainted in the Stage Boat to New York, and have ordered him to wait on your Excellency with this Letter in which I have Minutely set forth this matter and the important part which the bearer Captain Newcastle has had in it, and intreat you will be pleased to send him under the care of some safe Persons to Sir William Johnson to whom, I make no doubt, he will be very agreable as he carries with him a Letter of the same import with this, and my request to Sir William that he is now made acquainted with every thing that has been Transacted by this Government in consequence of his Letters to you, he will take the best method of laying it before the Six Nations and avail himself of the Intelligence which this honest and sensible Indian is able to give him of the Delaware Tribe and their Confiderates. I have the Honour to be

Your Excellency's
most Obedient
humble Servant
William Denny

Pennsylvania. 1756.

A Letter of the same date with the foregoing and nearly the same Tenor was Wrote to Sir William Johnson with the following Addition.

I beg the favour of you to Notify to the Six Nations my succeeding Mr Morris in the Government of this Province, and to acquaint them in Order to prevent mistakes, that this change is at his own importunate Request and not on Account of any displeasure of his Majesty or the Proprietors.

Indian Business has increased so much of late that the Secretary tells me he has no Wampum, which obliges me to request of you to furnish the Belts and String necessary to lay this Notification, as well as the other Business I have in a seperate Letter took the Freedom to commit to your care, before the Indians and this Government will be glad to pay your Draught for it, the Secretary tells me we are already largely in your Debt, but I hope all will be honourably discharged when it is known what it may amount to. I am.

Sir.

Your very humble Servant
William Denny.

A Proclamation for the Continuance of Officers agreable to Yesterday's Minute was read approved Sealed and published at the Court House in the presence of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council

By the Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

A Proclamation

Forasmuch as the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, have been pleased, by their Commission, under their Hands and Seals bearing date the Seventh day of May last, to constitute and appoint me to be their Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, with all necessary Powers and Authority for the well Governing of the same; which said Appointment the Kings most excellent Majesty, in Council, was graciously pleased to allow and approve of: Therefore, in pursuance of the said Trust in me reposed, having a special regard to the safety and Ease of and Government of the said Province and Counties and to prevent failures in the Administration of Justice therein, I have, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the said Province, and Counties, thought fit to ordain, and do hereby ordian and declare, That all orders and Commissions whatsoever both Civil and Military, relating to the Government, Protection and Defence of the said Province and Counties heretofore lawfully and rightfully given and issued, which

were

were in force on the Twentieth day of this instant August: shall be; continue, and remain in full Force, Power, and Virtue according to their respective Tenors until my further pleasure shall be known therein: And that all Persons whatsoever, who on the said Twentieth day of this instant August held or enjoyed any Office of Trust or Profit in this Government, by Virtue of any such Commissions aforesaid, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same, until they be determined by me as aforesaid or by other sufficient Authority. And I do further hereby Command and Require all Magistrates, Officers and Commissioners whatsoever, in whom any publick Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the Performance and discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the Safety, Peace, and well being of the same.

Given under my Hand and Great Seal of this Province at Philadelphia this Twenty first day of August in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second King of Great Britain, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. Anno Domini 1756,

William Denny.

By His Honours Command
Richard Peters Secretary.

God save the King.

A Draught of the Bond to be entered into by all Masters of Vessels before they are cleared was settled and Approved, and a Letter wrote to the Collector permitting him to clear all Vessels, provided the Masters entered into such Bond.

25th August 1756.

Memorandum. The Speaker and Assembly waited on the Governor, and the Speaker made him an Address in these words.

To the Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the ——— Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware

The Address of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met.

May it please the Governor.

We are sincerely thankful to Almighty God, that he has been pleased to protect the Governor thro' the Dangers of the Sea, and bring him in Safety to his Government. We heartily congratulate him on his Accession; and hope from the excellent Character we have received of him, his Administration will be as happy for the Province, as we shall endeavour to make it easy and comfortable to himself.

Signed by Order of the House

Isaac Norris, Speaker.

Assembly
25th of the Month
called August 1756.

And then delivered to him an Order on the Provincial Treasurer for Six hundred Pounds,

&c

(8)

Pennsylvania 1756.

The Governor in Answer Spoke as follows.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly

I am extreamly Obliged to you for your very Affectionate Address, and have the Honor to assure you, that I am sincerely disposed to do every thing in my power that may promote the Happiness and tend to the Security and Protection of the People of this Province. - (adding with respect to the Order for the £600) I thank the House for this obliging mark of their Esteem.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday, 21st August, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, late Governor.

Robert Strettell,	James Hamilton,	Esquires.
Benjamin Shoemaker,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

Mr. Morris was desired to be present in order to assist on the several matters that were to come under consideration. Several Letters from Major William Parsons, Justice Horsfield, and Mr. Edmunds, were read, informing the late Governor that Teedyuscung was still at Fort Allen, that he and his Company were perpetually drunk, and in some Conversation had expressed themselves in terms inconsistant with their Professions at Easton, and that the Lieutenant who had the Command of the fort had sold Rum to the Indians and done many things contrary to his Duty.

It was recommended to the Governor to send an Express to Colonel Weiser and Major Parsons, with orders for them to go to Fort Allen and enquire into the Conduct of the Lieutenant or any other Offenders, and to inflict such punishments on them as were agreeable to the Military Law; and further, to represent to Teedyuscung and his Company the Great Danger that might to the Publick from this long and unexpected delay of theirs, and to send them away directly.

Mr. Morris let the Governor know that Captain Newcastle had been informed of this stay and behaviour of Teedyuscung, and that he had thereupon expressed so much uneasiness as to offer his Service to go to the Six Nations to enquire into the nature of the Authorities he said he had received from them, and to learn his Character and in what esteem he was with them, and how far the several matters, mentioned by him in the Conferences, were to be depended on; he therefore thought it might be proper to send for Captain Newcastle, and if he continued in the same mind to send him forthwith by the Stage Boat and Waggon, under the care of some honest Man to New York, and by him to send Letters to Sir Charles Hardy and Sir William Johnson, giving each of them an Account of what had been done at Diahoga and Easton, and likewise * * * of this unexpected behaviour of Teedyuscung, and to recommend Captain Newcastle to Sir Charles Hardy, with a request that he wou'd take care to get him properly conducted to Sir William Johnson, in which Sentiment the Governor and the Council unanimously concurring with Mr. Morris, Captain Newcastle was sent

for and presented to the Governor, and expressing the same earnest desires to go to the Six Nations, his Passport and Letters recommendatory were prepared, and Letters wrote by him to Sir Charles Hardy and Sir William Johnson.

—

Letter from Governor Denny to Sir Charles Hardy.

"PHILADELPHIA, 21 August, 1756.

"Sir:

"The Bearer, one of the Six Nations, formerly called Cashiowayah, now Captain Newcastle, is one of those few Indians who were left by Scarroyady and the Belt of Wampum on their going to Colonel Johnson's to assist in Building a Fort at Shamokin and to be employed in such Publick Business as there shou'd be occasion for with the Neighbouring Indians.

"A little before Scarroyady went away, Governor Morris received from you an account, in Extracts from Letters of Sir William Johnson, that there had been a Meeting at Otsanango between the Six Nations and the Chiefs of the Enemy Indians, in which these last had agreed to hearken to the interposition of the Six Nations, and to forbear any further Hostilities against the Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring Colonies, and it was thought proper on receiving this Intelligence after consulting the two Chiefs, Scarroyady and the Belt of Wampum, to send Newcastle to Wiomink, to make what was done at Otsanango known to the Susquehannah Indians, of which a large body was said to have been collected there; and he was instructed to find out their dispositions, and if they shou'd prove in our favor, then to acquaint them, that notwithstanding the outrages committed against this Province, we would, since the Six Nations interested themselves so heartily in this matter, overlook what was past and consent to peace on their Submission and future good behaviour.

"And accordingly Newcastle set out charged with these Messages to Wiomink, and finding that the Indians had moved from thence, higher up the Susquehannah, to a place called Diahogo, situated at the Mouth of the Cayhuga Branch, he followed them there and delivered his Messages to them, which were well received, and he returned to Governor Morris with assurances from those Indians that they were sorry for what they had done, and were sincerely disposed to return to their amity and friendship with the Children of Onas, informing us at the same time that they were in distressed Circumstances and desiring us to pity them.

"Whereupon Newcastle was send back to Diahogo to tell the Indians there that this Government, to whom Newcastle had faithfully communicated all that had been said to him of their earnest desires to return to Peace, had received it in good part, and by him

kindled a Council Fire, removed all the Blood and Obstruction out of the Road, and rendered it safe for their Old Men, Women, and Children to travel in it again; and that if they were disposed to confer with us on the Subject of Peace, they shou'd not fail having the protection of the Government in coming to, and whilst staid in the Province, that we were sorry for their distresses which were brought upon them by forsaking us, their Old Friends, and on their coming to Confer with us, they shou'd find us disposed to relieve them.

"Captain Newcastle delivered his first Message to the Indians formally convened in Council by Teedyuscung who was the Chief Man amongst them, and in conversing with him he told him that since he, Newcastle, was here, he had been at the French Fort at Niagara, and after that had been at a great Meeting of Six Nation Indians and Delawares; that the former had sent a Message to the latter to take off their aprons, and that they shou'd no longer be considered as Women, but as Men, & capable of doing business, and that the Delawares were taken into the Union of the Six Nations, adding further that he, Teedyuscung, was appointed by the Six Nations to transact Publick Business for the Delawares, which Newcastle was glad to hear, and observed that he was treated and considered as such by all the Indians; amongst whom it was agreed that Teedyuscung with a number of Indians then present, should come and confer with this Government in order to bring matters to a final Issue; and accordingly Teedyuscung with about thirty Indians came to Easton, where the Governor and Council met them, confirmed every thing that was delivered by Newcastle, and declared that on their delivering up the Prisoners they had taken from the English, they were ready to conclude a peace, but upon no other Terms. That Teedyuscung, on his part, declared he was appointed by ten Nations, meaning the Five Nations and those who were then Collected at Diahogo, a King or Sachem to transact publick Business, and that whatever he did in these Conferences it wou'd be ratified by the Six Nations, who knew and were consenting to his coming, and waited with impatience to hear what reception he and his People shou'd find from Onas; that he was vastly pleased to hear from the Governor's own Mouth, before such a large audience, the Confirmation of every thing that was delivered at Diahogo by Newcastle, and with the kind treatment and Brotherly reception he had met with, and that he wou'd without delay return to Diahogo, lay all that had passed before the Six Nations who would be pleased with it, and send Belts and Strings of Wampum to all the Nations of Indians far and near, that he had any influence over; and in two Months he hoped to return with great Numbers of Indians of different Nations, as well as with some of his Uncles the Six Nations, and then hold a Council where every thing shou'd be finally settled to our satisfaction; a small Present was made the Indians for their Trouble in coming down, and Encouragement was given them to

expect something adequate to their distresses, if matters shou'd turn out agreeable to his promises at the future Convention, which the Governor pressed might be as soon as possible, as Winter was coming on, and travelling then wou'd be very inconvenient for such a large Number of People as he proposed to assemble together. Teedyuscung went well satisfied, repeatedly assuring us that he was our hearty friend, and wou'd embody for us great numbers of Indians, and Return in two Months.

"Notwithstanding he loitered for a long while upon the Frontiers of the Province, then came back into the Settlements and behaved in a very suspicious manner, tampering with some Indians that were at Bethlehem, persuading them to quit their place of residence, and informing them that a Body of Indians wou'd come in three Weeks and destroy them with the white People, but desired them not to let the white People to know it; for his part he was going to a Nation of Indians far beyond the French, that were in the French Interest.

"This Conduct of Teedyuscung gives reason to suspect the sincerity of his Professions and the truth of his Declarations about his being appointed to be King by ten Nations; and Captain Newcastle, who has bore so considerable a share in this Transaction, and is assuredly a sincere and true friend to the English, shewed a very great uneasiness at being told of this behaviour of Teedyuscung, and earnestly sollicited for leave from this Government to go thro' the Province of New York to Sir William Johnson, in hopes of finding there Scarroyady, Montour, and Daniel Clause, and by them of laying all this matter before Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations, and discovering the whole truth.

"Had not Newcastle, promted by his own uneasiness on this dilatory and Suspicious behaviour of Teedyuscung, desired to undertake this Journey, I shou'd have requested it of him, and I have with great readiness sent him along with a carefull Man, witlf whom he is acquainted, in the Stage Boat to New York, and have ordered him to wait on your Excellency with this Letter, in which I have Minutely set forth this matter and the important part which the bearer, Captain Newcastle, has had in it, and intreat you will be pleased to send him under the care of some safe Persons to Sir William Johnson, to whom I make no doubt he will be very agreable, as he carries with him a Letter of the same import with this, and my request to Sir William that as he is now made acquainted with every thing that has been Transacted by this Government in consequence of his Letters to you, he will take the best method of laying it before the Six Nations, and avail himself of the Intelligence which this honest and sensible Indian is able to give him of the Delaware Tribe and their Confiderates. I have the Honour to be

"Your Excellency's most Obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

A Letter of the same date with the foregoing, and nearly the same Tenor, was wrote to Sir William Johnson, with the following Addition:

"I beg the favour of you to Notify to the Six Nations my succeding Mr. Morris in the Government of this Province, and to acquaint them, in Order to prevent mistakes, that this change is at his own importunate request, and not on Account of any displeasure of his Majesty or the Proprietors.

"Indian Business has increased so much of late that the Secretary tells me he has no Wampum, which obliges me to request of you to furnish the Belts and Strings necessary to lay this Notification, as well as the other Business I have in a separate Letter took the Freedom to commit to your care, before the Indians; and this Government will be glad to pay your Draught for it; the Secretary tells me we are already largely in your Debt, but I hope all will be honourably discharged when it is known what it may amount To.

"I am, Sir, Your very humbly Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

A Proclamation for the Continuance of Officers, agreeable to Yesterday's Minute, was read, approved, Sealed, and published at the Court House in the presence of the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council.

"*By the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware:*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Forasmuch* as the Honourable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have been pleased by their Commission, under their Hands and Seals, bearing date the Seventh day of May last, to constitute and appoint me to be their Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, with all necessary powers and Authority for the well-Governing of the same; which said Appointment the King's most excellent Majesty in Council was graciously pleased to allow and approve of: Therefore, in pursuance of the said trust in me reposed, having a special regard to the safety and State of and Government of the said Province and Counties, and to prevent failures in the Administration of Justice therein, I have, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the said Province and Counties, thought fit to ordain, and do hereby ordain and declare, That all orders and Commissions whatsoever, both civil and military, relating to the Government, Protection, and

Defence of the said Province and Counties heretofore lawfully and rightfully given and issued, which were in Force on the Twentieth day of this instant August, shall be, continue, and remain in full Force, Power, and Virtue, according to their respective Tenors, until my further pleasure shall be known therein; And that all persons whatsoever, who on the said Twentieth day of this instant August held or enjoyed any Office of Trust or profit in this Government, by Virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same until they be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other sufficient Authority. And I do further hereby Command and require all Magistrates, Officers, and Commissioners, whatsoever, in whom any publick Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the performance and discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the safety, peace, and well-being of the same.

"*Given* under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Province, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-first day of August, in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Our Sovreign Lord, George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., Anno Domini, 1756.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"By His Honour's Command,

"RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

A Draught of the Bond to be entered into by all Masters of Vessels before they are cleared, and settled, and Approved, and a Letter wrote to the Collector, permitting him to clear all Vessels, provided the Masters entered into such Bond.

23d August, 1756.

MEMORANDUM.

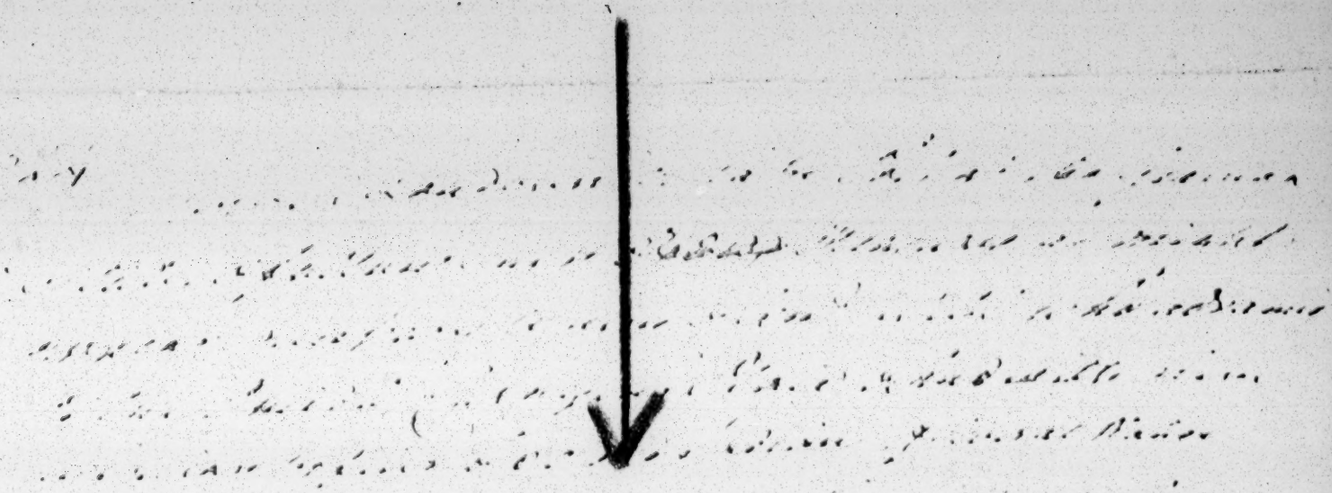
The Speaker and Assembly waited on the Governor, and the Speaker made him an Address in these words:

"*To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:*

"*The Address of the Representatives of the Freeman of the said Province, in General Assembly met;*

"May it please the Governor:

"We are sincerely thankful to Almighty God that he has been pleased to protect the Governor thro' the Dangers of the Sea and bring him in Safety to his Government. We heartily congratulate



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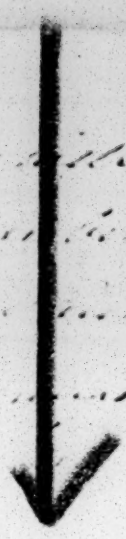

(321)

[illegible] I am afraid unavoidable [illegible]
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German Wells Sunday 29 Augt
2. PM.

[illegible] 30th [illegible] 1786

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Children of the Country, and to come with
the English Factors for [illegible] Hawk the Lord and
the Governor, [illegible] Nation should prevail on
them to go further upon pain to go beyond the
Limitation for this People were not there waiting
for [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

6

Extract from the Representation from the Board of Trade to his Majesty dated Decr. 11th. 1755 upon Mr. Penns proposal of Granting Lands in Pensilvania to such Officers & Soldiers, as shod. engage in his Majestys Service —

To prove the caution wth. wch. the Lds. of Trade chose to act concerning Indn. Claims[1]

See Letter from Lds. of Trade
March 5th. 1756

INDORSED:[2]

Some Extracts from
Indian Papers —
To Shew their Jealousy of
our Encroachments, & Opinions
of the Kings Ministers thereon
1756

AN INDIAN MEETING

Extract[3]

German Flatts 3 Sepr. 1756.

At a Meeting of the Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscarores.

Prest.
Sr. Wm Johnson
Mr. Geo. Croghan. Jacobus Clement Interpr.

Aguiotta an Oneida Sachem Speaker.

Brother Warraghyjagey

We told you yesterday evening that we had something yet left in our hearts which we wanted to lay before you ere we part

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[1] The complete letter from the Board of Trade to his Majesty, Dec. 11, 1755, is printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:704–7; Q, 2:410–12. Therefore this extract is not printed here.

[2] The first five words in Johnson's hand.

[3] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.

from one another; We are now met & must tell you in the name of all the Six Nations that we are quite surprised to find our selves deceived in our opinion of the English — We took them to be a more steady People, but we see that this defeat at Oswego discourages them entirely and that you seem as it were to give up all hopes.

Brother

We entreat you not to be dispirited, go on in your measures & try again. You have often boasted of the numbers of the English, that they were like an inexhaustable stream — do your best call all your People from the seaside (meaning our Cities & Towns) and bring them to Lake George, as our common enemy will now attack you there. Pray go on vigourously & you may still overcome. Gave a Belt.

To which Sr. William replyed

Bretheren

You are mistaken in your opinion of the English, if you think the loss of Oswego has affected them in any such degree as will deter them from making war upon the common enemy with a firmness & resolution equal to the provocations they have received. At the same time that we are not insensible to what we have suffered by the loss of this place. We think the security & welfare of the 6 nations to be more essentially affected by it than our own.

Bretheren

The great King your Father hath sent over the Earl of Loudoun to command all his warriors in North America & to order & direct all warlike measures upon this continent, to him I shall communicate what you have now said; he is an Experienced warrior & you may be assured will take every measure becoming a brave & prudent Chief. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

A true Extract from the original minutes.

PETER WRAXALL

Secr^{ty}.

INDORSED:

Extract of Indians
Speech to Sr. William Johnson at
German Flatts & his answer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Pennsylvania 1756.

that footing and no other, whereupon the Governor sent the following Verbal Message by the Secretary to the Speaker.

The Governor directs me to inform the Speaker and the Committee that it is the unanimous Opinion of the Council and himself that the French Prisoners should not be treated as Prisoners of War.— That he recommends it to the House to provide for them in such a manner as they shall think fit.— That it might be better they should be more generally dispersed and settled as far from the Frontiers as possible.

Governor Lawrence's Letter is sent to shew the House under what circumstances the Neutrals came here.

2d Sept. 1756.

In the Conference with the Members of Assembly the Governor was requested to recommend it to the Assembly of Newcastle to take and provide for a proper Quota of part of these Neutrals, and to pray the same of the Governor of Jersey with respect to his Assembly.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Munday the 6th October 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, James Hamilton, Joseph Turner, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved

The Several Petitions from the Inhabitants of Cumberland County were Read Viz.t

A Petition from the Reverend John Steel Captain of a Company at Conegocheage in the Pay of the Province representing the most miserable Condition of which the upper part of Cumberland County bordering on Marryland was reduced to by the ravages of the Indians and the numbers killed and taken into Captivity.

Another Petition from a number of the Inhabitants of Lurgan and Hopewell Townships setting forth their extream distresses and praying relief.

Another Petition from the Inhabitants of Shippensburg and adjacent Townships setting forth their miserable condition and offering to finish a Fort already begun by the late Governor if they shall be allowed Men and Ammunition to defend it.

Mr. Joseph Armstrong Member of Assembly and Mr Adam Hoops Commissary of Provisions for the Supply of the Forces in Cumberland County,

attending

attending with a Young Man who was taken Prisoner by the Indians and had made his escape, they were examined as to the Truth of the several matters mentioned in the Petitions, and they confirmed the same, saying further, that a Year ago there were three thousand Men fit to bear Arms livers in that County, and now, exclusive of the Provincial Forces, they were certain they did not amount to an hundred — that there never was in the memory of Man a more abundant harvest, that after the burning of Fort Granville by the Indians, which was done whilst the Country People, guarded by Detachments of the Forces, were employed in reaping. - The Farmers abandoned their Plantations, and left what Corn was not then stacked or carried into Barnes, to perish on the Ground, and that it was their Opinion if more force was not sent into those Frontiers, or if Colonel Armstrong should miscarry, the West-side of Susquahannah would be entirely abandoned.

Then the Young Man one John — Cox, a Son of the Widow Cox, who had made his Escape from Kittannin gave the following Information.

That himself, his Brother Richard, and John Craig in the — beginning of February last, were taken by nine Delaware Indians from a Plantation two Miles from M^c^Dowells Mill and carried to the Kittanning Town on the Ohio, that on his way thither he met Shingas with a Party of thirty Men, and afterwards with Captain Jacobs and fifteen, who were going on a Design to destroy the Settlements in Conegochege, that when He arrived at Kittannin he saw there about one hundred fighting Men of the Delaware Tribe with their Families and about Fifty English Prisoners consisting of Men, Women, and Children, that during his stay there — Shingas and Jacobs's Parties returned the one with nine Scalps and ten Prisoners the other with several Scalps and five Prisoners; and that another Company of eighteen came from Diahogo with seventeen Scalps fixed on a Pole and carried them to Fort Dusquesne to obtain their reward; That the Warriors held a Council which with their War Dances continued all Night after which Captain Jacobs went off with a Party of Forty eight Men intending (as he was told) to fall upon the Inhabitants of Easton; That the Indians frequently said they resolved to kill all the white Folks except a few, with whom they should afterwards make a Peace; That they made an Example of one Paul Broadly, whom they agreeable to their usual Cruelty beat for half an hour with Clubbs and Tomhawks, and afterwards fastning him to a Post, cropt his Ears close to his head, and chopt his Fingers; That they called together all the Prisoners to be Witnesses to this Scene of their inhuman Barbarity.

And he further saith, that about the Beginning of March, he was taken by three Indians to Diahogo, where he found about Fifty Warriors belonging to the Delaware, Mohiccon & Munsa Tribes, and about twenty German Prisoners; that while he was there the Indians frequently went in Parties of twelve, to destroy the Inhabitants, and as often returned with their Scalps, but no Prisoners; that their whole conversation was continually filled with Expressions of Vengance against the English, and resolutions to kill them, and lay waste there Country; That in May all the Indians removed from Diahogo about Twenty five Miles higher up the River to plant Corn, where most of them have since lived.

That they with the Prisoners during the whole Summer have been in a starving condition, having very little Venison & Corn, and reduced to the —

necessity

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necessity of living upon Dog Flesh and the few Roots and Berrys she could collect in the Woods; that several of the Prisoners have dyed for want of Food; That six Weeks ago about one hundred Indians went off from the Susquahannah to the Ohio for a Supply of Provisions and Amunition and were expected back in thirty days. That while they were in this distressed Situation they talked several times of making Peace with the English and many of them observed that it was better to do so than Starve, for that the Rewards the French gave them for Scalps were not sufficient to support them, not having received from them more than one loaf of Bread for each Scalp. But that old Mahomesy his (Lox's) Master and one of their Chiefs endeavoured to dissuade them from entering into any peaceable Measures with the English, and had constantly encouraged them to continue the War. That while these things were in Agitation an Indian Chief came among them and informed them that the Mingo's could live with the English and be furnished with Provisions and every thing they wanted, while they the Delawares were Starving for carrying on the War against them.

That about thirty days ago he saw several of the Indians going away, with an Intention (as he was informed) to know of the Governor of Pennsylvania whether the English would agree to make peace, but that he was told by Mahomesy, they were only gone to see whether the English were strong and get Provisions from them.

That on the ninth of August he left Diahogo and came down the River in a Canoe with Mahomesy to Gnahay to get some Corn, that was left under Ground and that in the Morning after he arrived there, the Indians having gone out to hunt, he made his Escape on the 14th August last and came to Fort Augusta at Six Oclock in the Evening.

The Poor Boy was extreamly reduced, had dangerous Swellings on his Body, and was in a Sickly Condition. The Governor therefore ordered him lodging and the Attendance of a Doctor.

Mr Armstrong and Mr Hoops withdrew, and the Council took into Consideration the State of the County of Cumberland - but when they were informed by the Commissioners that the £60000 was expended, knowing that the Assembly only had the Disposal of all other Publick Money they could give no other advice than for the Governor to lay the Petitions before the House and recommend the miserable case of the Petitioners to them.

John Thickcalamy coming to Bethlehem from Diahogo he was examined there by David Zeisberger a Moravian Brother, who Speaks the Indian Language well, in the presence of Mr Horsfield. and gave this Account of himself viz.t

That he received the String of Wampum which the Governor had sent him, and another String and Belt from Colonel Weiser, by which he was invited to come down, and that after receiving the Message he immediately set of for this Province to see the Governor.

That the reason of his going away last Winter from the Fort near John Harris's, was, because the Irish People did not use him well and

threatned

threatned to kill him, therefore went away left his Guns Cloaths, and all that he had; That to day fifteen Days ago, he came away from the Cayuga Lake where he had been all the time and met King Tecdyuscung about Thirty or Forty — Miles above Wioming on his Journey to Diahogo and the Six Nations.. That all the Delawares and Shawonese which had lived on Susquahannah River were for Peace and joined with Col. Johnson, and a great many intended to come and live again where they lived before.. That last Winter the Six Nations had sent many Belts to the Delawares and Shawonese, and desired them to leave of doing Mischief that at last they was obedient to them.— That Tecdyuscung was the only Person who set up the Indians against the English and that the Six Nations was much displeased at him, but that now he had altered his mind, and spoke very much to the English Interest towards the Indians.—

That the Delawares had made a Chief last Winter, but the he (Shickcalamy) knew nothing about that he was King amongst them for they had more Chiefs besides him, and also that it was not true that the Six Nations had chosen a King amongst them.— That he (Shickcalamy) had two Prisoners at his House, a Young Man and Woman, which the Delawares after they had brought them last Winter from Juniata gave to him, that he told them he was going to Philadelphia, and desired them to go along with him, but that they would not go and rather chose to stay.— That he was at the Treaty at Onondago, and that Col. Johnson had made the Six Nations take up the Hatchet against the French, which he had sharpened for them to make use of, and that he had already seen Three Scalps there of French Indians, which they have killed near Oswego.— That the French Indians came sometimes to Oswego in great Numbers to get Liquors, and keep drinking and don't pretend to do any mischief, but go away in peace again, but that sometimes they come in Company with the French and skulk about to kill People.

That he heard no particular News from the French in Canada, tho' there had been a Chief and another Indian of the Six Nations, and as he was going away he could not hear what News they brought, but that the Governor in Canada had presented the Hatchet to the Six Nations against the English and that they refused to take it and had throwd it away.— That he had seen an Indian coming from Ohio, who told, that there was a thousand Indians of several Nations, but that none had yet done any mischief to the English, but the Delawares and Shawonese, that they had been out sometimes but have not had good success, and had not yet brought in one Scalp. That those who lived far back would soon return home again, and some of them was gone already.

As he was almost starved he staid some time at Bethlehem to refresh himself and then proceeded here under the care of Two Brethren and waited on the Governor in Council to acquaint his Honor that he had received a String of Wampum from him and a Belt from Mr Weiser with Invitations to come and Speak with the Governor. He was kindly received and at his Instance the Governor dispatched an Express for Mr Weiser.

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter from Mr Weiser informing him that the minds of the People were extreamly set against the

Proprietor

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Proprietaries and Governor by Insinuations thrown out from time to time in Bowers's News Paper and particularly in those of the 18th and 29th August wherein was given a false Representation of the late Transactions of this Government with the Indians and a Suggestion as if their Hostilities were owing to Proprietary Covetousness in not having them to their Satisfaction for their Lands. and further that the back Inhabitants, not only Germans, but those of other Nations in their discourses with one another expressed themselves in a very disaffected manner intimating that it would be the most prudent measure they could take, in case the French and Indians should continue to have so great success, to propose an Accomodation on condition of being restored secure in their Possessions. But no Proof having been sent by Mr Weiser to the Governor on which Prosecutions could be founded he was desired to recommend to him, to be very attentive to what was passing in the Back Counties, and if possible to fix the disaffected Speeches on particular Persons in order that they might be legally prosecuted.

As to what was said about the Printer at German Town it was referred to further Consideration at some other time.

trals in Carolina and the other Governments; and on Considering the Treaty of Utrecht in the Articles of the Cession and Surrender of Novia Scotia, the Governor and Council were unanimously of Opinion that they were Subjects of Great Britain, and to be treated on that footing and no other; whereupon the Governor sent the following Verbal Message by the Secretary to the Speaker:

"The Governor directs me to inform the Speaker and the Committee that it is the unanimous Opinion of the Council and himself that the French Prisoners should not be treated as Prisoners of War. That he recommends it to the House to provide for them in such a manner as they shall think fit. That it might be better they shou'd be more generally dispersed and settled as far from the Frontiers as possible.

"Governor Lawrence's Letter is sent to shew the House under what Circumstances the Neutrals came here.

"2d Sepr 1756."

In the Conference with the Members of Assembly the Governor was requested to recommend it to the Assembly of Newcastle to take and provide for a proper Quota or part of these Neutrals, and to pray the same of the Governor of Jersey with respect to his Assembly.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 6th Septem^{r} 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Till,	Robert Strettell,	Esquires.
James Hamilton,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters,	
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Several Petitions from the Inhabitants of Cumberland County were Read, Viz^{t}:

A Petition from the Reverend John Steel, Captain of a Company at Conegochege in the Pay of the Province, representing the most miserable condition of which the Upper part of Cumberland County bordering on Maryland was reduced to by the ravages of the Indians and the numbers killed and taken into Captivity.

Another Petition from a number of the Inhabitants of Lurgan and Hopewell Townships, setting forth their extream distresses and praying relief.

Another Petition from the Inhabitants of Shipensburg and adjacent Townships, setting forth their miserable condition and offering to finish a Fort already begun by the late Governor if they shall be allowed Men and Amunition to defend it.

Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Member of Assembly, and Mr. Adam Hoops, Commissary of Provisions for the Supply of the Forces in Cumberland County, Attending with a Young Man who was taken Prisoner by the Indians and had made his escape, they were examined as to the Truth of the several matters mentioned in the Petitions, and they confirmed the same, saying further that a Year ago there were three thousand Men fit to bear Arms livers in that County, and now, exclusive of the Provincial Forces, they were certain they did not amount to an hundred; that there never was in the memory of Man a more abundant harvest; that after the burning of Fort Granville by the Indians, which was done whilst the Country People, guarded by Detachments of the Forces, were employed in reaping, The Farmers abandoned their Plantations, and left what Corn was not then stacked or carried into Barnes to perish on the Ground, and that it was their Opinion if more force was not sent into those Frontiers, or if Colonel Armstrong shou'd miscarry, the West side of Susquahannah wou'd be entirely abandoned.

Then the Young Man, one John Cox, a Son of the Widow Cox, who had made his Escape from Kittannin, gave the following Information:

"That himself, his Brother Richard, and John Craig, in the begining of February last, were taken by nine Deleware Indians from a Plantation two Miles from McDowell's Mill, and carried to the Kittanning Town on the Ohio; that on his way thither he met Shingas with a Party of thirty Men, and afterwards with Captain Jacobs and fifteen, who were going on a Design to destroy the Settlements in Conegochege; that when He arrived at Kittannin he saw there about one hundred fighting Men of the Deleware Tribe with their Families, and about Fifty English Prisoners, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; that during his stay there Shingas' and Jacobs' Parties returned—the one with nine Scalps and ten Prisoners, the other with several Scalps and five prisoners, and that another Company of eighteen came from Diahogo with seventeen Scalps fixed on a Pole, and carried them to Fort Du Quesne to obtain their reward; That the Warriors held a Council, which with their Warr Dances continued a Week, after which Captain Jacobs went of with a party of Forty-eight Men, intending (as he was told) to fall upon the Inhabitants of Paxton; that the Indians frequently said they resolved to kill all the white Folks except a few, with whom they would afterwards make a Peace; that they made an Example of one Paul Broadly, whom they, agreeable to their usual Cruelty, beat for half an hour with Clubbs and Tomhawks, and afterwards fastning him to a Post cropt his Ears close to his head

and chopt his Fingers; that they called together all the Prisoners to be Witnesses to this Scene of their inhuman Barbarity.

"And he further saith that about the Beginning of March he was taken by three Indians to Diahogo, where he found about Fifty Warriors belonging to the Delaware, Mohiccon, & Munsa Tribes, and about Twenty German Prisoners; that while he was there the Indians frequently went in parties of twelve to destroy the Inhabitants, and as often returned with their Scalps, but no Prisoners; that their whole conversation was continually filled with Expressions of Vengeance against the English, and resolutions to kill them and lay waste there Country; That in May all the Indians removed from Diahogo about Twenty-five Miles higher up the River to plant Corn, where most of them have since lived.

"That they, with the Prisoners, during the whole Summer have been in a starving Condition, having very little Venison & Corn, and reduced to the necessity of living upon Dog Flesh and the few Roots and Berrys they could collect in the Woods; that several of the Prisoners have dyed for want of Food; That six Weeks ago about one hundred Indians went off from the Susquehannah to the Ohio for a Supply of Provisions and Amunition, and were expected back in thirty days; That while they were in this distressed Situation they talked several times of making Peace with the English, and many of them observed that it was better to do so than Starve, for that the Rewards the French gave were not sufficient to support them, not having received from them more than one loaf of Bread for each Scalp. But that old Makomesy, his (Cox's) Master, and one of their Chiefs endeavoured to dissuade them from entering into any peaceable Measures with the English, and had constantly encouraged them to continue the War; That while these things were in Agitation an Indian Chief came among them, and informed them that the Mingo's cou'd live with the English and be furnished with Provisions and every thing they wanted, while the Delawares were Starving for carrying on the War against them.

"That about thirty days ago he saw several of the Indians going away, with an Intention (as he was informed) to know of the Governor of Pennsylvania whether the English wou'd agree to make peace, but that he was told by Makomesy, they were only gone to see whether the English were strong and get Provisions from them.

"That on the ninth of August he left Diahogo, and came down the River in a Canoe with Makomesy to Gnahay, to get some Corn that was left under Ground, and that in the Morning after he arrived there, The Indians having gone out to hunt, he made his Escape on the 14 August last, and came to Fort Augusta at Six O'Clock in the Evening."

The Poor Boy was extreamly reduced, had dangerous Swellings on his Body, and was in a Sickly Condition. The Governor, therefore, ordered him lodging and the attendance of a Docter.

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Hoops withdrew, and the Council took into Consideration the state of the County of Cumberland; but when they were informed by the Commissioners that the £60,000 was expended, knowing that the Assembly only had the Disposal of all other Publick Money, they cou'd give no other advice than for the Governor to lay the Petitions before the House, and recommend the miserable case of the Petitioners to them.

John Shickcalamy coming to Bethleham from Diahogo, he was examined there by David Zeisberger, a Moravian Brother, who Speaks the Indian Language well, in the presence of Mr. Horsfield, and gave this account of himself, vizt:

"That he received the String of Wampum which the Governor had sent him, and another String and Belt from Colonel Weiser, by which he was invited to come down; and that after receiving the Message he immediately set of for this Province to see the Governor.

"That the reason of his going away last Winter from the Fort near John Harris' was because the Irish People did not use him well and threatned to kill him; therefore went away, left his Guns, Cloaths, and all that he had. That to-day, fifteen days ago, he came away from the Cayuga Lake where he had been all the time, and met King Teedyuscung about Thirty or Forty Miles above Wioming, on his Journey to Diahogo and the Six Nations. That all the Delawares and Shawonese which had lived on Susquahannah River, was for Peace and joined with Col. Johnson, and a great many intended to come and live again where they lived before. That last winter the Six Nations had sent many Belts to the Delawares and Shawonese, and desired them to leave of doing Mischief, that at last they was obedient to them. That Teedyuscung was the only Person who set up the Indians against the English, and that the Six Nations was much displeased at him; but that now he had altered his mind, and spoke very much to the English Interest towards the Indians.

"That the Delawares had made a Chief last Winter, but the he (Shickcalamy), knew nothing about that he was King amongst them, for they had more Chiefs besides him; and also, that it was not true that the Six Nations had Chosen a King amongst them. That he (Shick Calamy) had two Prisoners at his House, a Young Man and Woman, which the Delawares, after they had brought them Captive from Juniata, gave to him; that He told them he was going to Philadelphia, and desired them to go along with him, but that they would not go and rather chose to stay. That he was at the Treaty at Onondago, and that Col. Johnson had made the Six Nations take up the Hatchet against the French, which he had sharpen'd for them to make use of, and that he had already seen Three Scalps there of French Indians, which they have killed near Oswego. That the French Indians came sometimes to Oswego in.

great Numbers to get Liquors, and keep drinking and don't pretend to do any mischief but go away in peace again; but that sometimes they come in Company with the French and skulk about to kill people.

"That he heard no particular News from the French in Canada; that there had been a Chief and another Indian of the Six Nations, and as he was going away, he could not hear what News they brought; but that the Governor in Canada had presented the Hatchet to the Six Nations against the English, and that they refused to take it, and had throw'd it away. That he had seen an Indian coming from Ohio, who told that there was a thousand Indians of several Nations, but that none had yet done any mischief to the English but the Delawares and Shawonese; that they had been out sometimes, but have not had good success, and had not yet brought in one Scalp. That those who lived far back would soon return home again, and some of them was gone already."

As he was almost starved, he staid sometime at Bethleham to refresh himself, and then proceeded here under the care of Two Brethren, and waited on the Governor in Council to acquaint his Honor that he had received a String of Wampum from him, and a Belt from Mr. Weiser, with Invitations to come and Speak with the Governor. He was kindly received, and at his Instance the Governor dispatched an Express for Mr. Weiser.

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter from Mr. Weiser, informing him that the minds of the People were extreamly set against the Proprietaries and Governor by Insinuations thrown out from time to time in Sowers' News Paper, and particularly in those of the 16 and 29 August, wherein was given a false Representation of the late Transactions of this Government with the Indians, and a suggestion as if their Hostilities were owing to Propriet' Covetousness in not paying them to their Satisfaction for their Lands; and further that the back Inhabitants, not only Germans, but those of other Nations, in their discourses with one another expressed themselves in a very disaffected manner, intimating that it would be ye most prudent measure they could take, in case the French and Indians shou'd continue to have so great success, to propose an accommodation on condition of being rendered secure in their Possessions. But no proof having been sent by Mr. Weiser to the Governor on which Prosecutions cou'd be founded, he was desired to recommend to him to be very attentive to what was passing in the Back Counties, and if possible to fix the disaffected Speeches on particular Persons, in order that they might be legally presented.

As to what was said about the Printer at German Town, it was refurred to further Consideration at some other time.

Received as a true copy by Peter Wraxall. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1274(?).

Sir William Johnson's Speech to the Indians at Onondaga.

N. B. Capt. Peter Wraxall Secretary for Indian Affairs, the Ile Hale of Hearing, attended Sr. William Johnson part of the Journey to Onondaga, but on the Road was taken ill, as he being unable to proceed, and was carried back to the Settlements. The following Proceedings, are therefore recorded by the said Secretary from the original Minutes, examined by Sr. William Johnson, and the Interpreters. ——

The 13. June Sr. William arrived at Oneida. ——

Oneida the 14th June 1756. ——

At a Meeting of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayougas, and Onondagas Indians. ——

Tesanonda Speaker. ——

Brother,

As it is an established Custom amongst us, whenever we are a Wading with our Brethren the English, or they enter our Fires to condole the Losses of their People: By this String of Wampum, we wipe off your Tears, clear your Throat, and open your Heart, that you may speak without Constraint, and also clear this Council Place from all Pollution of the Blood, which hath been spilt by our common Enemy. ——

gave the String. ——

Then the Speaker shook hands with Sr. William, and said that what he was going to speak, was in the Name of the Nations present, and came from the Bottom of their Heart, and desired he may give his Attention to it. ——

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are sensibly affected, and very much surprized in our Minds, to hear that so many false Stories and Reports are spread

Then

about and divulged to your Ears, or Believe what in your Sight & in your Councils you must be Destroyed by some of our Cherokees

Brother

We earnestly beg and desire that you will not give Ear or Credit to those things, as they proceed only from evil Spirits, we do assure you, and are fully convinced that your Enemies are combined together, and that your fall, would entirely ruin our Nations.

Brother Reports of this Nature are sometimes brought amongst us with Regard to our Brethren the English, as that they would fall upon the C. Nations and cut them off, but we have not yet, nor will for the future give Ear or Credit to any News whatsoever, unless it comes by a Message from you, wherefore we hope you will do the same, and not believe any Reports brought before you in an improper Manner, and with this Belt we bury all such bad Stories under the Roots of the largest Tree in the Woods, that they never may come forth again. —

Gave the Belt

In the Evening Sr William returned the following Answer. —

Brethren of all the Nations here present —

I heartily return you Thanks for your kindness in condoling the Loss, which your Brethren the English have lately sustained, and by this String, I in Return, wipe away your Tears, clear your Throats, and open your Hearts, that you may deliver every thing you have to say with Candor and Sincerity, I also precipitate the Blood out of your Council Room, which hath been spilt by our common Enemy the French —

Three Strings.

Brethren,

You must be sensible, that my present Journey to Onondaga concerns your mutual Interest and Welfare, and I would not have you immagine, when that is at any time the Case, that I am to be deterred or alarmed by any idle Stories which I may hear, my Opinion is too well fixt to be biassed by improbable Reports, and I exhort you in this Respect to imitate me, for these Lies are propagated by our Enemies to cause Divisions and Jealousies between you and us.

Three Strings

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after this the Indians proceeded upon their Journey and were soon met by the Cascarores. Messengers sent by the Onondagas there, after Salutations were made the following Speech.

That whereas their said Messengers were to Smoke with the Great who manages Indian Affairs there, for them down to Montreal to the Governour, to whom they delivered themselves after this Manner.

" That they were sent by the Onedas in the Name of the 6 Nat to tell their Father the Governour, that they did not at all approve of this Manner of going to War as it was not manly but deceitfull and treacherous to send out Parties to destroy single Houses, cut off a few Families, to waylay and kill the English, in a base and cowardly Manner, that they never knew their Brethren the English guilty of such mean and foul Deeds; wherefore they must acquaint him, that the 6. Nations did not at all like his Behaviour if he was inclined to make War upon the English, that he should draw his Force to Oswego or Lake George where there was assembled, and fight them in a Manlike way, and not look to take Advantages of small Parties.

And hereupon the Threw down a Belt.

That some Oswegachie Indians formerly of Onondaga went to Montreal with them, and after the Cascarores had delivered the above Mes- sage these Indians said " That it was now 3. years, since they were perswaded to live at Oswegachie, that now they discovered their Error, and therefore re- quested the Governour that they repented of having done so, and were resolved to quit that Place, and return and live amongst their own People in their Native Country. —— and thereupon gave a Belt. ——

The Governour then replyed to both Parties, and said.

" That he was sorry to find the 6 Nations so corrupted and blindfolded by the English, and at the same time he found he was ungrateful in not accepting his good and fair Offers, which he had long ago and frequently made to the 6 Nations that he would take Care of them, and defend them against any Enemy that would encroach upon them, but he perceived they were

to

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ce their own Vein, for saith he, I have heard already, that your Brethren the English claim all your Land, and they say they have paid for it, and if once they get they get the upper Hand of us, they will soon make you quit & destroy you.

(From the French you will never have Reason to expect any such thing but find them always ready to their Engagements to your Interest and Preservation and should we be Masters of the English, the 6. Nations would ever hereafter be treated as Children by a loving Father. He proceeded and said" That he was now ready to build a Fort on Oswego Lake, a few Miles off the Fort, and to march up 800. Soldiers and 100. Indians to besiege Oswego, and after he has taken it, which he did not in the least doubt, he then would overset his Kettle, which was now boiling, and overflow the English with it at Lake George, and the whole Continent. The English says he" tells you they have blocked up the River St Lawrence, but to contradict that I can acquaint you, that there are 6. Men of War" arrived at Quebek with Soldiers warlike Stores &c" each Ship has 10, 000. Men on Board (: tis supposed the Indians took 1 for 10. :) tis true they have a few Ships cruizing about Louisbourgh, but our People laugh at them as they know how to pass them, without being seen, there are constantly Vessels coming to Quebeck, with all sorts of Stores and Supplies, and you will see how the French will go on this Summer. "

The Oneidas then made several heavy Complaints against Capt. Williams who commanded at the Great Carrying Place when this Meeting ended.

Camp at Oneida 15. June 1756. A. M.

Sr William, and the Sachems of every Nation prepared the several Speeches of Condolence to be made at Onondaga, upon the Death of Hagh-swoughtioony, alias Read Head, chief Sachem of said Nation, and chose the proper Belts for the Ceremony.

Then Canaghquieson, shewed a French Belt, sent by the Governour of Canada, whereby he invited the Sachems of the following Nations to a Feast at Montreal; Viz:

Onondagas

Onnejiuregat.
Onhoüare
Onghuweglioüeni
alias Cayugas
Sotsiuegháta
Sayiaviesere
Sidiendunh

Onnejiuregat.
Sehe-ongen
Kagnwádádo, alias
the English men
Oneida's
Shrehálay
Otsikéta.

Onnejiuregat.
Sayiaviesere
(1.5
Sniighnrotéa.

The Messenger an Onondaga, who brought this Journal, was desired to join the Party that was then ready to march, as the Meeting would be deferred till after the Expedition against Oswego was executed. He set off with the Party, but coming where the Road turns off to Onondaga he left them, and made all the Haste homewards he could, to acquaint the English of the Design the French were upon.

Before S.r William left Oneida, he dispatched two Indians express to Susquehanna, to acquaint the several Nations living on that River that he was on his Way to Onondaga, and expected Deputies of every Nation would attend the Treaty agreable to their Promise made to the 6 Nations at Oswego.

June 18. The Cayougas sent two Messengers from Onondaga, who met S.r William at the Place where formerly the Onondagas lived, about 5 Miles from their present Habitation, by whom they desired S.r William would send them Word what Time he would enter the Town, in order that they might meet him, and join in his Condolence to the Onondagas, on the late Death of the great Onondaga Sachem: Read Head. S.r William answered, that he would come into the Town this Day, and so marched on, about an English Mile on this Side the Castle the Cayougas met him, and a Halt was made of 2 hours, to settle the Formalities of the Condolence, agreable to the ancient Custom of the 6 Nations. Then S.r William marched on at the Head of the Sachems singing the Condoling Song, which contains the Names, Laws, and Customs of the

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mounted Horsemen, and forcing to get their Horses before might be kept with Harpsinger and his other Men. This Ceremony was performed by Abraham the chief Mohawk Sachem, Sasanoarida and Onnaghquenaysean chief Sachems of Breda. When they came within Sight of the Castle, the head Sachems and Warriors met Sr William where he was stopped, they having placed themselves in a half Moon across the Road, sitting in profound Silence, here a Halt was made about an hour, during which Time the aforesaid Sachems sung the Condoling Song; This being over Rozinoghyaxa, with several other Councellors or Sachems, rose up, and shook hands with Sr William and bid him and his Company welcome to their Town or Castle;

Then Sr William marched on at the Head of the Warriors the Sachems falling into the Rear, and continued singing their Condoling Song. On entring the Castle, Sr William was saluted by all the Indians firing their Guns, which was returned by all the Whites and Indians who attended Sr William. The Sachems proceeded to a green Bower adjoining to the deceased Sachems House prepared on purpose, and after they were seated they sent for Sr William, when he came. They addressed themselves to him, wiped away the Tears, cleared the Throat, and opened the Heart, according to their Customs.

Thus ended his Introduction

19 June. The full Council of all the Nations met with Sr William at their Head, to perform the grand Solemnity of Condolence for the Death of Caghswoughtioony chief Sachem of Onondaga. ——

Ob Abraham, the head Sachem of the Mohawks performs this Ceremony in the following Manner. ——

1. He made a Speech, and with a large Belt covered the Grave of the deceased. ——
2. Gave a Belt to comfort the Relations of the deceased. ——
3. A Belt to the surviving Councellors, admonishing them, that notwithstanding the Loss they had sustained, they should

continued

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continue to keep up the friendship & tradition given them from
England, and preserve the Covenant Chain of Alliance from con-
tracting any Rust

4. a Bell, to dispel all dark Clouds, so that they might see the Sun
clearly, consult on all Affairs with Chearfulness and carry on
their Deliberations with their usual Tranquility. ——

5. a Belt to dispel all dark Clouds at Night, so that the Moon and Stars
might appear bright, and no Obstructions be given to their nightly
Congratulations, that being the Time the Warriors of the 6. Nations
hold their Councils. ——

All these Compliments of Condolence, were enforced, by 11. Belts and
3. Strings of Wampum, and a Scalp of the Enemy to replace the dead
and with a Glass of Rum to wash down all Sorrow and Grief—

The whole Ceremony of Condolence ended. ——

20th June Being met in Council, the Onondagas returned their Thanks
for the Condolence, with as many Belts of Wampum as were given
them yesterday. —— Then Sr Wm condoled the Death of a little Boy, Son
of Teyohsaguande, bit by a Rattle Snake the Day before of
which he died, and covered his grave with a Straw'd Blanket and
Shirt. Then Sr William removed, and encamped on the side of
Onondaga Lake, about 5. Miles from the Castle, for the Convenience
of being near his Waters, which brought the Presents and Provision

At the Meeting at Fort Johnson Capt Sumner, Thomas
alias Waadōry an Oneida Warrior, a Son of Monakadutō's or the
half King, came down with the Rest of the Oneida Indians, and in a

Captivity

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(1)

former Conference with S.r William Johnson he told him that tho' he had been asked by the French, to go and live with his Wife and Family at Saregahie, that his Eyes were now opened, and he was determined to leave that Place, and return to his Castle, he gave himself up to — S.r William, and promised, that he would hereafter turn a deaf Ear to all the Solicitations of the French, and remain stedfast and Faithful to his Brethren the English; This said Indian in his Last Summer Return homewards, being in Liquor got into a Quarrel with an Onon, daga Indian, and murders him; dreading the Consequences, he flies to Saregahie, and being known for a Man of Influence, received great Honours and Presents from the French, to whom he attached himself and to prove his Gratitude and Sincerity, headed several Scalping Parties against us this last Spring.

This Indian was at Oneida, when S.r William called there in his way to Onondaga, had a great deal of Talk with his Father the half King (who accompany'd S.r William from his House up) and with several other well affected Indians of the Oneida Nation. By his Father he sent a String of black Wampum to S.r William, begging the favour of a private Conference with him which on his Arrival at Onondaga he consented to, when the said Indian spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

(2)

You are well acquainted with the Occasion, which drove me to the Necessity of returning to Saregahie and taking Shelter there, I shall not therefore repeat the particulars of that unhappy Affair, but tell you, that by the extraordinary Civilities, and distinguishing Honours paid me by the French on my Return, I was allured not only to forfeit my Engagements to you, but to take up and use the Hatchet against my Brethren the English, I am now

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returned to Colonel Stoughton, I am sincerely sorry and ashamed of the Evil I have acted, if you will be reconciled and receive me Once more into your favour and Confidence, I do by this Belt of Wampum most solemnly engage, absolutely to quit the French Interest, bring home my Wife and Family, and what more I can convey away from Niagachie, come and live at my Native Castle, and be ready on every Occasion to sacrifice my Life in the Cause of my Brethren the English.

Gave the Belt of Black Wampum

To which Sr. William replied

Upon the Strength of your Repentance, your solemn Promis and your near Relation to a Man who hath so Zealously manifested his Fidelity to the great King of England your Father and my Master, I will once more call you Brother, and if your future Conduct be conformable to the solemn Engagements you have now entered into, what is past shall be forgotten, and you shall share that Protection, and those Favours, which his Majesty hath ordered and empowered me to shew to all those Indians who preserve their Fidelity to him, and join his Arms against his Enemies, and the Invaders of your Country and his Dominions. And as a Proof of your Uprightness, I expect as you have lately come from Canada, and must have heard some of the Designs of the French, that you do now, honestly, and as fully as they have come to your Knowledge acquaint me with their Schemes against your Brethren the English, and to confirm what I now say, I give you this Belt in Return for yours.

Hereupon he gave the following Information

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Indian.

That the French had assembled in the Neighbourhood of Cataraghqui and Swegachee about 800. Indians, Ottawawas and other Nations, that when he and the other Swegachie Indians returned from Onondaga, the French were determined to march 2000. Men to the Oswego Falls (about 12 Miles on this side Oswego) there built a strong Fort, and prevent Provisions or Reinforcements from going by Water to Oswego; that another Party were to march the new Road from Swegachie, and build a Fort at the West End of the Oneida Lake. When the Posts were secured, a third Party were to make a Descent upon the German Flatts, destroy your Magazine there, cut off your Garrison, and the Inhabitants and burn the Settlements; A fourth Party were to march to attack Sr. William Johnsons House, kill or take him, and ravage the Settlements on that part of the Mohawk River.

This Account he said he had received from the Priest and the Commanding Officer at Swegachie alias la Galette. ——

Sr. William asked him how the French were as to Provision, he says he saw great Plenty every where, and that the Kings Storehouses at Montreal were full of all kinds; That the French had 3. Sloops on Lake Ontario, and had built 2 Large Vessels of 2 Masts, which were ready for Navigation. Sr. William then told him, that he would have him return to Swegachie as soon as possible, and gather all the Intelligence he could, and bring it to him, that this would be a determinate proof of his Fidelity and sincere Repentance for what has past, and if he would take Pains to make himself Master of the Strength and intended Operations of the French &c. he would reward him according to the Consequence of his Intelligence, from 100. to 150. Ps. of 8. ——

He engaged himself for this Service, and that he would return as

soon

soon as possible, with the fullest and best Accounts he could obtain.

Camp at Onondaga Lake
Thursday 24th June 1756.

A Meeting with the Sachems and Warriors of the 6 Nations, the Shawanadeghe Onos, the Tsonnontouans, and Mohickanders or Sawier Indians.

Present.
Sr William Johnson Bart & Ca
Capt David Dalton, Lieut. M.C. Kennan and Tinker, with
the Grenadier Company of the 50. Regiment.
Mr George Croghan and other Gentlemen who attended Sr William
Mr Arent Stevens. } Interpr.
Mr Andrew Montour }
Mr Daniel Claus }

Abraham the great Hendricks Brother, and chief Sachem of the upper Mohawks Castle, addressed himself to the other Nations, in behalf of the Mohawks Onondagas and Senecas, the elder Brother of the Confederacy, and opened the Congress with the following Speech —

Brethren,

It was at your Request that our Brother Warraghiyagey and we, came to this Fire Place, where we were in hopes of Meeting your Nephews the Delawares and Shawanese, which you had promised to call to this Meeting, but as they contrary to our Expectations have not met, we are desireous to hear what was transacted between you and them, at the Meeting held ~~between you and them~~ at Oswinngo —

upon which the Oneidas &c.a by Canaghquaesone their Speaker replyed as follows.

Brethren. What passed at the Meeting at Oswinngo, we have allready reported

repeated by you and our Brother Shenandoah, who has every thing action at said. Belting committed to writing, to which we refer, but as you desire to have every thing repeated over we will do it: And then the Speaker repeated the several Speeches over in Council.

This being over Sr. William Johnson applied to the Onondagas and desired that they would let him know, what News they had amongst them. Upon which Tyaworonde an Onondaga chief produced a parcel of Belts and Strings, which he said they had lately received from the French, and proceeded to explain them as follows. ——

1. a String of Wampum, to condole the Losses, the 6. Nations had lately sustained among their People.

2. a Large Black Belt, by which the Governour of Canada invited several Sachems of the 6. Nations, to come speedily to Montreal in Order to consult with him upon Matters of Consequence, which he intended to lay before all his Children the Indians, whom he had called to meet him there, and as he had already prepared the Subjects for their Deliberation, the sooner they would come, the more agreable it would be to him, and more for the Welfare of the 6. Nations. ——

3. An other Black Belt, whereby the Governour of Canada invited two of the chief Warriors of every Castle, to accompany and guard the Sachems, and a few of their young Women; That he did not invite many for Fear he could not supply them sufficiently with Provisions as he was scarce at present, that he hoped to see them by the Messengers whom he sent to bring them to him by the Hand, and on their Arrival they should meet with good Lodgings and Entertainment, and he would come into any Measures the 6. Nations should propose. ——

4. a white Belt, wherewith the Governour of Canada condoles the Death of the Sachems who dyed lately.

Then the said Speaker moves his Seat and

Head

selves among the Onondadoes, and produced a Belt whereon
Chain of Friendship was wrought, the Belt was about a Fathom in
Length, and a Man worked upon it at each End, signifying the
Governour of Canada, and the 5. Nations, holding each other by the
Hand in token of Friendship, which Belt the Commander of the
Party which destroyed our Sault Fort, and parted the great two row
Chain, gave to an Oneida Indian who was hunting some Distance
from said Fort, just before it was destroyed, and told him, he was
on his March to destroy that Fort for the good of the 5. Nations
as well as for theirs, and that they ought not to think hard of it.

Then he proceeded and said, that this said Officer told them
that the 5. Nations would bring on their own Ruin, in allowing the
English to encroach so far within their Settlements in their own
Country, who in the End would cut them off. That the French were
not culpable in that Respect, as they from Cadaraghqui to the Ohio
had not made any Encroachments, but had only built Forts to defend
their Lands.

That the Officer further said

Children,

"Perhaps my Destroying this Fort may be the occasion
of your Destruction, and the English may revenge it on you, when
they hear what I have done, as I know they will be very angry.
Therefore give you this small Hatchet, which is very sharp to put
in your Bosom, that if they should be very angry, and attempt to beat
you, you may defend yourselves therewith, and likewise put my
Hand on your Head, that if they strike you I may feel it first, then I
who am your old Father, will take up my Staff in my hand, and come
to your Assistance as fast as I can, and as the English and we are both
of one Colour, I will fight them, and drive them out of your Country.

&c

To which he further added, that as the Governour of Canada very well knew, their Brethren the English were very parcimonious, as they only now and then gave them a Gun or a Blanket, they should find him quite otherwise, as he would give them what they wanted in great Plenty."

Then the Speaker addressed himself to Sr. William and said.

Brother,

As you desired us to keep nothing hid from you, and to open our hearts and speak freely, you see we have acted accordingly, and told you every thing we know relating to the French, and assure you sincerely that this Hatchet, which the Governour of Canada has offered, is not at all agreable to us, nor will we keep it in our Bosom, since we received it, we kept it at Arms Length, and assure you we will send it back from whence it came.

Upon which the Speaker threw the French Belt upon the Ground with disdain

Lastly the Speaker took out a String of Wampum, which he said was sent from the Senecas upon the Ohio, to the Seneca Indians admonishing them, not to look upon the Intelligence they now sent them as a trifling Story, as they had hitherto done with the News they had sent, but that this was founded upon unquestionable Evidence.

That they were informed their Brother Shinaghtiaga was going to call the 6 Nations, their Women Children, and allies to Oswego or Onondaga, and that he would speak very fair to them at that Meeting, and make fine Promises, would give them a handsome Present, and at parting would drink to their healths, and treat them with a Dram, but that after they had drank it, it would throw them all into a Sleep, from which they would never awake, as the Liquor would be mixt with a Poison which would immediately kill them all. That they might depend upon this, that the 6 Nations

were to die first by the Devices of the English, and reconcile all the Confederates on the Susquehanna and Ohio. ——

Thus ended the first Days Conference. ——

Camp at Onondaga Lake
Saturday 26th June 1756 ——

Second Days public Conference

Present as before.

Sr William Johnsons Speech.

Brethren of Onondaga.

Some time in last April, a Delegation of your People were sent to invite me to a Council to be held here, at the same time they told me it would be a very great one, and that your Nephews the Shawanese and Delawares would be there, that my Presence would be indispensibly necessary, to ratify and confirm what the Delegates sent by me from the 5 Nations had said to them at the Meting at Oswinge; having nothing more at heart, than to bring that unhappy Breach, between your Nephews and the Southern Governments to a favourable Issue, I did not hesitate about it, but prepared as soon as I could, and began my Journey tho' at a Time, when I had a great deal of other Buisness on hand, and many Obstacles thrown in my Way.

In full Expectation, of meeting your said Nephews here, I brought up with me 30. of their Friends Western Indians well cloathed and armed, to convince them, that none of that Nation, were made Prisoners by the English as was reported and believed amongst the Delawares, had I met them here, as I expected

one

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[illegible] endeavour shall be able to reconcile all Differences
subsisting between them and the English, and convince them of their Errors.
I am greatly surprized to find none of them here, and desire you will
give me the Reason for their not attending at this Meeting, wherein was
chiefly called at their Request and upon their Account and desire
you will also acquaint me with the Motives or Causes, so far as you
know them, of their late Villainous and unparalleled Behaviour towards
the English.

Given at Belle [illegible]

Brethren of the Confederate Nations, [illegible]

In the Name of the great King of England your
Father, and King, Master, I do by this Belt renew and brighten the
ancient Covenant Chain of mutual Love, Friendship and Alliance
between you and your Allies, and all his Majesty's Subjects your
Brethren upon this Continent, exhorting you by the Memory
of your faithful, wise, and brave Forefathers, and by the sacred
Engagements you yourselves have entred into, that you do preserve
your Fidelity to the great King of England your Father, and your
Union with, and Attachment to all his Subjects and your
Brethren, inviolable and lasting as the great Lights of Heaven
and the immoveable Mountains, and you may then most assuredly
depend upon his Majesty's fatherly Love and Royal Protection, who
is a Monarch not less distinguished by every Manly and Princely
Virtue, than by the Splendor of his Kingly Power and Dignity
and I do at the same Time assure you that all his great Clan and
Subjects your Brethren will keep this Covenant Chain bright
and unbroken.

Gave the Covenant Chain Belt.

Brethren.

I [illegible] next to you the many justifiable Reasons he
[illegible]

great [illegible] your Father and [illegible]
against that restless and perfidious Nation of French as you
last year and since in a full Council of the Six Nations engaged
you, and at the same time met with their approbation
you thought it your Duty to take up the Hatchet against
and prosecute as you would Zealously and sincerely make use of it
against the French and their Indians and your Enemies.

It is with great Reluctance, that I am under a necessity
of charging some of you with not acting so Cautiously as I expected
even when I headed you myself; I attribute this your Misbehaviour
to the Corruption of some few leading Men among you, who are
fed and led astray by the crafty and insidious Machinations of
the French Priests and Emissaries, from which if they do not soon
disengage themselves, it will be the Ruin of them and your Confederacy.

But you therefore Warriors of the Six Nations, whom
my hearty Friends and Brethren, I now address myself and
expect, that you who are the Guardians of your Country and the
Protectors of your Families will make use of the Hatchet I gave you,
and which I now by this Belt sharpen up and make ready for use,
whenever I call upon you.

Gave a War Belt.

Brethren Leaders and Warriors.

With these Strings of Wampum I strengthen your
Hands Warriors.

5. Large black Strings.

Brethren.

With these Strings of white Wampum I feather your
Arrows, Heads, as is customary among you when engaged in War.

1. Strings white Wampum

To Brethren the Chiefs of the 6. Nations

I do not mean by this Hatchet, which I have given to the Warriors to exclude you in the least from assisting and giving the Leaders or Chiefs of your several Nations proper Advice or Encouragement to act up to the Engagements entered into by your whole Body last year. But on the contrary by this Belt of Wampum, I earnestly entreat and advise you, to exert yourselves becoming the Carracter of Wisemen and Lovers of your Country and of your Brethren the English which will be your Interest. —— a Belt.

To Brethren of the 6. Nations.

You shewed me the Day before yesterday a Parcel of Goods which you received from the Governor, telling me then the Sorrows which accompanyed them, one of them was an earnest Invitation from the Governour of Canada, to meet him there as soon as possible and I understand some of you have determined to accept the French Governours Invitation. I ask you, is this acting like Brothers or Men of Honour or Spirit — no, should you not rather have laid them before me, and the rest of your Brethren, and advised with us whether it would be prudent for you to take such a Step at this critical Time. As your Resolutions on this Head have been imprudent and premature, I desire you will reconsider them, and reflect seriously upon the Consequences. a Belt. ——

To Brethren,

I have often when I was in a private Station, advised you to use your utmost Endeavours, to draw your Brethren, whom the French had seduced to leave their Native Habitations and Interest (Sorrows from thence, I have repeated this more forcibly since I have acted in a public Character, and I have sent several Belts of Wampum to the 6. Nations Indians residing there, with the warmest

Remonstrances

Circumstances to them, upon the unnatural Side of this Country
the Eyes of Nature and sound Policy; but I am sorry to say and find
have been so unsuccessfull, However as some of them are now for-
amongst you, I will by this Belt make one Trial more, even
for their own sakes at least, that it may restore them to their Own
Standing, and awaken a sense of Virtue in their Hearts.

Brethren.

Gave a Belt.

Among the French Belts, you showed me yester-
day, I observed one with a Hatchet to it, which greatly surprized me,
you had so heartily cast Your Fathers ays, and engaged to use our
against the French, our and your common Enemy; had you not
as faithfull Allies or Brethren, you would never have taken this
French Hatchet in your Hands; instead of that you have like foolish
foolish People, concealed it underfoot; This is such a Conduct of yo
that were it known, would reflect everlasting Infamy on your Chil
Generations, and cover your brave and honest Forefathers Bones an
of their Graves, and see you with their Enemys Hatchet in one han
and their Brethren the English in the other, they would for ever be
ashamed of, and disown you; The French say they put their hand on
your Head to fend off the Blow which the English had been long a-Sta
King, I think you must never reflect, or you would soon be convinced
how they impose on you. Look back and see whether the English
ever attempted any thing of the kind; I therefore expect and desire you
will destroy this Belt before me, or deliver them to those of your
People who are here as Emissaries from the French, which I am
sorry to see, and must insist on your receiving no more Belts
from that Deceitfull, and perfidious Nation—

Gave a large Belt

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Thus ended Sr. Williams. Speech, when he was answered by
the Bell as Seneux chief. Stood up and Spoke as follows. ——

Co. Brother. —

Your Words were very agreable to us, as they remended us of
our long standing Friendship, you may be assured we have taken
Speciall Notice of all you said, and shall agreable to your Desire, seriously
consider your Speech, and hope we may be able to answer you to
Morrow. —

After ~~which~~ Sr. William drank their healths gave them
Pipes, Tobacco, and some Rum to drink. ——

Here ends the second Days public Conference.

Saturday Evening 26. June —

After the public Conference was ended, six Onegachie Indians
originally Onondagas and one Oneida, came to Sr. Williams Tent
and Spoke as follows. ——

Br. Brother. That Part of your Speech relating to us gave us great
Satisfaction, as it convinces us you are one for our Interest;
We have been often told, that you desired we should all return to our
Native places, but we did not pay so much regard to it as there was
no Belt sent to us with it; We believe now your several Belts
have been stopped, this one you may depend upon it, shall be de-
livered faithfully to our Indians there, and doubt not but it may
have the desired Effect. —

Sr. William answered

As it is late now and I have a great deal of Buisness upon my
hands, I must defer saying any thing to you till Morning: Gave
them a Dram and parted. —

Sunday 27. June 1756. —

The 6. Onegachie Indians with the half King and Kinderundie an
Oneida Sachem, came to Sr. William's Tent, when he spoke to the

Onegachies

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(regarded Indians as follows. ——

Brethren of Iyanoy call'd you so now, I am sorry to hear my own Messages with Belts never reached you, I should be glad to know by [illegible] and where they were stopped, it surprized me greatly to find no Notice hitherto taken of the wholesom and friendly Advice I gave you from time to time; I will please myself with the hopes that as you now a Belt from me in your own Possession, that it may open your Eyes to see, and your Ears to hear my Advice, ~~[illegible]~~ & ~~[illegible]~~ and that Affection to your Relations and the Love of your Country may be strong enough to overcome the deluisive Arts of the French, and that you and your Families will return and live at your respective Castles. ——

Sunday Evening 27. June —

The two Messengers, whom Sr. William sent from Oneida to the Shawanese, Delaware and other Indians on the Susquehanna returned with the Death Belt and after acquainting him with the Death of the Manticoke King at Otsiningo, which stopped them a Day, they told Sr. William, there were 26 Shawanese and Delawares, Thirteen and Aughquagey Indians by the Way, who came at his Call, and were to be with him this Night; About Sunset they all arrived, and came to his Tent, where they were received very kindly, and treated handsomely with Rum, Bisquit, Pipes, Tobacco &c. —— which they were in great Want of, and so parted for that Evening. ——

The next Morning Sr. William met them in Conjunction with the 6. Nations at the Council House, where he performed the usual Ceremony of Condolence with Strings of Wampum, and then covered the Graves of their Dead with two black Stroud, which gave them great Satisfaction they in Return did the same for the Losses we had lately

sustained

Assembled, to the Governor, with drinking a Glass to drown their Sorrow.

Monday Night 10. o'Clock 20 June 1756.

The third public Conference. —

At a Meeting of all the six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Conestogoes & Tuscaroras &c.

Present as formerly.

A great Sachem, and Warrior of the Senecas Country, named Ragaswaughtaneÿonde, alias Belt, stood up and addressed himself to the whole Body of Indians in the following Speech.

Brethren here present. —

I have seriously considered all that our Brother Warraghiyagey, said to us two Days ago, and for my Part I am clear in it, that what he proposed is right; Wherefore I am determined to comply with it, and shall as soon as I get home, let all my Nation know, what our Brother said, and my own Opinion and Resolution, in which if they should differ with me, I am determined to leave the Country, and live amongst my Brethren the English.

After this an Onondaga Chief rose up, and returned the following Answer to that Part of Sr. Williams Speech in which he gave them the large Belt to sharpen the Hatchet, with that he put into the Hands of the 6 Nations last year.

After repeating what he had said to them on that Article he proceeded thus.

Brother. The Hatchet you gave us last year, proved in one part of it very bad, and would not do any Execution, for while we had it at Oswego, we could not kill a Man with it; Brother we have got a small Axe of our own, with which we have conquered many Nations, but by lying so long without using it, 'tis become rusty

which we attribute to your bravery as to use it against the
Indians, we agree to your Request, and are determined unanimo
to use this Axe of our own, and return you our hearty Thanks, fo
rubbing off the Rust it has contracted, and giving it a keen ed
we will now hold it up in our Hands, and only wait to know
our People who are living at Tuscarawe, will return to us, al
and our Request, as soon as we know their Resolutions,
mediately make use of it with you against any Nation that

Further

We can not help letting you know, that our Cust
very wide, we have often heard, that our Land is the Cause of Quar
between you and the French, and you both tell us the same Story
that you mean only to secure it for us. We are ready to believe,
that you our Brethren have no other Design, and will do us
strict Justice, which leads us to join you now heartily.

Gave a large Belt, and Same String

After which Sr. William ordered the Interpreter to sing the
War Song in which the Indians joined with Zeal; He then gave
them some Rum, and promised them a roasted Ox and some Liquo
the next Day for the War Dance.

Thus ended the Third public Conference

Tuesday A.M. 29. June 1756.

Fourth Public Conference.

Sr. William Johnson's Answer to the Speech of yesterday
concerning the Axe

Brethren of the six Nations, and the other Confederates here present

It gives me great Pleasure to hear you say, you will
now try your own Hatchet, which you say has always served

[illegible] will be successfull, as I have no doubt but you will prosecute them with
[illegible] which I have here for you, are also very proper Instruments
to make use of with your Enimies against your and our common
Enemy, as they will be lesser, bring their Old Squaws & Papoos Slaves
[illegible] given them Leave of your Country, and their Majesty's
[illegible]
Provided you are then disposed, & your Numbers are sufficient
to [illegible] the Head of your Enemies Troops.
And I am convinced the King your Father, will always esteem you
and amply supply me with whatever may be necessary for you, and
your Families support. Brethren, As it is uncertain how long this
War will continue, and as our Brethren the Senecas are so few here
as are not sufficient to engage for their Nation, I think proper to give
you another War Belt, that you may send it to them with your Pro-
positions, by our Friend and Brother Tagh[illegible]ghtanie one of that
Nation, and these String's of Wampum, to paint and feather their Warriors
here one of the oldest Sachems of Onondaga, took up
both the Belt, and sung the War song. And then Old
Abraham the Head Mohawk Sachem, and the great
Hendricks Brother, rose up and sung the War song
with remarkable fury. —

Tuesday the 29. June P: M: —

At a Meeting of the Six Nations &c.

Old Abraham was sent from his Seat to Fort Williams
to ask his Opinion, what was the properest Step to take, in order to draw off
the Swegachie Indians from the French, he advised, that all the Nations

Should

[illegible] join with them in an Invitation to [illegible]
[illegible] Chiefs of the Senecas present, which [illegible]
Abraham, Head of, recommended it aloud, and desired it might be kept
by us, [illegible] as soon as possible, then the Belt of Friendship
Covered to the Onnegarie Indians forever.

After this Sir William
Chief Speaker and Sachem of Onondaga, made the following Answer
in the Name of the Confederacy, to those parts of Sir William
Johnsons Speech, of 26 first which had not been replyed to —

Brother Onnegarie Indians

We return you our hearty Thanks for brightening a
Strengthening the Covenant Chain, and promising to hold fast
by it. We the six Nations and our Allies sincerily promise to do the
same on our Part, and to adhere faithfully to all the Obligations
which it includes. Gave the Covenant Belt

Brother.

You insisted so much on our delivering up the French Hatch
which was given to the Oneidas some time ago, that we now here in your
Presence comply with your Request, and deliver it to these Indians from
Onnegachie, to return it. Gave a large Belt

Brother. We also return the Belt, by which the Governor of Canada
said he laid his Hand on our Head, to ward off the Blow, which he said
the English our Brethren were threatning us with, we now in your
Presence send it back to him by these Onnegachie Indians his Emissa-
ries. a Belt

Brother. By this Belt (showing a very large one) Sir William had
given them) you insist on our sending back the Governour of Canada
Belt

Brethren by the Onegarie Indians, Brother as we have complied with every thing you requested of us, we also do to this, But we cant help thinking our sending a few Chiefs with these Onegarie Indians would contribute greatly, to the speedy Recovery or withdrawing of said Indians, however we submit it to your Consideration.

a Belt.

Brethren. As we are resolved, to conceal nothing from you, We are now to let you know, that this very Day we received three Invitations from the French, one from the Commandant of Niagara, one from Jean Ceur, and an other from his Brother (the two chief french Indian Agents) desiring us to meet them at Niagara in 20 Days, we shall be advised by you, how to act in this as well as in every thing else.

a Belt and Strings.

Present as before.

Wednesday 30. June 1756.

The fifth public Conference.

Sir William Johnson spoke to the Speech of the Six Nations of yesterday.

Brethren of the 6 Nations and all your allies here present.

It is a great satisfaction to me to find you so ready to comply with what I have desired, you may be assured, I have your Interest so much at heart, that I shall never propose to, or desire any thing of you, but what will tend to your Welfare, and I shall as soon as possible acquaint your Father the great King of England and my Master of your good Dispositions towards him and his Subjects your Brethren, which will I question not, induce him to extend his Generosity and fatherly Care towards you and your Posterity. I conjure you Brethren, as you regard your own Welfare and my Credit, act up to your Engagements, and dont let me write what is not.

a Belt.

Brethren

... to you have left it to me to pass what censure I ...
concerning the French Invitations, and also your sending them
your People, with those French Emissaries to Onnegaehie; I ...
seriously considered both, and think it very improper you ...
pay any Regard to the former, as I have now sharpened your ...
for you against them, besides the French hearing you are ...
determined to strike them, will lay hold of any Opportunity ...
hurt you, and would you may depend upon it, keep many you ...
Scouts, as Hostages. As to the latter, I think if the Belligerent
jointly send by those of that Place, will not be sufficient to
withdraw them from Hence, it would be to no Purpose to send
of your People. So that upon the whole it would be both im-
prudent, and impolitic to go to Canada at this Time, and I insist
upon it by this Belt of Wampum, that none of you offer to look
that way, but turn your Eyes towards your Brethren to the South
ward and Westward who are very Numerous and ready to join us
provided you encourage them, which I expect you will now, as it
will be our mutual Interest, by these Means only, you will be able
to recover those of your Allies, who are now as it were lost to you, and
you will then again become a powerfull People, which shall be
my Study to contribute to.

a large Belt.

To the Brethren of the 6 Nations.

You showed me the other Day all the Belts and String
of Wampum which I from Time to time sent, requesting you all to keep
the Road open to Oswego, and gave the Nations with Provisions &c. to hasten you
acquainted me at the same Time, that you had complyed with my Desire, I am
very glad you have, and I expect by this Belt of Wampum that all the
Nations

Nations assist as much as is in their Power, to keep that Road open

Brethren

a Belt.

As the only Way we have at present of getting Provisions to Oswego is by Water, which is not only dangerous, but so tedious, that it is impossible to provide a sufficient Quantity, unless we can carry by Land also, for which I must desire your Liberty and Assistance, to cut open a Road thro' your Country from the German Flatts to Oswego, and for your Assistance in laying it out, you will be well paid. This Road will be of great Advantage to you as well as us, as in Case of any Alarm or Danger from the French, I can soon come to your Assistance, which at present would be very difficult from the Badness of the Road, I expect also, that you will allow us to throw up some Works at Oswego Falls, to cover our People and Stores, while carrying over there. —

Brethren,

a Belt.

At a General Meeting at my House this last Winter, I proposed a Meeting of all your Nations and Allies at Oswego as early as possible, you then told me you had proper Persons ready to call the Twightwees, Missisagas &c.a to said Meeting. I have ever since with Impatience expected to hear what Success they have had, and whether those Nations would attend at said Meeting, I desire now to know what is done in that Affair, that I may act accordingly. —

Brethren of the six Nations.

As all Matters are now happily settled between us, and your Ax is now sharpened and ready, I expect that you will hold yourselves in Readiness to join his Majestys Arms, when and where I desire you.

a Belt.

Brethren of Onondaga.

Since my Arrival I find you are scarce of Indian Corn, which I am sorry for, and without it your Families must suffer, to prevent which, I desire you will send one of your young Men to my House, and I will give you 100. Bushels of Corn, which will be a

Relief

last year, are desired also to come down and receive ours. Brandy &

Upon this an Onondaga Chief rose up and said

Brother, We have given all due Attention to your Words, and all the Nations here present, return hearty Thanks for the kind notice you have taken of our Want of Provisions, it is a Mark of your Regard and Love for us. — Sr William then added. —

Brethren of the 6. Nations, and all your Confederates here present.

I here is one Thing more I most earnestly recommend to you all, which is necessary at all Times, but indispensibly so at this Time. That is: a strict Union among you all, and cast away all Jealousy from amongst you, then you will be like the Bundle of Sticks I gave you last year which while together could not be broken, but if seperated, lose their Strength; I by this Belt now bind you together, and make you this a very large Belt.

A Seneca Chief then stood up, and made the following Speech in behalf of that Nation —

Brethren of the 6. Nations —

I have one Thing to recommend to you now, which is that you will take Care, and guard our Brother Warraghiyagey home from this Meeting to his own House, for I look upon the Road at this Time to be very dangerous, and the French are endeavouring all they can to take or destroy him, they are a bloody minded People, and will stick at nothing. —

gave a String of Wampum

Ab Abraham the Mohawk Speaker, then rose up and said; Brethren of the Senecas, we approve much of your Advice, and for our Parts we are determined to accompany our Brother home, and share his Fate, be it what it will, as we are inviolably attached to our Brethren the English. —

Thursday

Journey the 1st June

The 6 Nats Conference.

Present as before.

The Six Nations being again call'd Sr Williams Johnson made the following Speech to the Shawanese and Delaware Indians.

There were two young Warriors of the Delaware Nation then present.

Brethren, of the Shawanese & Delaware Nations,

It gives me great Pleasure to find you so ready to attend here at this Meeting upon my Invitation; I expected indeed to have found you here before me but when I came to the Onida Castle, I heard you were not arrived as yet, for, which surprized me much, and made me dispatch Messengers for you, as my Meeting here in a great Measure was to confirm what I entered into at Oswego, between the Delegates of the 6 Nations and you; I now desire to know of you as you are here, I desire to know by this Belt of Wampum, what is the Reason the Delawares and Shawanese, who have committed Hostilities against us, have not met here according to their Promise at Oswego, or what Reason they had for striking the English without any Provocation.

a Belt of Wampum

Brethren the Shawanese and Delawares.

I am very glad you arrived here time enough, to hear what I have said to the 6 Nations, and I expect and doubt not, you will as readily and chearfully come into the Engagements made to me by the 6 Nations here in your Presence as I make no Doubt but you are sincerely attached to the Interest of your Brethren the English and the 6 Nations. a Belt

As soon as the above Speech was delivered the Onondaga Speaker made the following Answer to Sr Williams Speech to the 6 Nations of Yesterday.

Brother Warraghiyagey. In the Speech you made to us yesterday you charged us not to go to Canada, but to send the French Hatchet and all the Belts we received from the Governour of Canada back by the Ouiganchie Indians.

[illegible] Brother we have all seriously considered what you have said on that Head, and we are unanimously of Opinion, that we are not trusted with so weighty an affair, as they are as yet in the French Hands so we have determined to send some Deligates of our own to receive their Hatchet, with all the French Belts we have received, and to see and hear what the French have to say to us, and at the same time to use all our influence, in bringing home all our People who are in the French Country ——— a Belt.

A Brother,

Yesterday you told us you had sharpened our Hatchet, and that we might paint ourselves black, and put Feathers on our Heads which would make us look like Warriors, we assure you our Deligates that we shall act with the French Hatchet shall do so, but we will defer putting the Feathers on till they return; Brother, if any Misfortune should happen us we have enough behind, to paint you in the same Manner that you may revenge the Wrong done us. ——— a String.

A Brother. You have now sharpened our Hatchet which hath allways been successfull in War, we return you our hearty Thanks for so doing your Request in desiring us to send this Belt, to all Nations in Alliance with us, to acquaint them that our Hatchet is sharpened, in very agreable to us, as it has been the Custom of the six Nations to do so, and by that Means we were allways able to conquer our Enemies; Now Brother we assure you we will send this Belt thro' all Nations in Friendship with us; on which the Speaker delivered the Belt to Kaghswaughtaony a Seneca Sachem, and bid him to take it to his Castle, and send it from thence to all Nations in Alliance with them — gave a Belt

On which the Seneca Sachem got up with the Belt in his hand and sung the

A String

Passing, and forward to send the Belt with all Dispatch to all the Nations
in Conjunction.

Brother, You have often told us, that it would be very agreeable to you, if
the French and you were only to dispute the Quarrel now subsisting
between you, which is a great Motive of our going to Canada, to see
if we cant prevail on the French Indians to lay down the Hatchet.

Brother You told us, to hold ourselves in Readiness to join his Majestys
Troops, when you would call on us; Now Brother we assure you by
this Belt of Wampum, that we will be ready, and when you send for
us it will be very pleasing News to our Warriors, and you may depend
on it, that we will all rise up, and go with the Messenger, both
Sachems and Warriors. —— a Belt.

Brother. Yesterday you desired us to continue keeping the Road clear and
guarding the Bateaux to Oswego which we will do, you also told us, that there
was but one Road to transport Provisions to Oswego, and that very difficult,
as it was both Dangerous and Tedious, and that you wanted a Road cut
thro' our Country, and desired our Assistance, as we knew the best Ground
to cut and make a Road thro', and tho some may think it wrong to suffer a
Road thro' our Country we desire you may not give Credit to any passing
Reports you may hear, many lies have been carried between us, for we
freely consent, that you shall have a Road, and the Oneidas & Tuscaroras
will assist you in Opening it from the Germans flatts to Canaglesaugy
and the Onondagas will from that to Oswego, and you may build a Fort
or Magazine at Oswego Falls, to store the Provisions in, but we expect
that Fort will be destroyed or given up to us, as soon as the Differences
between you and the French is decided. ——

a Belt.

Brother

"You tell us you have waited with Impatience to know what
Success our Messengers had, whom we promised to send to the Governor
Town last Winter, we know nothing more about it, but we expect that the
Seneca Chief and several more, who have been gone a good while
are about it, and on their Return we will let you know what Encourag
ments they have met with. ——

Wrote
Monakadouto the half King, made the following Reply in the
of the Shawanese and Delaware Nations to Sr William Johnson
Speech to them of this Day.

Brother.

You desire to know of us why those People, who have comm
several Murders upon the English have not appeared at this Nation
and what were the Reasons for their Committing such Hostilities on their
Brethren without Provocation. Brother we know the Reason, and will
tell you it here before the Six Nations and all present, for we are not afra
to tell the Truth before any Nation or People. Last year the French
brought a powerfull Army into our Country, and soon after the English
marched an other Army, which appeared to us like two Clouds hanging
over us; We looked on till the Battle was over, and there we found some of the
Six Nations with the French Hatchet in their Hands, killing the English and
as we were in Strict Alliance with the 6 Nations, we thought it our Duty
to do the same, yet we did not immediately strike. † Some of our young Men
soon after killed some Hogs belonging to the English, which exasperated
the English so much, that they struck their Hatchet into our Heads, and then
declared War against the English, but we have found that we have acted wrong
for which Reason we hope our Brethren the English will pardon us for what
is

† This part relates to the Shawanese Indians, who live on the Ohio, and what follows is an
intended Justification, for the Hostilities of the Delawares, who live on the Susquehanna.

in first, as we kept down our Hatchet as soon as we were entered, we were in the wrong. (Gave a Belt.)

What follows was spoke in behalf of the Shawanese settled on a Branch of the Susquehanna.

Brother — You say that you are very glad that we arrived here time enough to hear what you said to the 6 Nations, and to see how chearfully they have engaged themselves in the English Interest, and that you expect, we will do the same. Brother we are part of several Tribes, and are chosen Delegates by them all to speak their Minds to you; We have lived at a great Distance from you and our Brethren the 6 Nations, so that what is transacted between you, seldom reaches our Ears, for which Reason we are moving a little nearer to our said Brethren, that we may be easier and sooner hear from you and them. Now Brother we inform you that we are not a heavy slothful People, and we assure you that we as chearfully engage in the English Interest, as the 6 Nations have done, and as the first News we receive from you or them, we will rise to a Man and come to you or where you desire us, and act in Conjunction with you and our Uncles the 6 Nations. — (a Belt.)

Upon which their King or Chief took up the Belt and sung the War Song. —

Friday 2. July. —

Present as before. Seventh Day's Conference. —

As all Matters of Buisness were yesterday concluded, Sr. William this Morning had the Presents laid out for them, and before they were distributed, made them the following Speech. —

Brethren. When your Delegates came to my House, and invited me to this Meeting, they told me that you were in Want of Arms & Ammunition at your several Castles, to defend yourselves from the French, whose Hatchet was hanging over your Heads; I promised to come to this Meeting and bring

ring you these Belts, which I understand you were in hopes
I have regularly done as you now see, the chief of which the Things
Father sent you by the New Governour of this Province, and which he
present to you from him. Brethren two Days ago you returned me
Thanks for sharpening your own Hatchet, and said you had found mine
last year at Oswego was not good, I told you then that I had some
Weapons with me that were sharp likewise, if properly made use of
and I hope you will make use of them vigorously against your and
Common Enemy. As your Hatchet is now sharp likewise sharpen
your Knife to cut our Enemies Throat: or take their Scalps off, and
I know it is an old Custom amongst you to feast on your Enemies flesh
I present you these Kettles for that Purpose †

The Onondaga Speaker then rose up, and returned Sir
William the Thanks of the 6 Nations for this happy Meeting
mutual Agreement; Sr William then rose and put a Medal
about the Speakers Neck and declared him a Sachem of that Council
charging him to be steady to his Majestys Interest.

Thus ended the Congress
with the six Nations at Onondaga.

Camp at Onondaga July 2. 1756.

The Delaware King with three more of his Nation, who lives at
Tiyaōgo on the Susquehanna River, arrived in the Evening after the
Present was delivered and all Business ended, he came to Sr Williams Tent
and was introduced by Wm Montour the Interpreter, who was acquainted
with him. Sr William bid him welcome, and told him he was very glad

2

† This is meant figuratively, and some Blood is laid in the Kettles, which figuratively
Sachemens Hearts; & when Drink is given it is called Blood of their Enemies.

to Sir William Johnson, your Home Affairs and Peace, and then would
turn to Supper, with the other Gentlemen who attended Sir William,
after Supper and drinking the Kings Health &c. Sir William spoke to
him as follows.

Brother, I should have given me great Satisfaction
had you been here time enough, to have heard what past at this Congress
which was in great Measure convened on Account of your Nation
but as it has held a long time, and is now concluded, it will be impos-
sible to settle Matters still depending between you and us at this
Place; as among other things given to our Friends here, there is
a great Quantity of Liquor, which will prevent our doing Business here
besides several Nations who live far off, are going and some gone
this Afternoon; Wherefore with these Strings of Wampum, I
take you and the Shawanese by the Hand, and invite you all,
as well as the Augaguages and other Indians living round you
to the Southward, to my House, where the Council Fire of the six
Nations allways burns; I hope we shall there be able to put an
End to all the unhappy Differences which have of late taken
Place between us.

To which the King answered by Mr Fonteur
Interpreter.

Brother, I am much obliged to you for the kind Reception, and
hearty Welcome you have given me and my People, and as I plainly
see Matters can not be so well settled here now as at your House
I accept of your Invitation and will accompany you thither, but
as I expect more of my People to morrow, I will stay here until they
come, then will set off immediately and join you.

3 July

July 1765. 6th Williams Set out with Interpreters from Onondaga.

4. July 6th Wm called at the Tuscarora Castle, and entered with 2 french Scalps, which one of their young Men very joyfully laid hold of and sung the War song with them in his hand round the Castle.

Then he directed their Sachems and Warriors to assemble, & when met spoke to them as follows. ——

Brethren of Tuscarora.

It gives me great Satisfaction to find you living in so compact a Body, and as I will know your Attachment to your Brethren the English, I shall be inclined to do any thing which may contribute to your Safety and Welfare, you will be much safer here with a good Out Work on the Hill than as you now are; Wherefore if you incline to have one built there, I will order it to be done immediately, and give you swivel guns to mount in it, or any thing else for your Defence, and as you as well as the Onondagas complain of the Want of Provision, send some of your young Men down to my House, and I will send you a sufficient Quantity to serve you, until your Crops come in. Brethren I must strongly recommend Unanimity to you in your Councils and Actions, and that you will be ready to join his Majestys Arms, whenever I call upon you, as I have now sharpened your Hatchet, and given you all necessary Emplements of War. —— a Belt.

To which Sequarcesora their Chief spoke as follows —

Brother.

We are glad you approve of our Situation and Way of living we shall think ourselves much safer with such a House as you propose, and hope you will not defer building it as soon as you can, also to find us

[illegible] and Encouragement in Order that you may depend upon it
we will make the best Defence we can, when the French attempt to
make us there, we will also be ready to rise up at your Call, we have
neglected Hunting this great while watching a Call from you, so that
we are very poor and in Want of many Necessaries for our Families
which we hope you will supply us with, as our only Dependance
at these Times is on you.

Gave a Belt.

Sr William desired some of their young Men might go along
with him, and that he would supply their Wants, and so parted
from their Castle.

The same Evening Sr William encamped near the Oneida Town
when Several of their Sachems came and bid him welcome, and told
him that they were under so much Concern for the Danger they
apprehended he must go there in his Way home, on Account of a
great Number of the Enemy whose Tracks they had discovered
yesterday, that they had (on hearing of his Approach) come to
the following Resolution, to wit that 3. of their chief Men and some
Warriors should attend him to the German Flatts, and bring him a bye
Road which the Enemy knew nothing of, as they looked upon the other
to be beset by the Enemy. He returned them Thanks for the Concern
they shewed for his Safety, and told them, if they judged the Enemy
were Superior in Numbers he would accept their Offers, if not he would
chuse to meet them, of which they disapproved, adding that the Loss
of him would be to them irreparable &c.

In the Evening Sr William entered their Castle, and called
a Council of young and old when he condoled the Death of the Head
Sachems Nephew who died that Morning. After which he exhorted them
strongly to consider the Engagements they had entered into, with the
Fact

[illegible] expected they would speedily arrive to them.

Gave a Belt.

They returned their hearty Thanks for the Ceremony he had performed, adding it was a convincing Proof of his Regard for them, to find he did not neglect those necessary Ceremonials at any Loc, when they knew he was much hurried and full of Business, He concluded with Assurances of their inviolable Attachment to the Brethren the English, and that they would adhere to all the Engagements they had entered into. —

Gave a Belt.

They then acquainted him they were in great want of Cloaths, Shoes &c. which they hoped he would supply them with, as they had no other way now to help themselves, but by applying to him.

He promised to gratifie them, and desired they would come to his House as soon as they pleased to which they returned many Thanks.

Monday Morning 5. July.

All the Oneida Sachems attended at Jn.o Williams Tent, with several Requests, and many Complaints against Capt. Williams & the Men posted at the Carrying Place, also against the Interpreter whom General Shirley had placed there, he complied with many of their Requests, and told them, he would acquaint the New General with the Latter Articles.

Then he sent for Gōwărahke, the chief Warrior of the Oneida Nation whom the Governour of Canada had lately invited, and made great Offers to him to come over to him; after talking to him a while of the Friendships so long subsisting between Jn.o Williams and him, and the many Professions and Brotherly Love he had made to him. Jn.o Williams perswaded him, to reject the Invitations of the Governour of Canada and made him promise to come down as soon as he could to Mount Johnson with his

Day, whom he would take proper Notice of, and use him and him as well as the Governour of Canada would do. ——

Sr William also gave him a War Belt, insisting (according to the Indian Custom:) on his going to War, and bringing him either Prisoners or Scalps, to give in the Room of some Prisoners he had lost.

Gowachhe accepted of it, and promised he would let Sr William know what he could do in it as soon as he came down to his house.

Sr William gave two Bundels of Rum to the Oneidas, and a quarter of Beef, one for a merry Making to the Warriors, and the other for the Funeral of the young Man whose Death he had condoled; Then he drank his Majestys health, and Prosperity to their Nation, which was returned with great Civility — When he left the Castle ——

July 7. 1756. Sr William Johnson arrived at his House Fort Johnson very much fatigued, and in a bad State of Health.

Fort Johnson 9. July 1756. a.m.

Present.

Sr William Johnson Bart. Sole agent &c. for Indian affairs.

Mr Croghan, and Sundry other Gentlemen

Several Sachems and Warriors of the 6 Nations

Shawanese and Delaware Kings with their People.

Peter Wraxall Secr. for Indn affairs

Mr Montour and other Interpreters.

Sr Williams Speech to the Mohickander or River Indians, who arrived during his Absence, and were sent for the 20. May last: vide Records pag: 210.

With their Wives and Children they amounted to 196. Souls.

Brethren.

As some dark Clouds were gathering over these parts, the scattered Condition in which I knew your Tribes lived, turned my Thoughts towards you, and as the great King of England your Father hath appointed me, to take

Care

...ve of the Effect of all the Presents you deliver'd to the Indians of the Several Parts of his Dominions, I concluded with your Receiving them in the Kind manner I most sincerely do by the Instructions he gave me, and I am pleased that you have been so prudent to take no notice of the Invitation. I bid you heartily Welcome, and assure you in the great King your Fathers Name, that I shall use the Power he hath entrusted me, to promote the Welfare of you, your Wives and Children, and ever to his Royal Pleasure, while you behave dutyfully to him, and conduct yourselves like Brethren to all his Subjects, I shall assist you in the Articles of Cloathing and Food, till you have time to establish your ... and make Some Provision for your Families, which I hope and expect by this Fall, you will use all Expedition and Diligence in doing.

To Them. gave the Belt.

You know that the French, who are a restless and Perfidious People, have obliged the King your Father to take up Arms against them, and as your Uncles the Mohawks and the rest of the Six Nations thoroughly convinced of the Justness of our Cause, have joined his Majesty's Arms, it will be your Duty and Interest to be ready at all time to the utmost of your Power, to assist the common Cause, and which by this Belt I expect from you.

gave a Belt of Wampum

In the afternoon Sr William armed and cloathed their Men from head to foot, gave them Amunition Paint &c. in the Presence of the Six Nations, Shawanese and Delaware Kings and their People, with which they seemed extreamly pleased.

Present as yesterday. ——

Fort Johnson 10 July 1756. A.M.

W. Mountour Interpreter

Wm Clarke

Copy of Colonel Johnson's Speech to the Onondaga and Delaware Indians

Brethren of the Shawanese and Delaware Nations

It gave me great Satisfaction, when the Deputies of the 6 Nations in Conjunction with me, sent to the Meeting at Easton this Spring returned, and acquainted me that you listned to their Remonstrances, with Regard to the faithless and hostile Behaviour of some of your People against your Brethren the English, and that you had solemnly promised to turn the Edge of your Hatchet in Conjunction with the 6 Nations against our common Enemy the French.

They also acquainted me with your earnest Desire that I would meet you at Onondaga, the ancient Fire Place of the six Nations. That you would open there your Minds fully to me, and that my Compliance with this your Request, would be a convincing Proof to you, that a Door of Reconciliation was yet open, between the English and your People.

Tho my going up to Onondaga at the Time you mention was extreamly inconvenient, yet as you so warmly urged it, and from my Desire of restoring you to the Favour of the great King of England your Father, and to renew the Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendship between you and his Subjects your Brethren the English: I readily agreed to your Proposal. I set out and came to Onondaga according to my Promise, but I did not find you there, neither did the Deputation from the Delawares come, till that Meeting was so near upon a Conclusion, that I had not time enough left to enter into your Affairs I therefore desired you to accompany me to this House, which is also the Fire Place of the 6 Nations and where I now bid you heartily welcome

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† Sir William first read it in English, as many of the Mohickanders or River Indians present, understand that Language

with the King of Delaware. Given at Trinity

N.B. This speech was chiefly addressed to the Delaware King and his People as they were most concerned

Brethren. The Blood which hath been spilt, the Barbarities which have been committed, the many English Prisoners which have been taken, and all the Variety of Desolation, which some of your People in Conjunction with the French and their Indians have perpetrated upon the Persons and Properties of the Subjects of the King of England on the Frontiers of his Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, you cannot be, you are not ignorant of. These horrid Murders, and barbarous Devastations were committed upon an unsuspecting and defenseless People, who so far from imagining such Treatment from any of your Tribes, looked upon themselves, as in some Measure under your Protections, and were disposed in all Respects to have behaved towards you as Brethren and Neighbours.

Brethren,

You are I am persuaded sensible, that this perfidious Behaviour of some of your People, is to the highest Degree reprehensible and unjustifiable, I shall not therefore add any more particulars to the General Facts I have just now mentioned, and I am inclining am willing to believe that those of your People who have been guilty of this scandalous Breach of Faith, and thereby violated and broke the antient Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendship so often and so solemnly renewed between our Forefathers and Yours, must have had their Judgments confounded their Principles perverted and their Minds poisoned by the vile and treacherous Delusions of the French, who are

[illegible] Brethren of the Delaware and Mahicander Nations, I have [illegible]
[illegible] Brethren. I bid be attached all who will listen to them, [illegible]
the Ends of Honour Truth and Justice; They have imposed upon your
Brethren, and seduced them from the right Path, and led them astray from
their true Interest;

As I am well acquainted with the infamous Character
and Conduct of this restless Blood thirsty Villain the French, I say to
their iniquitous Influence, I impute the falling off of the deceived part
of your People from their Duty to the great King of England, and their
Engagements with their Ancient Brethren the English ——
Brethren. If there have been any other Causes of this unhappy
Breach, I expect and desire you will with Brotherly Openness and
Candor acquaint me with them; I assure you in the Name of the
great King of England your Father, and of your Brethren the English
his Subjects in these Parts, that every kind of Satisfaction, which you
can justly expect, or reasonably ask, shall be given you.

And by Virtue of the Powers granted me by his Majesty, if
you are sincerely disposed to continue his duty full Children, and to
maintain your Fidelity towards him, and unbroken Peace and
Friendship, towards all his Subjects and your Brethren the English
in these parts, and will exert your unfeigned Zeal and best Endeavours
to reclaim those of your People, who have been deluded made drunk
and led by the French; Upon these Conditions I am
ready to renew strengthen and brighten the Covenant Chain of
Peace Friendship and Confidence, between you and all your Brethren
the English upon this Continent, and engage mutually to aid and
assist each other against all our Enemies ——
Brethren. By this Belt of Wampum, I desire you will take into
serious ——

Brother Indians, what I have now spoke, and given you belts on, I desire you will consider it, and return me your answer as soon as you conveniently can, and by this String I confirm all I have now said to you.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

After the foregoing Speech was interpreted by Wm. Johnson to the Six Nations present. ——

The Delaware King or Chief Spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

I have attended most carefully, to all you have now said, and it is very pleasing to me, but I can not take upon me at this time to give a determinate Answer to you, but I shall punctually deliver your Speech to all my Nation on my Return home, and you shall have our fair Resolutions, and positive Answer as soon as possible which I confirm by this String of Wampum. ——

Gave a String of Wampum

Upon receiving this Answer, Wm. Johnson Summoned a Council, of the Heads of the 6 Nations present, and acquainted them with the Reply he intended to make to it, asked their Opinion upon it and told them that he expected they should second him therein.

Upon which they said ——

Brother Warraghiyagey. ——

You have called a Meeting of some of every Nation here present, and acquainted us with the Reply you intend to make to the Delaware King and desired our Opinion upon it, and that we would join with you in concerting Measures for your further Proceedings with Regard to him and his People. Brother. Had we been apprized at our coming that you would have received such a kind of Answer as the Delaware Chief

made it yesterday, more of our Sachems and Warriors would have come down with us in order to have assisted at this Meeting, but we all apprehended Onondaga, that Matters were in a fair way of being happily and fully accommodated, and therefore but few of us came down, however we shall take upon us, to speak to these People and prepare them, for that you intend to say to them, at the same time pressing it upon them to declare their real intentions.

They did accordingly go to the Tent of the Delaware King, and after some time returned to Sr William, and reported that they had fulfilled their Promise, and bid the Delaware chief that he expected he should to Morrow Morning explain himself clearly upon what Sr William had answered further say to him

Thus ended the first Days Conference ——

Fort Johnson 11 July 1756 am.

(Sr William Johnsons Reply to the Delaware Kings Answer of yesterday)

Present as before, and the same Forms observed as yesterday

Brother. From what past at the Meeting with the 6 Nation Delegates at Oswego, and in Consequence of your Message to me by them, I did not in the least doubt, when ye came to Onondaga you were come with full Powers and an impatient Desire to accommodate all Matters of Difference between your People and the English, what you yesterday answered is somewhat surprizing and appears Mysterious to me. As your Nation have been the Aggressors, and we the English the injured Party, a Delay at this Time on your side does by no means look well, and doth not carry with it that Face of Candor, which all his Majestys Subjects in his injured Provinces expected from your Nation at this Meeting. ——

(I must tell you that the present State of Affairs, between us and your People, requires a speedy and determined Issue. I have not forgot that the late Hostilities are discontinued by some of your People and it will be requisite, that without Delay, you do explain yourself in behalf of your Nation, in such an explicit and satisfactory Manner, that his Majestys injured Provinces may know what part is proper for them to act; and you may depend upon it, that they will not continue tamely to bear the bloody Injuries, which they have for some time past suffered. —) gave a Belt.

After some time recollecting himself the Delaware King replied as follows:

Brother Warraghiyagey.

His Belt, (: holding up a large Belt :)

I received last Winter from the Onida Delegates, who at the same time called upon us to know what we meant by our hostile Behaviour to our Brethren the English, and admonished us to stop from committing any further hostilities upon them; I and my People at Tiyaoga did hereupon immediately lay down the Hatchet, and have not made Use of it since. The same Belt and Message we sent to our Brethren, who live near Fort du Quesne, they returned the Belt without giving any Answer, and Brother I can only engage for myself and my own People who live at Tiyaoga, for we and these other are of different Tribes. As for me and my People we shall allways keep our Eyes fixt on our Uncles the 6. Nations and their Example shall regulate our Conduct. —)

Brother. We shall preserve this said Belt, as a Testimony of the Engagements we have now entered into, and as a constant Testimo-

against the Virginians, against their Encroaching upon

Brother. you told us yesterday, that you were inclined to believe, our People had been deluded and seduced by the French, it is very true Brother, the French and the Delaware Indians, who now live amongst them, did come and put the Devil into our Fighters, and it was then impossible for me and our old People, to restrain them from their rash and evil Deeds.

This is the Truth, and the chief Cause, besides as we knew several of the 6. Nations, were engaged with the French on the Ohio against the English, we thought it had been agreed to by the 6. Nations in general till their Delegates last Winter convinced us to the contrary. By this Belt in behalf of my People I confirm all I have now promised and told you. ——

Gave a Belt.

Brother. Our Nation I have allready said, have complyed to your Remonstrances, and the Admonitions of our Uncles the 6 Nations, and which I have confirmed with a Belt of Wampum. ——

Brother. It gives me a great Pleasure to see so many of my Brethren meaning the Westchanders or River Indians, who are originally the same Nation, and speak the same Language: I have present and under your Protection. ——

Brother. Our Uncles the 6. Nations fixed us at Tiaoga, and lighted a Council Fire there, and I and my People, are determined to remain there; and we will use our utmost Endeavours, to draw back thither those of our People, who have strayed from thence; what past in the Days of our Ancestors, and since we have lost our ancient Councellors, we are ignorant of, and our Uncles the 6. Nations have not taken due Care to refresh our Memories, nor to remind us properly of our several Engagements. We are looked upon as Women, and therefore when the French

come

come amongst us, is it to be wondered at, that they are not be received
But now the 6 Nations begin to take notice of us, and have pursu-
-ded of our antient Engagements, we shall keep in the right Road
With this Belt I confirm what I have now said.

Gave a large Belt.

Brother.

You have heard what I have already said, give Attention
to what I am now going to say. I can't help repeating to you Brother
the very sensible Pleasure it gives me, to see so many of my own
Flesh and Blood here (the River Indians) you told them you would
take Care of them, and be their Friend. I have seen your Promises
faithfully and punctually fulfilled †. Brother as you have done
this, I think myself obliged, to return to you those few of your Brother
Blood (meaning the English Prisoners, taken from the Frontiers of
the Provinces) who are amongst our People and given to us. —

Brother. I have told you that my People will follow the Example
of the 6 Nations, and I now once more assure you of the Sincerity of
my Intentions, and we once again take hold of the Covenant Chain,
which binds together our Brethren the English, and our Uncles the
6 Nations, and at the same time I do now in behalf of myself and my
People, here in your Presence throw out all the Poison, with which the
French did infect us, and we are very sorry, and do confidently expect of all
past Offences. By this Belt I solemnly confirm all I have now promised

Gave a Covenant Chain Belt; which
when Sr William had accepted the Delaware King rose up, came to him and
shook hands with Sr William, the Secretary and all the white Persons present.

&c.

† Sr William had cloathed and Armed a Number of these River Indians before he went to
Onondaga, a party of which attended him thither, and since his Return had done the same to 30
more, who came to his House during his Absence, most of these were now present.

The Shawanese King then spoke as follows.

Brethren Warraghiyagey. I am exceedingly rejoiced to hear what the Delaware King has to this said to you. —

I and my People have allways listened to our Brethren the 6 Nations and conducted ourselves according to their advice; we were first seated at Wyoming, but upon our Brothers Application we left that Place and came and settled on a Branch of the Susquehanna. ——

Brother. you may naturally conclude, we could have no bad intentions towards our Brethren the English by our removing nearer to them, and I assure you that we neither have bin, nor will be concerned in any Hostilities against them, I have on the contrary allways used my best Endeavours to disuade such of the Shawanese who live on the Ohio, to refrain from all hostile Acts against the English, and I shall continue to pursue the same Endeavours. ——

gave two Strings of Wampum.

Ord. Die p: M.

Sr William Johnson having this morning received his Majestys Talent, creating him a Barronet of Great Britain, together with his Commission as sole Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the 6 Nations &c. acquainted all the Indians present with it, and shewed them the said Talent and Commission. Upon which they gave a loud and unanimous Shout; after which he addressed himself to the 6 Nation Chiefs and Warriors present; He told them, that as his Appointment to the sole Management of their Affairs, was in a great Measure owing to their earnest, repeated and united Request, he hoped their future Conduct, would give his Majesty no Cause to repent of his

previous

gracious Compliance with their said Request, and that he should
Exert to the utmost of his Abilities fulfill the great Trust repos'd
him by the Advancement of his Majestys Service, and the Good
Welfare of the Six Nations and their Allies, and which he should
always consider as inseparable, whilst they behaved Duty ful
to the Great King their Father, and faithful to their Engagem.

A Seneca Chief then rose up and returned
the hearty Thanks of the Six Nations, to the Great King their
Father, for Granting their Request; He then congratulated
Sr Wm Johnson on the Honours conferred on him, and the great Trus
reposed in him, and said they now looked upon themselves as a
happy People, not doubting but Sr William would continue to be
their faithful Brother, and affectionate Friend &c.a

A Belt of Wampum was then brought in, and Sr William Drank
his Majestys Health, and Success to his Arms, afterwards
Prosperity and Harmony to the 6 Nations and all their Allies.

When this Ceremony was concluded, Sr William made
the following Speech to the Shawanese and Delaware Nations
which was chiefly directed to the Delaware King.

Brethren.

The Acknowledgments of your Errors, the Promises
you have made, and the Engagements, you have this Morning so
publicly and so solemnly entered into, have given me great
Satisfaction; Your Resolutions of Governing your future Proceedings
by the Advice and Example of your Brethren and Uncles of the five

Nations

Nations, is extreamely prudent, and very pleasing to me.

The Promise which the Delaware King has made in behalf of his People, to deliver up what Prisoners of your Brethren the English have been given to them, I look upon as a convincing Proof of the sincerity of all he hath said, and the sooner this is done the better, as it will be a Demonstration to all your Brethren the English, that you are returned to your ancient peaceable and friendly Dispositions towards them.

To Brethren

As I now look upon all Affairs to be happily settled between us, and every Wound healed, I do by this Belt in the Name of the great King of England your Father, and in the behalf of all his Subjects on this Continent, renew, strengthen, and brighten the Covenant Chain of Peace Friendship and Alliance; and I hope that it will subsist between us, without broken Harmony to the latest Ages; And I desire that you will send this Belt to your Brethren on the Ohio as elsewhere, to invite them to put their Hands into it.

To Brethren.

Gave the Covenant Chain Belt.

As I am sensible, your hunting is impeded, by the present troublesome Times, and by that Means you must be in Want of many Necessaries; I do by Virtue of the King your Father's Pleasure, signified to me in Favour of all his dutiful and faithful Children, promise to assist your necessary Wants, and when any of your People come to me on that Occasion I will supply them, and when the Nations are called down, to receive any public Present, which his Majesty may send for his good Children the Indians I shall take Care to give you Notice and invite you, and this my

Words

perhaps speedily happen. Gave three Strings of Wampum

(C) Brethren You have assured me, that you have determined to keep your Eyes fixt on your Brethren the 6. Nations and regulate your Conduct by theirs; As you therefore know that they have taken up the Hatchet in Conjunction with your Brethren the English, and are determined to join his Majesty's Arms against the French and all their Adherents, I expect and doubt not, but you will cooperate with them and us, in this necessary and just Vindication of our common Rights and Properties, against those treacherous and faithless Invaders of them; I therefore now offer you the War Belt.

(gave the War Belt.)

A Seneca chief laid hold of it, sung the War song, and danced. The Shawanese then did so next, and then the Delawares sing with remarkable Warmth; after that the chief Warriors of the Prior Indians danced and sung, and so it went round thro' every Nation at the Meeting and at Night there was a grand War dance at which were present above 150 Indians, Sachems and Warriors and they continued dancing till Morning.

Thus ended the Second Days Conference.

Present as before

Fort Johnson 12. July 1756.

Wm Printour and
Wm Clement } Interpr.s

The Answer, of the Mohickanders, or River Indians, to Sr William's speech to them the 9th Inst.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

We return you our unfeigned Thanks, that you

(turned

since your Brought us hither, and has us safe over the Lake and brought us together, and that you sent a Person on purpose to conduct and provide for us, we found no Obstructions in our way, but the Road was smooth and pleasant. It gives us also great Pleasure to see so many of our Uncles of the five Nations here at this fire place and also our own Chiefs, (meaning the Delaware Kings &c.) and Brethren, We are sincerely rejoiced to see these our Relations acting together in so harmonious a Manner, and we do by this Belt assure you Brother, that we join in this Harmony and shall endeavour, to secure and promote it by stedfastly acting in Concert with them, and the longer we live, the more firmly we hope this happy Union will subsist between us all.

Gave a large Wampum Belt.

Sr William replyed —

Brethren.

What you now have said, is extreamly satisfactory to me, and I doubt not it is so to your Uncles the five Nations, I perswade myself you will allways act up to your Professions, which will obtain the great King your Fathers favour, and my Love of you and this Assurance I now give you in the Presence of your Uncles the 6 Nations.

Sr William then retired with some Sachems of the 6 Nations asked their Opinion, and did with their Concurrance on his Return make the following Speech.

Brethren, of the Delaware, and Conhuhander Nations —

In Consideration of the Promises you have made, and the solemn Engagements you have now entered into, and in full Confidence of your future suitable Behaviour, I do in the Name of the great King of England your father, declare, that henceforward you are to be considered as Men by all your Brethren the English, and no longer as Women and

note

hope that our Brethren of the five Nations, will take these
Considerations, follow my Example, and renounce this pernicious
Distinctions, which I shall recommend to them.

Gave Belts herewpon
And put Medals round the Necks of the Shawanese and Delaware
Chiefs, and also to the chief Sachem of the Nanticoke Indians, accompanied
with the usual Exhortation, also gave silver Gorgets to some of
their head Warriors.

When this Ceremony was ended, Sr William
acquainted them, that he had this Morning sent an Express, to
Gen.l Abercrombie at Albany, desiring him to advertise the
Southern Governments, that all Matters were happily concluded
and settled, with the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, and bid him
that if in their Return home, or at any Time, they should meet, or
hear of any Parties of French or Indians going against any of
the English Settlements, if they were not strong enough to hinder
them, they should give the most speedy Notice possible to their
Brethren, to be on their Gard, that this would be a convincing
Proof of their Brotherly Affection & Friendship.

This they faithfully promised to do.

The Fire was then covered, and an End put to all public
Business.

At Night they had the War dance again at which
all the Nations were present and assisted

So ended.

C:VII: Albany 19. July 1756.

Some Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations, and of the River Indians, who
attend Sr William Johnson to this City, having desired to see Major General
Abercrombie, and Sr Charles Hardy, They appointed this Morning for
the Interview, at which were present; Sr William Johnson,
Col: Webb, Lieut Col: Gage, Lieut Col: Burton, Major Walker, Capt.
Abercrombie &c: &c:

Peter Wraxall Secr:y

W: M: Kantour
W: Stevens
W: Clement
} Interpr.s

Canadagaye Chief Sachem of the lower Mohawk
Castle spoke for the Indians, and said as follows, addressing
himself to Gen.l Abercrombie, and Sr Charles Hardy.

Brethren. By these Strings of Wampum, we do in particular
to you the General who is Lately arrived in this Country, after the
Fatigues and Dangers of a long Voyage, refresh you upon the same,
clear your Throat, and wipe away from this Place all sort of
Defilement, which the Blood, that hath been Lately Spilt, may
have made, and make it decent and comfortable to you. ——
The Governor we had a Glympse of last Year, and we
do again welcome him to this Country.

Gave 4 Strings of Wampum

Brother, addressing themselves to the Gen.l:

As it hath pleased God to bring you in Health and
Safety hither, our Warriors here present were impatient to see you,
in Order to tell you, that their Loins are Girt, their Backs on their
Packs, and only waited to be called upon in order to join His Majesty's
Troops against the Enemy, They hope you will proceed with more
Vigour, and shew yourself in a more formidable Light than hath
been hitherto done and the 6 Nations hold themselves in Readiness
to join and assist his Majestys Arms, in driving off the Invaders
of

of our Country, and unless you be provided with Liquor and Ammu
we are afraid more and more of our Country will fall into the
Hands, and therefore by this Belt, we desire you will act yours
accordingly, and you may depend on the Assistance of the Six Nat

Gave a broad Belt.

The General then and Sr Charles Hardy returned the
Ceremony of Welcome to them and gave. 4 Strings of Wamp

Sr William then told them in the Generals Name.
That he was glad to see so many of their Sachems and Warriors
together, and obliged to them for this Visit, that their Readiness in
Declaration of joining his Majestys Arms, was extreamly Satis
factory to him. — That they might depend every thing would be
in the greatest Forwardness, and most formidable Posture, to reduce
the Common Enemy to Justice, and secure their Country and His
Majestys Dominions — That the King their Father had sent over
another General with a large Body of Troops, who was hourly
expected, and on his Arrival, would take on him the Chief Comma
and they might assure themselves, that the most prudent and
Vigorous Measures would be taken against the Enemy, and that
no time would be lost in putting them into Effect. And in
Confirmation of this he gave them, a Belt of Wampum

The Indians during this Speech, gave their Man
(Approbation, and seemed extreamly pleased, a
an Oneida Warrior took up the Generals Belt, an
Danced the War Dance, which was followed by several
more; The General treated them all with Wine
to drink the Kings Health.

A true Copy from the Records &c.
William Johnsons Indian Secretary
Fort Johnson 10 September 1756.
Examined by me
Bleecker

Colonel replyed that he expected to march out with the Honors of Warr and consequently he the Declarant would be safe, not trusting to this, he with seven more who had formerly deserted from the French had leave to make their escape, but before the got quite clear they saw the French from the opposite side of the Harbour getting into Boats, and amongst them some cloathed in Red faced with Green which he imagines belongs to the Irish Brigade, that about twenty of the Garison of old Fort Oswego were killed and wounded, and that no officer was killed except Lieut Coll Mercer, nor any wounded but Lieut[t] de la Cour[1] of the Artillery. That the enemys Battery was raised so high that their shott plunged in amongst them and the only cover they had towards the side of the Lake upon which the Enemys Battery cheifly pointed, were from Barrels of Pork they placed by way of Parapet, with embrasures to fire through. That one Saturday morning the 15th a Party of French forded the River about Cannon Shot from the old Fort who remained in the Woods without coming near the works. That there was no sortie made from any of the Forts and that all the vessels were in the Port when the place was given up. That from the report of the Seamen who saw the French Camp they judged them to be about 4000 Regulars besides Canadians & Indians. That the Garison of Oswego consisted of about 400 of Shirleys 300 of Pepperels, and 150 of Schuylers besides the Seamen Carpenters and other artificers who worked the Guns and did the other dutys in the works. The four men of Shirleys Regiment who are all deserters from the French declare that there was eight months pay due to them when the enemy appeared, they were then paid up six months. The two men of Pepperels who are also deserters from the French declare they have received no pay for nine months past. That last winter there was only 140 men fit for duty of both Regiments with 20 of the independant companys. That their Provisions was extreamly bad and only received half allowance, and that even at that they had resolved to quit the place without a supply had speedily arrived.

Sir William Johnson to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, LL, No. 59.]

Fort Johnson 10 Sept[r] 1756.

My Lords,

My last to your Ldps bore date the 17th July, therein I gave a summary account of what had passed at my meeting with the Indians at Onondaga and the subsequent Treaty at my house, with the Shawanese and Delaware Indians

Herewith I have the Honor to transmit your Lordships an authenticated Copy of all my proceedings at the said two meetings

About the time the unhappy news of the Loss of Oswego arrived, I had fitted out several Parties of Indians some of which were already gone a fighting to Canada others were on the Point of their departure, these parties amounted to near 200 men of several Nations, many

[1] Andrew De la Cour was a lieutenant in the 51st or Pepperell's regiment, which commission he received on the 3d October, 1755; he obtained a company 10th May, 1760, and was promoted to a Majority 21st April, 1769; on the 29th August, 1777, he became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and on 18th June, 1778, of the 61st Regiment of foot, which commission he held until the fore part of 1780, when he retired from the army or died. *Army Lists.*—Ed.

others were coming down on the same account and there was the most favorable appearance of a general active spirit amongst them

The first accounts of Oswego, put my Lord Loudoun upon Designs of releiving it, and by his direction I gathered all the Indians I could get together with the Militia and took Post at the German Flatts in order to assist General Webb, who was at the carrying Place, in such operations as might be found necessary for His Majestys Service, and I had between two and three hundred Indians with me ready for service. The absolute loss of Oswego the Garison and every thing there was soon confirmed to us.

This unfortunate Revolution in our military affairs, entirely disconcerted all my measures, and overset the pleasing prospect I had of thoroughly engaging the Indians of all the Six Nations in actual Hostilities against the French and thereby throwing upon them the necessity of summoning all their allies and Dependants to take up the Hatchet in conjunction with them, which would have been the natural consequence, when they had entered themselves into the War.

Oswego in our hands fortified and secured by us, and our having a navigation on Lake Ontario, was not only a curb to the Power of the French that way, but esteemed by the Six Nations whenever they joined our arms as a secure Cover to them and their habitations against the resentment of the French which together with the Forts I had built in each of their Castles or Towns except at Cayuga and for which Garisons were promised them, left them to act for us in full security. This I am persuaded they were determined to do either in a body with our army, whenever that should march upon any enterprize, or go upon the scalping service in seperate parties

But by our losing Oswego which I may call the Barrier of the 6 Nations and thereby the possession of that part of the Country, they were laid open to the Resentments of the French, who might at any time they were inclined to it, with facillity fall upon their Towns, and cut them and their families to pieces especially those of the upper Nations.

In this light I knew the Indians would view the loss of Oswego; I found they did so, and that the spirit they had recently shewn in our favour was sunk, and over awed by the success of the French and the accumulated Power which it gave them

Under these circumstances, I judged the most prudent step I could take, would be to summons a meeting of some of the cheifs of each nation as soon as possible at my house, in order to know their positive determinations and what part they proposed to act, My Lord Loudoun approved this measure, and I sent a Belt of Summons through the Nations, whether Delegates from all of them will come, I can not be positive and think it is doubtful, however I expect most will send, and in about a fortnight this important meeting will probably take place. The Speech I propose to make on the opening of the meeting, I shall first let my Lord Loudoun see, and take his opinion and directions thereon as I look upon it to be a delicate & interesting point.

Notwithstanding this ill Fate of our affairs some of almost every Nation are dayly coming down hither, and entering into scalping parties which I am sending out.

My Lord Loudoun has sent me specificat^{n} of His Matys Indian Presents sent by him and was pleased to refer to me for the division, between the Northern and Southern proportions I have given my opinion in favor of $\frac{2}{3}$ for the former and $\frac{1}{3}$ for the latter which to the best of my judgment will be most advantageous to His Majestys Indian Service, I have also proposed to my Lord, that the Northern present may be given by me, at such times in such quantities, and to such

Persons as will actually distinguish themselves in our favor, and really go upon service. As circumstances now are I think this method quite necessary, and would in my opinion be always best in war time. The Indians are naturally a mercenary People, and Mr Shirley's conduct last year, gave a keener edge to this disposition and as it is now become necessary, to buy their assistance I apprehend it is best to make a sure bargain, and give to those Indians only, who will act with us, and for us which is the method I propose for the future. I despair of their now engaging nationally with a sincere and active zeal, and therefore I conceive giving presents in the old General way would be imprudent, and an ineffectual profusion

As soon as the proposed meeting is ended I will transmitt to your Lordships the Result of it, with my best judgment of the General Disposition views & inclinations of the 6 Nations

In my last letter, I acknowledged the receipt of Mr Secretary Pownalls favour to me of the 5th of March, but deferred answering some particulars therein, till I had the honor of conference with my Lord Loudoun

I have laid before his Lordships a List of such persons & officers with the establishmt I proposed for them, as would be necessary for carrying on his Matys Indian Service under my direction, but his Lordship at that time was so crowded with business that we could not wholy finish that affair, and indeed the alteration of circumstances since will admit of many particulars being suspended, till some more certain judgment can be formed of our Indian Interest than at present

I received the copy of Instructions given to Sir Charles Hardy, relative to those Patents or Grants of Lands in this Province of which the Indians complain, and also copy of your Lordships report to His Majesty, upon a memorial of the proprietors of Pensilvania both transmitted to me by Mr Secretary Pownall

As to the former, the effectual redressing those complaints, strikes at the Interest of some of the wealthiest, and most leading men in this Province, and I fear that influence, which may be necessary to succeed, will be employed to obstruct. I have I beleived before mentioned to your Lordships my humble opinion, that applications on this head on this side the water, would I immagined fall short of the desired end.

I have the honor perfectly to concur with your Lordships in opinion upon the Proprietors of Pensilvanias Memorial

In the papers I had the honor to transmit to your Lordships by Mr Thomas Pownall [now here][1] —The jealousies of the Indians with regard to their Lands, their tenaciousness upon that article, their opinion of the present contests between the French and us our respective views & designs, and the influence these matters had on the conduct of the 6 Nations, was discussed, tho not in so ample a manner as the subject desired and would afford

I am every day more and more convinc[d] of the Truth of the observations contained in those papers upon this subject, and fully am assured the six Nations are sensible, that the deprivation of what they deem their property, will be the consequence of either we or the French prescribing Terms to each other, and hence the cheif cause of their indifference in our Quarrel The French have very politickly possessed themselves of important passes, we have openly claimed large Tracts of Country and attempted Settlements thereon—The Indians have not perhaps reach enough to foresee the consequences of the valuable morsels the French have pitched upon, whilst our indiscriminate avidity alarms them with jealousy and raises prejudices

[1] The words within brackets are added from the letter in *Johnson Manuscripts*, IV.—Ed.

against us, which are improved by the French, and by Professions only endeavour'd to be removed by us. After the French had taken Oswego, they destroyed all our Buildings and sent word to the Onondaga Indians that they had [now] drove the English from their Lands, and would not like them keep possession, but leave em free to them and their posterity for ever, The French in fact did not want that place, and so made their policy appear virtue to the Indians, and the plausability of it, will doubtless influence them in their favour

I think I have before now hinted to your Lordships my opinion that the hostilities which Pensilvania in particular had suffered from some of the Indians living on the Susquehana did in some measure arise from the large purchase made by that Government two years ago at Albany. I have more reason every day from talking with the Indians to be confirmed in this suspicion. I am inclined to beleive tho this purchase was publickly consented to at Albany, some of the six Nations are disgusted at it, and others repent their consenting to it, and that part of them do underhand connive at the Disturbances between the Susquehanna Indians, and the Province of Pensilvania, whose raising forces, and building Forts on Susquehanna River, tho it hath very plausible pretences, is at the Bottom bad Policy, and realy intended to secure Lands which it would be more for the true Interest of the Community to give up, at the least for the present. I conceive the most effectual method of producing tranquillity to that Province, would be a voluntary and open surrender of that Deed of Sale, fix with the Indians in the best manner they can the bounds for their settlements, and make them Guaranties to it

I know this Land was fairly & publickly paid for, and that the Indians are unjust and unreasonable to recant & keep the money but if the times & good Policy require it, to yield will be more advantageous than to contest, tho' on the side of Justice, besides the private Property, and the General welfare suffers by persisting in the title to it.

I proposed herewith to have transmitted your Lordships the account of the Disbursements of what moneys I have hitherto received, which is £10,000. Sterling, but as I have for some time past been obliged to be frequently absent from home upon His Majesty Service, it hath prevented their being closed and now ready, but they shall go by the next Packet, in the mean time I shall lay them before my Lord Loudoun for his perusal

I have ye Honor to be with the
Highest esteem My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient and
most faithful Servant
Wm Johnson

To the Lords Commrs of Trade and Plantations

ORDER FOR ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR THE GERMAN FLATS.

By his Excellency Sir Charles Hardy Knight Captain General and Governor in chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America and vice admiral of the same.

Whereas I have been enformed that of the five hundred Men lately ordered by Sir William Johnson Baronet from the Albany Batalion of the Militia to march to join him at the German Flatts only two hundred and fifty have as yet marched. And the present posture of affairs requiring a further Force to withstand the Enemy' attèmpts on that quarter, which cannot be otherwise supplyed there by the Militia You are without delay to order as many Men of that Batalion as will complete the number already gone to five hundred, to march as soon as possible with proper officers to the German Flatts, there to join the other detachments of the Militia and obey such further orders as they shall receive from their Superior Officer. And in case a still greater Force shall be required from the Militia to protect that part of the Country. You are to give orders for the marching of such greater Force and even to march yourself with the whole Batalion if necessary on any Emergency. In which case you are to require Such aid from the Commanding officers of Ulster and Dutchess as you shall judge proper to march for the security of the City of Albany.

Given under my Hand at Fort George in the City of New York the sixth day of September 1756.

To Sir William Johnson Baronet or in his absence to the Commanding officer of the Albany Batalion in the militia of the City & County of Albany.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

Fort Johnson 10 Sepr. 1756.

My Lords,

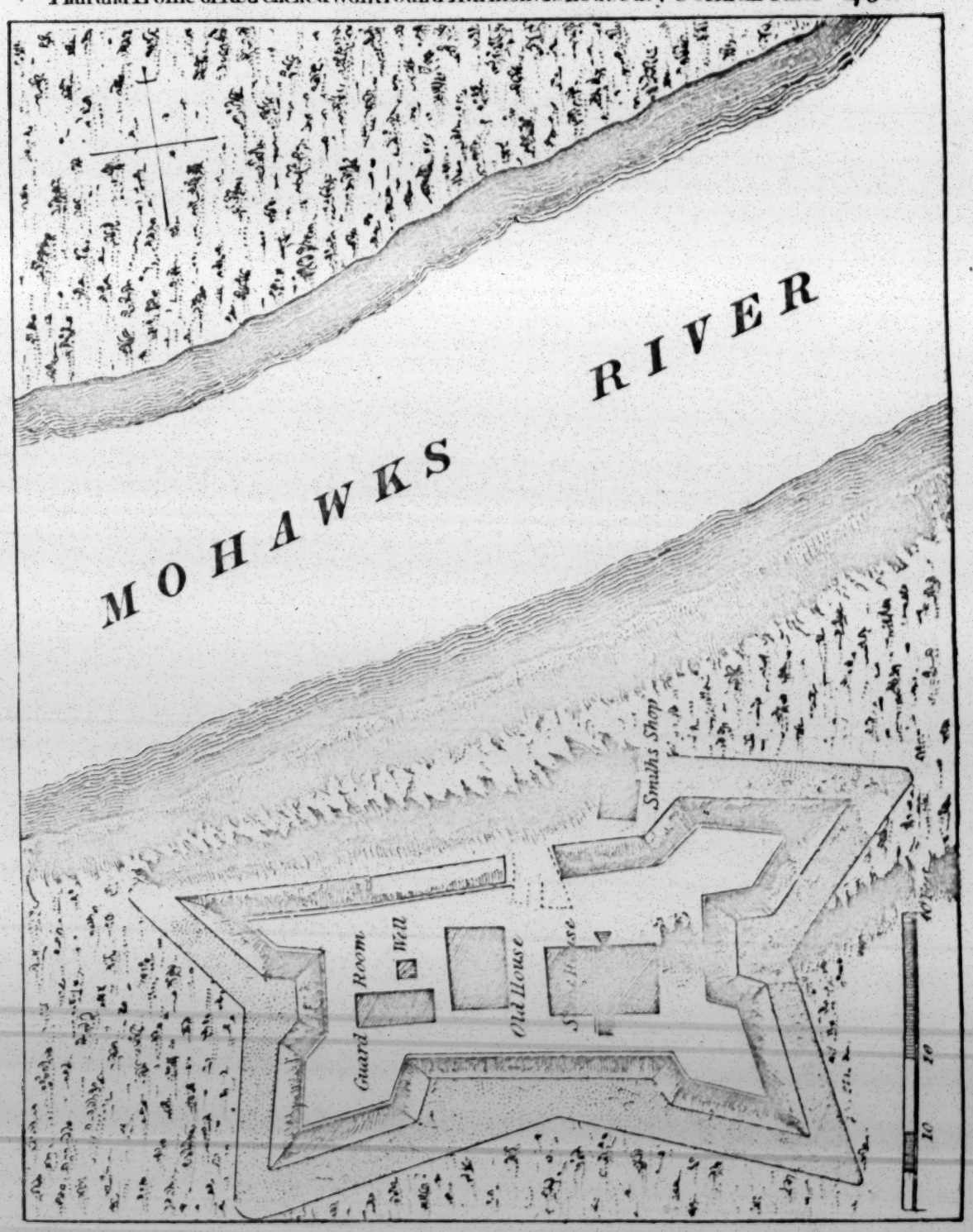
My last to your Lordships bore date the 17th. of July. Therein I gave a summary account of what had past at my meeting with the Indians at Onondaga & the subsequent Treaty at my House with the Shawanese & Delaware Indians.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit your Lordships an authenticated Copy of all my proceedings at the said two meetings.

About the time the unhappy news of the loss of Oswego arrived, I had fitted out several Parties of Indians, some of wch. were already gone a fighting to Canada, others were on the point of their Departure. These parties amounted to near 140 men of several Nations, many others were coming down on the same account, & there was the most favorable appearance of a general active spirit amongst them.

The first accounts of Oswego put my Lord Loudoun upon designs of releiving it & by his directions I gathered all the Indians I could get together with the Militia, & took post at the German Flatts in order to assist Genl. Webb who was at the Carrying Place, in such operations as might be found necessary for His Majesty's service, and I had between 2 and 300 Indians with me ready for service. The absolute loss of Oswego, the Garrison & every thing there, was soon confirmed to us.

Plan and Profile of Retrenched Work round Harkemeis house at y^e German Flats 1756.



This unfortunate revolution in our military affairs entirely disconcerted all my measures & overset the Pleasing prospect I had, of thoroughly engaging the Indians of all the Six Nations in actual hostilities against the French, and thereby throwing upon them the necessity of summoning all their allies & dependants to take up the hatchet in conjunction with them, wch. would have been the natural Consequence when they had entered themselves into the War.

Oswego in our hands fortified & secured by us, & our having a navigation on Lake Ontario, was not only a curb to the power of the French that way, but esteemed by the 6 Nations, whenever they joined our arms, as a secure cover to them & their Habitations against the Resentment of the French, wch. together with the Forts I had built in each of their Castles or Towns, except at Cayouge, and for wch. Garrisons were promised them, left them to act for us in full security. This I am persuaded they were determined to do either in a Body with our Army, whenever that should march upon any Enterprize, or go upon the Scalping Service in separate Parties.

But by our loosing Oswego, wch. I may call the Barrier of the 6 Nations, & thereby the possession of that part of the Country, they were laid open to the Resentments of the French, who might at any time they were inclined to it, with facility fall upon their Towns & cut them and their Families to pieces especially those of the upper nations.

In this light I knew the Indians would view the loss of Oswego, I found they did so, and that the spirit they had recently shown in our favour was sunk and overawed by the success of the French & the accumulated power wch. it gave them.

Under these circumstances I judged the most prudent step I could take would be to summons a meeting of some of the Chiefs of each Nation as soon as possible at my House, in order to know their positive Determinations, & what part they proposed to act. My Lord Loudoun approved of this measure, & I sent a Belt of Summons thro' the Nations. Whether Delegates from all of them will come I cannot be positive, & I think it is doubtful; however I expect most will send, & in about a fortnight this important meeting will probably take place. The Speech I propose to make to them on the opening of the meeting, I shall first let my Lord Loudoun see & take his opinion and directions thereon as I look on it to be a delicate & interesting Point.

Notwithstanding this ill fate of our affairs, some of almost every Nation are daily coming down hither & entering into Scalping Parties wch. I am sending out.

My Lord Loudoun has sent me a Specification of His Majesty's Indian Presents sent by him, & was pleased to refer to me for the Division between the Northern and Southern Proportions. I have given my opinion in favour of $\frac{2}{3}$ for the former & $\frac{1}{3}$ for the latter which to the best of my judgment will be most advantageous to His Majesty's Indian Service. I have also proposed to My Lord that the Northern Presents may be given by me at such times, in such Quantities, and to such Persons, as will actually distinguish themselves in our favour & realy go upon service. As circumstances now are I think this method quite necessary, and would in my opinion be always best in War time. The Indians are naturally a mercenary People, & M^r^. Shirley's conduct last year gave a keener edge to this disposition; and as it is now become necessary to buy their assistance, I apprehend it is best to make a sure Bargain & give to those Indians only who will act with us & for us, wch. is the method I propose for the future. I despair of their now engaging nationally with a sincere & active Zeal, & therefore I conceive giving Presents in the old general way, would be imprudent and an ineffectual Profusion.

As soon as the proposed meeting is ended, I will transmit to your Lordships the result of it, with my best Judgement of the general Disposition, Views, & Inclinations of the 6 Nations.

In my last Letter I acknowledged the receipt of M^r^. Sec^ry^. Pownalls favour to me of the 5. March last, but deferred answering some particulars therein till I had the honour of a Conference with my Lord Loudoun.

I have laid before his Lordship a List of such Officers & Persons, with the Establishments I propósed for them, as would be necessary for carrying on His Majesty's Indian Service under my direction. But his Lordship at that time was so much crowded with business that we could not wholly finish that affair; and indeed the alteration of circumstances since will admit of many particulars being suspended, till some more certain Judgment can be formed of our Indian Interest than at present.

I received the Copy of Instructions given to S^{r}. Charles Hardy relative to those Patents or Grants of Land in this Province of wch the Indians complain, and also Copy of your Lordship's Report to His Majesty upon a Memorial of the Proprietors of Pensilvania, both transmitted to me by M^{r}. Sec^{ry}. Pownall.

As to the former, the effectual redressing those Complaints strikes at the Interest of some of the wealthiest and most leading men in this Province, & I fear that Influence wch may be necessary to succeed, will be employed to obstruct. I have I believe before mentioned to your Lordships my humble opinion, that applications on this head on this side the water would I imagined fall short of the desired End.

I have the honour perfectly to concur with your Lordships in opinion upon the proprietors of Pensilvania's Memorial.

In the Papers I had the honour to transmit to your Lordships by M^{r}. Thos. Pownall now here. The Jealousy of the Indians with regard to their Lands, their tenaciousness upon that Article—their opinion of the present contests between the French and us, our respective Views & Designs—and the Influence these matters had on the conduct of the Six Nations, was discussed, tho' not in so ample a manner as the subject deserved & would afford. I am every day more and more convinced of the Truth of the observations contained in those Papers upon this subject, and fully am I assured, the 6 Nations are sensible that the Deprivation of what they deem their property will be the consequence of either we or the French prescribing terms to each other—and hence the chief cause of their Indifference in our Quarrel. The French have very politically possessed themselves of important Passes, We have openly claimed large Tracts of Country & attempted Settlements thereon. The Indians have not perhaps reach enough to foresee the consequences of the valuable morsels the French have pitched upon, whilst our indiscriminate avidity alarms them with Jealousy, and raises prejudices against us wch are improved by the French, & by professions only endeavored to be removed by us. After the French had taken Oswego, they destroyed all our Buildings & sent word to the Onondaga Indians, that they had now drove the English from their Lands & would not like them, keep possession, but leave 'em free to them and their Posterity forever. The French, in fact, did not want that Place, so made their Policy appear Virtue to the Indians, & the plausibility of it will doubtless influence them in their favour.

I think I have before now hinted to your Lordships my opinion, that the Hostilities wch Pensilvania in particular had suffered from some of the Indians living on the Susquahanna did, in some measure, arise from the large Purchase made by that Gov^{t}. two years ago at Albany. I have more reason every day, from talking with the Indians, to be confirmed in this suspicion. I am inclined to believe, tho' this purchase was publicly consented to at Albany, some of the 6 Nations are disgusted at it & others repent their consenting to it, and that part of them do underhand connive at the Disturbances between the Susquahanna Indians and the Province of Pensilvania, whose raising Forces and building Forts on the Susquahanna River, tho' it hath very plausible Pretences, is at the Bottom bad policy & really intended to secure Lands wch. it would more for the true Interest of the community to give up, at least for the present. I conceive the most effectual method of producing Tranquility to that Province would be, a voluntary & open Surrender of that Deed of Sale, fix with the Indians, in the best manner they can, the Bounds for their Settlements & make them Guaranties to it. I know that this Land was fairly & publickly paid for & that the Indians are unjust & unreasonable to recant & keep the

money; but if the Times & good Policy require it, to yield will be more advantageous than to contest, tho on the side of Justice. Besides 'tis private property & the general Welfare suffers by persisting in the Title to it.

I proposed herewith to have transmitted your Lordships the acct. of the Disbursements of what monies I have hitherto received, wch. is £10,000 sterg.; but as I have for some time past been obliged to be frequently absent from home upon His Majesty's Service, it hath prevented their being closed & now ready, but they shall go by the next Packet, in the mean time I shall lay them before My Lord Loudoun for his Perusal.

I have the honour to be with the highest esteem
My Lords your Lordships most obedt. and
Most faithful Servant.

Endorsed,

"Sr. William's Letter to Lords of Trade 10 Sepr.
do. to Lord Halifax 11 Sepr. 1756."

PROPRIETORS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S OBSERVATIONS ON SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S LETTER TO THE LORDS OF TRADE RELATING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Proprietors of Pennsylvania have considered the Extract of Sir William Johnson's Letter sent to them by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations, and are much concerned to see in it such Jealousy of their Conduct, and that of their Deputy and Agents suggested, without the least cause given for it, as they can challenge Sir William Johnson & all the World to shew any one Instance of their Conduct, that has given Dissatisfaction to the Six Nations, and which those Nations will readily acknowledge in any free Conference, the Proprietors & Province of Pennsylvania having been so much regarded by those Indians, as to be made choice of by them, to settle the differences that had long subsisted between them and the Governments of Virginia & Maryland, at ye Town of Lancaster, in June & July 1744, which Treaty lyes before the Board, & is printed.

They cannot conceive that the last purchase made of Land to the Westward of Sasquehannah, could possibly be the cause of the Hostilities committed by the Indians living on that River, as it did not include any of the Land on which they were settled, or any near them, which will at once appear from the Bounds of that Purchase, laid down on the last Map published by Evans, the course of the North Boundary of that Purchase having been agreed to, that the West Branch of Sasquehannah might be reserved to the Indians, beyond the Bend in that River, and the Land sold is at a vast distance from their principal Settlements, which are at Wyomen, and on the Eastern Branch.

This is beyond any possibility of doubt confirm'd by the Conferences publickly held between some of the Chiefs & Agents of the Six Nations, as also ye Delaware King appointed by them all living on Sasquehannah. & Mr Morris, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, in which they have never made any Complaint, or Objection to, that Sale of Land, nor in the Treaty with Sir William Johnson in February 1756, wherein Mr Hawley gives the Reason why the Delawares have committed Hostilities, does he once mention that Treaty.

This suggestion of Sir William Johnson appears to be the more extraordinary, from his having consented to a Treaty with the Six Nations, propos'd by Hendrick the Mohawk Chief in the Spring 1755, on their being greatly dissatisfied with a Purchase intended to be privately made by the People of Connecticut, to sign which they had gone from House to House, & persuaded some Indians to put their names to it, and which Treaty was to be held at Mount Johnson, for the Sale of Land on both

344 - Taken the Indians all present offered to
[illegible] and that the Governor would use his
[illegible] and that the Governor retained their
[illegible] after the Indians left Town

Lancaster 10th Sept. 1756

A M

Present
Wm Logan
Wm Peters

Peter Chartier &
Capt Allumapees } Indians
Civilities

Capt Chartier visited me this day the Civilities
usual among Indians, having made a
short speech to the Indians which is not
fully given. Papunehang Indian Trader is ap-
pointed Interpreter, Captain Allumapees
charged with the usual Belt of Wampum to
the Shawanese, the old Indian giving the following
Relation of Indian Affairs since the last Treaty
in the Govr of Pensylvania as well as they can going
to lay before the Governor

That when the Shawanese came over
Susquehanna by Sir William Johnson and
the Governor of Pensylvania to Albany to
[illegible] with the Six Nations, they
[illegible] to the Governor of Pensylvania
[illegible] Shawanese Indians living on
[illegible] Susquehanna River, and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

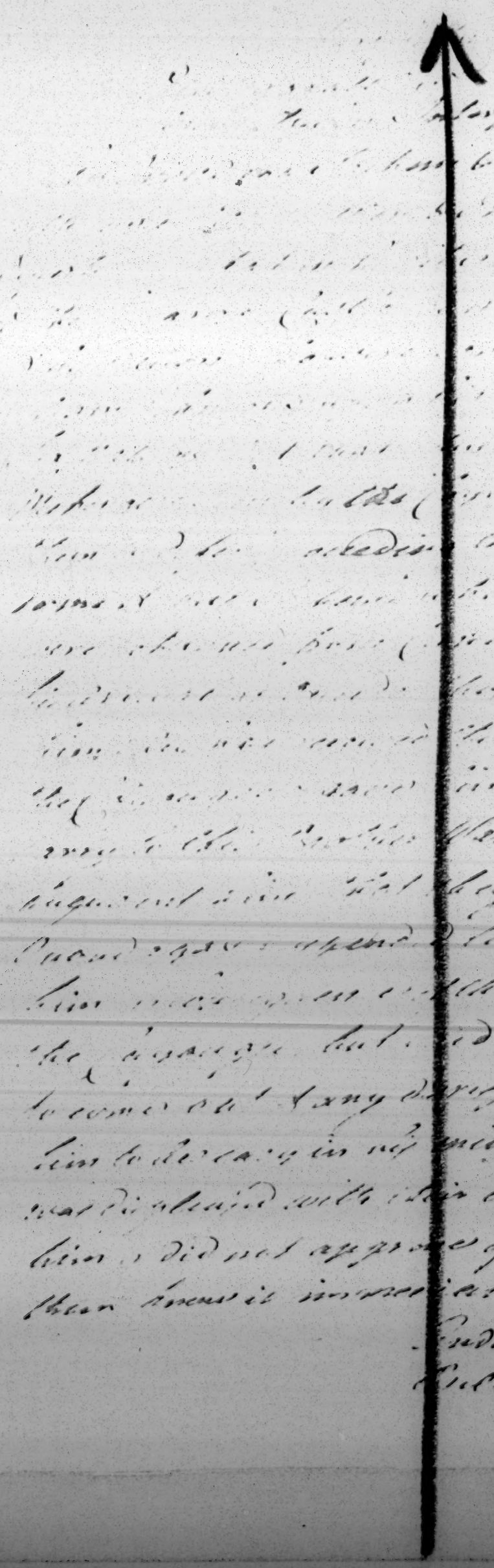
[illegible]

[illegible] Indians at Philadelphia, that they would [illegible]
with the Cayuga Indians that were [illegible] there, to
meet Commissioners from the Governor, & Council of Pennsylvania
at Tioga, on the 20th of May next, & that they would then
[illegible] & Wampum, which they had
[illegible] & to lay open & clear
[illegible] & to remove all Obstructions
[illegible] & to renew the Ancient Friendship
[illegible] & to consult such Measures as may be best
[illegible] & recommended to them by the Governor
[illegible] & Council of Pennsylvania, & that they
[illegible] & to invite the Six Nations to join
[illegible] & to send Deputies from their Nations
[illegible] & to meet the Commissioners at Tioga
[illegible] & to acquaint them with the Steps
[illegible] & Measures which they should think
[illegible] & proper to be taken for the Security
[illegible] & Defence of the Frontiers.

[illegible] & to desire them to send Wampum
[illegible] & to the Indians at Wyoming, & Shamokin
[illegible] & to invite them to meet the Governor
[illegible] & Council of Pennsylvania at Tioga, & to
[illegible] & to acquaint them with the Business
[illegible] & which the Governor & Council of Pennsylvania
[illegible] & had appointed Commissioners to meet them at Tioga;
[illegible] & that they were sent to them by the Governor
[illegible] & Council of Pennsylvania at their Request,
[illegible] & that they had Goods with them, & did
[illegible] & not bring them up with them in mind
[illegible] & their Friendship.

He next produced a large Belt of Black &
White Wampum, & the Two Gov.rs of Pennsylvania
(Mr. Penn) sent to the above named Indians
to enquire of them about one Delaware

End.



Pennsylvania

Minutes of Council

Relating to Susquehannah Indians, in which are the Conferences with Teedyuscung at Easton – In the Month of July. Anno Domini

1756.

V. 192.

Rec.d

Read Febr.y 9.th 1757.

At a Council held at Easton the 25th day of July 1756

Present

The Hon.ble Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.a

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, John Kinsslin, Richard Peters } Esquires

Last Night the Governor sent a Compliment to Teedyuscung, acquainting him with his Arrival, and that he should be protected, well supplyed & kindly treated — This Morning Teedyuscung waited on the Governor and returned him his Compliment. —

The following Letter from Mr. Horsfield with the Information enclosed was delivered to the Governor in Council and both ordered to be Entered. —

A Letter to Governor Morris from Timothy Horsfield Esquire —

Bethlehem July 28th 1756 —

May it please your Honour

The Indians from whom the inclosed Information came, stopped a day or two here in their way to Easton, and Jo. Pepy, still living here, being well acquainted with them had much discourse with them, and communicated the Contents to one of our Brethren from whom I have it.

As I conceive it Contains Matters of great Importance, I therefore send it immediatly to your Honor; But hearing to Day from several hands, that your Honour was gone a Journey in the Country, was doubtfull this might not come soon to Hand, have therefore this Morning sent an Express with a Copy of this Information to the Governor of New York — I am

Your Honour's

Most Obedient humble Servant

Tim.o Horsfield

The following Information Came from the Mouth of Jo: Pepy. an Indian now in Bethlehem on Delaware. —

That Teedyuscung, The King as he calls himself, Tepiscanhunch and Belschihillewi, all of the Tribe or Nation of Delawares, said to them, That they had been three or four Weeks ago amongst the French at the Fort Niagara. That the French made exceeding much of them, was very open & free with them; One of the chief Officers said striking on his Breast, I am a Man, look at me, Shetching out his Arm, saying, My Arm is Strong, and I have Thousands more like me. As to Provisions they had Bread middling plenty, but their Meat was very scarce, and that little they had was quite spoiled. They told them they

expected

Expected a supply of Provisions every Day.——

Teedyuscung and Company requesting some Goods &c.ª of them The French Officer answered, that he would willingly help them to every thing they wanted, but at present Goods were scarce with them. He said that they Expected four Large Ships from their Mother Country, and if they would come again in two Months time they should have every thing plenty, of what their Eyes could see, or their Hearts desire.——

The French Capt. said, I will now shew you what works we have to destroy our Enimies, taking them in a Cellar, and from thence into a Place under Ground where was laid many Barrells of Gunpowder, the Indians discribed it going sometimes this way and again another way, something like a Worm Fence and as far as I can learn the Mine went at least half a Mile from the Fort, and that there were more such places under Ground with Barrells of Gunpowder near the Fort. And further when the Indians came away they talked one to another, and concluded it lead that way that the English would come, if they attacked the Fort.——

That all round the Fort for the Distance of near a Quarter of a Mile was quite clean, every thing being cleared out of the way; And that from the Fort was a fine Road leading to the Water, I suppose the Lake Ontario, made Exceeding regular and fine, every thing moved out of the way, And the Indians thought under this Road was the Mines. They say the Fort is situate in a Forth built very strong with a Ditch or a Moat very Deep round it, The Pallisadoes are of Large Trees, and within another Row of Pallisadoes, and then the Buildings.——

When Teedyuscung and Company had been two or three days at Fort Niagara, The French Capt. took a Large Letter and laid it open before them, desiring they would give good Attention to what he was now going to say, Viz: This Letter is come from the King of England to us, and says so much "Let us the English and you the French consider what we are "about, We the English Live on One side, and You the French Live on the "other Side, and we have all the Indians in the midst of us, Let us joyn toge- "ther at a certain Time, and squeeze the Indians all to Death at once, and "then we will devide the Country betwixt us". You can see plainly by this, what People the English are & what you are to Expect from their Hands.——

As near as I could Learn the Number of People at Niagara was Three hundred French & two hundred English, one hundred of the English are Prisoners kept very close, not having Liberty to speak to any Indian, And the other hundred are Indian Traders That used to frequent Allegheny or Ohio, have now joyned the French, Enjoy their full Liberty and walk about as Gentlemen.

When these Indians asked for Powder & Lead, they were answered

We

We have none now to spare, else we would give you, The Powder you saw under Ground, We can't have it, It must be kept there for the Use We have told you of. They gave Teedyuscung a fine dark brown Cloth Coat very much laced with Gold which he now wears.——

The French chiefly depend on the Help of the Twightwees and Jachquas, who some time since were in the English Interest, But afterwards were persuaded to leave the English and to joyn the French. But when Teedyuscung was at Niagara there came an Indian from the six Nations, desiring them by a large Belt not to meddle in the War neither to Joyn the French nor the English, But if they can't help meddling to wait at least four Months before they do anything to assist the French.——

The Twightwees accepted this Belt, and sent word in Answer, That they would do so, Signifying That they had been blind this Winter past, and this last Summer, till now, But they open now their Eyes, and will follow the Direction of the six Nations herein as Children.——

The beforementioned Nations live very near the Fort Niagara, but in a Place some Miles off, and the French knew nothing of it.——

The Letters of Sir Charles Hardie, General Abercrombie and Sir William Johnson were read together with the several Messages That had passed between this Government and the Susquahannah Indians and then it was taken into Consideration what should be said to them at this time, and the several Matters being agreed upon, The Council undertook to put them in form and prepare a Draught of a Speech.——

At a Council Held at Easton Monday the 26th day of July 1756

Present

The Hon.ble Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.——

William Logan
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin
} Esquires

Major Parsons was called in, and having taken an Account of Teedyuscungs Behaviour, and what passed at the several Conversations between them in his Diary, the same was read, and the following Account extracted from it Viz.t.——

That the King and his wild Company were perpetually drunk, very much on the Gascoon and at times abusive to the Inhabitants, for they all spoke English more or less. The King was full of himself, saying frequently, "That on which Side soever he took must stand, & the other fall, "Repeating it with Insolence." That he came from the French, who had prest "him much to joyn them against the English, That now he was in the middle

between.

"between the French and English, quite disengaged from both Sides, and that whe-
"ther he joyned with the English or French he would publish it aloud to the World,
" that all Nations might know it; At other Times he declared, he did not come
" to the English for the Sake of what they would give him, but to Establish
" an Everlasting Peace and Friendships with them, which, If they would
" accept of, They should find him a true trusty & Friend; That he was
" born amongst the English somewhere near Trenton, is near fifty
" Years old, A lusty raw boned Man, haughty and very desirous of Respect
" and Command. He can drink three Quarts or a Gallon of Rum a Day
without being drunk - He was the Man that persuaded the Delawares
to goe Over to the French, and then to attack our Frontiers, and he and
these with him have been Concerned in the Mischiefs done to the In-
habitants of Northampton County.

That some of the Indians said, That between forty & fifty of their People
came to Diahogo from one of the Lakes about the time they set out in Order
to fall upon our Inhabitants, and addressed Teedyuscung to Head
them, But he told them he was going to the Governor of Pennsylvania
to treat with him concerning a Place, which the Mohocks had advised
him to do, and therefore he ordered them to sit still 'till he came back
again to them - The Town's People Observed, That the Shirts which the
Indian Women had on were made of Dutch Table Cloths, which it
is supposed they took from People they murdered on our Frontiers.
The King in One of his Conversations said, That there were but two
hundred French & about Eighty Indians at the Lake, where most of the
English Prisoners are, and That he could bring most or all of them off.

The Governor sent an Invitation to Teedyuscung and all
the Indians to dine with him.

Then Teedyuscung and the Indians of their own Accord came to
visit the Governor, and producing four Strings of Wampum, he,
after the Indian Fashion made four Speeches, One to brush the Go-
vernors Legs clean from the Thorns and other Weeds that grow among
the Bushes in the Road this which he came. The other to rub the Dust
from his Eyes that he might see clearly - The other to open his Ears
that he might patiently and candidly hear what the Indians had to
say to him: And the fourth to take out of his Throat, whatever hurtful
thing might remain there, so as to have nothing slick in it that might
obstruct the Passage between the Heart and the Tongue; But that the
One might speak what the other thought and desired and nothing
else - And then Teedyuscung entered upon a rambling Conversation,
wherein he set forth his own Consequence, and Saying, That he was
made King by ten Nations, The Virginia Cumilas five Nations & five others,

That

that all would be ratified that he should do, He Carried the Belt of Peace with him, whoever would might take hold of it, and as to them that refused, the rest would all joyn together and fall Cryon them. All the Indians, in short, would do as he would have them. He was glad to see his Brother the Governor behave so cleverly. He had been told that the English would not deceive the Indians, But he now saw otherwise, Every thing was clever and to his Satisfaction, And then pulling out a String, He told the Governor in a Warm & affectionate Manner, That he was a great Man, that he might depend upon it he would say to him nothing but the Truth, and he gave him this String in Confirmation of it, desiring at the same time, that the Governor might conceal Nothing, though it should be against them. He came to hear him. Neither he nor his Indians would be satisfied with what was said by his Messenger, Tho they believed him to be a faithfull and honest Man. ——

Here he gave the String

The Governor returned the Ceremonies with an equal Number of Strings, and by One Larger than Ordinary gave him the warmest Assurances, that he would deal sincerely & plainly in every thing that he should say.—

Seedyuscung urged the Governor to begin the Conferences, saying that the time was precious, That those who sent him would be uneasy, expecting to see him by a certain Day, which was not far off, to which the Governor replyed, That he was ready, and intended this Day to speak to him; But Mr. Weiser, who was one of the six Nations and the Provincial Interpretor, not being come, he had put off Opening the Council till to Morrow, At which the King expressed his Satisfaction, and said it was right, and his Uncles would be better satisfied to have Conrad Weiser present. ——

The Governor and Indians then went in Form to Dinner, the Detachment of the first Battalion of the Pensylvania Regiment marching before them under Arms. Major Provost & Capt. Morris on each side of the Governor and Seedyuscung, Then the Council of Indians, After which was the Capt. of the Troops and the Officers of the Independant Company, Then the Gentlemen of the Troops, and Lastly several Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia and of the neighbouring Country. ——

The King Expressed his Satisfaction with the Governors Treatment of & Behaviour to him in Terms of warm Affection, and in a polite Manner acknowleged his mistaken Opinion of the Designs of the Government which some People about him before he set out had represented as unfavourable to the Delawares, But he found it the reverse, and would open all his

Souls

, but to the Governour and to no one produce his Authorities, by which it will appear, That he did not come here of his own Head, but by express Directions of his Uncles the six Nations, And that he does not come to treat, but to look about him, and report to the Mohawks his Reception, and what shall be said to him by this Government, of whose Sincerity there has been some Doubts, but as these will now be removed, the End will be good, and his Uncles, and the Delawares will come together to Conclude a final Treaty. ——

At a Council held at Easton Tuesday the 27th day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable the Governor and Members as before. ——

Mr. Weiser coming to Town this Morning he was immediatly ordered to give his Attendance in Council, and having been informed of all that had hitherto passed, he was desired to give his Opinion as to what should be spoke to the Indians and in what manner, he said he was a Stranger to Teedyuscung and his Company, and must have time to inform himself of his Temper and Expectations, which would take up this Day, and early to morrow Morning every thing might be settled in Council, so as to begin the Conference at eleven O Clock, which was agreed to. ——

Memorandom.

On the twenty seventh day of July 1756 P. Mc. Newcastle, who had been drinking all day and was all under the Force of Liquor came to the Governor and acquainted him, That the Delawares had bewitched him, and that he should dye soon, and he intreated the Governour to take this Information down and send it to the six Nations, That if any Harm came to him, they might know to whom to impute it, and not charge others with it than those are the Authors of it. In Conversation he declared that Teedyuscung warned him in a friendly manner, That he should not live. That he heard that two Delawares would put an End to his Life by Witchcraft, Upon which he was uneasy, and would not be satisfyed 'till this Information was taken down, and the Governor promised to inform the six Nations of it. ——

Some

Some Time after Teedyuscung, who was prittty much in Liquor, came after Newcastle, and finding him in Conversation with the Governor, he desired in a very abrupt manner, that he might not be regarded in anything he should say on such a foolish Subject; The Governor he said was too wise to hearken to such silly Stories — But Newcastle Continuing very uneasy, insisted that his Information might be taken down, and if anything should happen to him, That it might be communicated in a special Message to the six Nations, which was promised; and to our great Surprise, the next morning Newcastle was taken ill of a Pleurisy, and thought to be in great Danger — a Moravian Doctor was sent for, and on Loosing some Blood & taking Physick he grew better, and the next Day recovered. ——

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday ye 28th July 1756 —

Present

The Governor and same Members as before. —

Mr. Weiser Informed the Council, That finding the King and principal Indians under the force of Liquor, he had not been favoured with so good an Opportunity as he could have wished, in order to have made himself acquainted with their History, but in the main He believed Teedyuscung was well inclined; He talked in high Terms of his own Merit, But expressed himself a Friend to this Province, and on talking tho but a little for want of Opportunity, with Newcastle, He was of Opinnion That the Governor should open the Conferences with a very brief account of the Messages sent by Newcastle, and but it upon Teedyuscung to relate how he came here, and by what Authority and if charged with any Answer to the Governor's last Message that he would deliver it; As from thence the Governor might be enabled to speak to them about more Matters of Consequence with more certainty — Mr. Weiser desired Newcastle and Bumpshire to be sent for, and their Advice Asked about this Measure; Bumpshire came but Newcastle could not be found, and on Communicating to him what was thought proper to be said, and on his thinking it right, He was desired to acquaint Teedyuscung before hand with it, That if it was pleasing to him, he might be prepared to speak agreeable thereto, and particularly to desire him to relate what was said by the Indians, in Answer to the Governors last Message by Newcastle — Bumpshire returned and said, The King was pleased with what the Governor had proposed, — And would prepare himself to speak, accordingly the Governor appointed eleven O'Clock for the Indians to meet him in Council. ——

Ll

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday ye 28th day of July 1756

Present

The Honble Robert Hunter Morris Esqr Lieutenant Governor ——

William Logan ——— } Esquires
Richard Peters ——— }
John Mifflin ——— }

Tedyuscung the Delaware King
The Indians that accompanied him to Diahogo
Mr Fox and Mr Hughes Commissioners
Conrad Esquire Esqr Provincial Interpreter
Major Provost
The Captain and Gentlemen of the Troop
The Lieutenant and Ensign of the Associated Co.^s of Captn Vandenspiegle
Some of the Magistrates of the County
Anthony Morris Esquire, John Evans M.^r and a considera-
ble Number of Friends from Philadelphia ——

The Governor spoke as follows ——

Brethren ——

By a Belt which I sent by Newcastle, and the other Indian Messengers to Diahogo, I informed the Indians there, that I had kindled a Council Fire, By another I invited them to come to it, and by a String of Wampum I cleared the way, and promised them Safeguard. As soon as I came here, I bid you welcome and assured you of my Protection; And I now in Behalf of this Province, before this publick Assembly, repeat my welcome, and declare the Satisfaction it gives me to see you in Council. I hope you are provided to give Answers to the several Messages I sent last by Newcastle. By this String I encourage you to speak openly, heartily and sincerely, and I assure you of the utmost Sincerity on my part in every matter I shall transact with you. —— A String ——

Northampton, Jo: Peepy and Indian Benn, were ordered to interpret and Each had it given him in Charge to Attend & correct what might be said wrong by the other — Agreeable to what passed between the Governor and Tedyuscung in the Morning, it was expected, That he would have given Answers to the Messages by Newcastle; but instead of doing this he spoke as follows ——

Brethren

Brethren—

The first Messages you sent to me came in the Spring, They touch'd my Heart, They gave me abundance of Joy, I returned an Answer to them and waited for your second Messages, which came after some time and were likewise very agreeable. By the last you acquainted me, That you had kindled a Council Fire, and invited me and my People to it. We accepted the Invitation, and I came here accordingly, and staid smoaking my Pipe with Patience, expecting to meet you here, anxious to hear what you have to say to me. The six Nations and many other Indians are now turning their Eyes this way, and waiting to know the Result of this Meeting.—

Brother

Tho you may think I am alone here, yet it will not be long before you will be Convinced, That I have the Appointment of ten Nations, among which are my Uncles the six Nations, Authorizeing me to transact Business for my own Nation; And what I do they will all confirm.—

Brother

Hearken to what I am going to say; I declare in the most solemn manner, That what I now relate is the Truth. Abundance of Confusion, Disorder and Distraction has arisen among the Indians from People Taking upon them to be Kings or Persons of Authority; In every Tribe of Indians there have been such Pretenders, who have treated sometimes publickly and sometimes in the Bushes; Sometimes what these People did, Came to be known, but frequently it remained in Darkness, or at least no more was imparted to the publick than they were pleased to publish, To some they held up their Pouch, but others never saw them; This bred among the Indians great Divisions and Quarrells, And I can assure you, That the present Troubles do in a great Measure owe their Rise to this wild irregular way of doing Business. The Indians sensible of this Mistake of Connection, are now determined to put an End to this multitude of Things and to this dark way of Proceeding; They have agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of a few Sent, and these shall no longer have it in their Power to huddle up and give partial Representations of what is done; I assure you, That there are only Two Things appointed to transact publick Business, of which I am One, having the Management of publick Affairs committed to me by ten Nations, To whom I am accountable. For these future Matters will go better on both Sides, You as well as we will know whom we are to deal with.— A String— Brethren

Brother. —

I came here to this your Council Fire with all Speediness as a Messenger from the six Nations my Uncles, and as a Man authorized by the six Nations to act in all Affairs for my People the Delawares. In your Message to the Indians at Onohago, You signified to us, that you pitied us and our Wives Children, We took it kindly and as a word that came from your Heart, Now is the time for you to look about, and act the part of a charitable and wise man, Be therefore strong and active. Be assured that this Dum but poor, I will do my part, and whatever kindness you do to me for my People shall be published to all the ten Indian Nations in League with us; We want to have anything or present you give us, It shall be for the use of the Publick, We will not do as some of our Uncles have done, who hid the the present you gave them, and to which we had a right; Therefore we desire you would exert yourself now in the best manner you can, and you will obtain your End. —

Brother. —

I have finished my Speech to you at present, I cannot finish the whole Affair, which is a Thing of too great Moment for One Man, I am but a Messenger from the united Nations, tho I act as a Chief Man for the Delawares, I must now hear what you have to say to my People at this Council Fire, That I may carry it to the united Nations; If it be agreeable I shall be very glad, and I will assist you with all my Strength tho I am but poor, and the united Nations will be very glad to hear good News; If what you say be disagreable, I will notwithstanding remember it and deliver it faithfully to the united Nations, and let them do as they see Cause. —

Being asked if he had done he said he had, But repeated the Delaware Word, to wish Thickory (the same with the Mohock word Jago) with great Earnestness, and in a very pathetick Tone, &c. Weiser, who knew the Word to have a very extensive and forcible Sense, desired the Interpreter to ask him what he meant by Jago on this particular Occasion, and he explained himself in the following Manner. Suppose (says he) you want to remove a large Log of Wood that requires many Hands, You must take pains to get as many together as will do the Business, if you fall short but one, tho never so weak an One, all the rest are to no purpose, tho this being itself

spoke as follows: —

ively nothing, Yet if you can't move the Logg without it, you must spare no pains to gett it, to hitch quickly be strong. Look round you & Enableing to Engage every Indian Nation we can, put the Means into our Hands. Be sure you perform every promise you have made to us, in particular do not pinch Matters neither with us nor other Indians. We will help you but we are poor, and you are rich, make us strong, and we will use our Strength for you, and Besides this, what you do, do quickly; The Times are dangerous; they will not admit of Delay. Dago - do it Effectually, and do it with all possible Dispatch.

The Governour Then spoke —

Brother —

I have heard with Attention all you have said, I thank you for the Openness with which you have declared your Sentiments. The Matters mentioned are of Importance. I have laid them to heart, I will consider them with my Council, When I am prepared to speak I will let you know. I will use Dispatch, the Times being as you justly observe very dangerous. ——

At a Council held at Easton Thursday the 29th day of July 1756

Present

The Hon: ble the Governor and same Members as before —

Conrad Weiser Esquire —

An Express came in the Night, and brought to the Governour the following Letter from Capt. Van Etten, and on Considering the Contents, it was agreed to finish the publick Business, and then in a private Conference to hear the Matter to Tedyuscung and a few of the Indians —

A Letter to Governor Morris from Capt. John Vn Etten

Fort Hyndshaw July 25th 1756

May it please your Honour —

After my humble Service to you, I take the Boldness to inform your Honour, that We are all in good Health here in the fort. Likewise think it my Duty to inform your Honour, of what happened the twenty second of this Instant in this Township, about fifteen Miles above our Fort. I sent a Serjant with four Men up there, to guard some Farmers in their Harvest, and as they came to the Field some of the Company was behind, and they hallowed to one another, and after the

the second Hallow, There was an Indian Hallowed at some Distance towards the Mountain, and enquired for the Capt. his Brother answered I am the man, Then he said come you to us, and accordingly he did, the Indian asked him if he was alone, he said yes, but made a sign for Serjeant Cole and the Company to stay back, Then Johannes Vanetten desired the Indian to come to him, But the Indian answered him and said, Come you more up the Mountain and he did, and they met and shook Hands together, Then Vanetten asked him what he wanted, he said to know if they were busy at work in their Howest, and how it went on, Then Vanetten asked him to go down with him to the howse but he said no, for the Indians said he have done so much Mischief here last Winter, That I am afraid to come down, Then Vanetten said to him if you are a friend, you need not be afraid, for you shall not be hurt, But he answered he would not come in, but would return that day again to Wyominh, Then Vanetten asked him if he would drink a Dram with him, and he said yes, and the said Vanetten sent for the Bottle and drank to him, and asked him from whence he came, He said from Wyominh, Van Etten told him he lyed, Then he confessed he came from Diahogo, Then Vanetten asked him how many Indians were there, he said four had been there, but were gone, Then Vanetten told him to call the other two Indians to come to them, if you are friends then you shall not be hurt, he did so, Whereupon the young Indian came, but the other would not, Then Vanetten talked to him about the four that were murdered the Week before on Minisinks Road, but when he talked to him about that, he was for going away, and kept himself well guarded with his Gun while he was surrounded, Then they agreed that Vanetten should go with the young Indian and bring in the other Indian And when they were gone about a hundred yards from the Company, Vanetten said, call to the other Indian, he did he would and looked back and run off. Whereupon Vanetten fired upon him, But his Gun not going fair off, thought by its canting, that only the Swan Shot hit him, the other hearing the Gun forced himself through the Company and run off, Whereupon they fired nine Guns at him and killed him, and took off his Scalp, So having no more to add write to your Honour, I subscribe myself your Obedient Servant to Command — Capt. John Vanetten

This

A Rough Draught of what was judged proper to be said to the Indians was considered and settled; and then the Governor left the Indians know he was going to the publick Room, in Order to speak to them; and being there with his Council, and the Indians seated, and a large Audience present, the Governor spoke as follows. —

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Brethren. —

I am going to speak to you. My Speech will Contain Matters of great Moment, By this String therefore I open your Ears, that you may give a proper Attention — A String

Brethren. —

The Inhabitants of this Province have ever been a peaceable People, and remarkable for their known and Constant Friendship to the six Nations and all the Indians in Alliance with them. —

When our back Inhabitants were attacked last Fall, We at first were at a Loss to know from whence the Blow came, and were much surprized when we were informed that it was given by our old Friends and Neighbours, and Cousins to our Brethren the Six Nations, as we had not to our Knowledge given them any just Cause of Offence. —

As soon as we knew this, We sent to the six Nations and informed them of it, and desired to know whether this Blow had been struck by their Direction, or with their Privity or Consent; And on receiving Assurance from them, that it was not done with their Consent, and that They greatly disapproved their Conduct, We made ready to revenge the Injury we had received, and we wanted neither Men, nor Ammunition nor Power to do it. - When we had the Hatchet in our hands, and were prepared not only to defend ourselves, But to the Carry the War into the Country of those who had struck us, We sent again to the six Nations, agreeable to Treaties subsisting between us, to acquaint them of our Intentions. —

They let us know that they had held a great Council at Fort Johnston on this matter, and that Deputies from thence were sent to summon a Meeting of Delawares and Shawonese at Otsaningo, who were returned with an account, That their Nephews had at their Interposition laid down the Hatchet, and would strike the English no more. —

The six Nations therefore requested us not to execute our hostile purposes, but to suspend Hostilities, declaring that they would fully accomodate this Breach and bring about Peace. —

At the Instance of the six Nations we kept our Warriors at home, and dispatched Newcastle and other Indian Messengers to notify the Advices of the six Nations, with respect to what had been

determined

determined at Otsaningo, to the Indians on Susquehannah, and if they found them sincerely disposed for peace, I instructed them to assure, That this Government would agree to it, on just and honourable Terms.—

The Messengers returned with your Answers, in which you acknowledge, You had been under the Influence of an Evil Spirit, but were well disposed to return to your old Amity and Friendship, At the same time telling us how your were in Distress, and desiring us to pity your Distresses.— I sent the Messenger back again to you by whom I kindled a Council Fire, invited all your People to it, cleared the Road, washed off the Blood, and promised if your People would come to Council and renew their Leagues, and do what is further necessary on the Occasion, I would bring something with me to relieve your Distresses.—

And now I suppose, as I do not see the Body of your Indians here, your People in general did not believe Newcastle, but sent you to know if he had my Authority for the several matters he delivered to you, and to hear them from my own Mouth.—

I do not blame you for this Caution, it bespeaks your Care, The Matters he was charged with being of the last Concern.—

For the Satisfaction of all your People how wide soever they are dispersed, I do in this publick Assembly, in the name of the Government and People of this Province assure you, That Capt. Newcastle had my Authority to make you the Proposals he delivered, and I do ratify and Confirm all he said.— A Belt.—

Brethren

Being now convinced out of my Mouth of the Sincerity of my Professions made to you by Newcastle, and of the Disposition of the People of this Province to renew the ancient Friendship that subsisted between William Penn and the Indians; I desire you will report this to the six Nations, and to all the Indians far and near that you have any Connections with. I invite them all to this Council Fire, the Greater the Number that shall come, the more acceptable it will be to me; I invite and desire you will bring with you your whole People. But then you must bring here also with you all the Prisoners you have taken during these Disturbances; I must insist on this for an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a lasting Peace, for without it, tho' Peace may be made from the Teeth outwards, Yet while you retain our Flesh and Blood in Slavery, it cannot be expected, We can be Friends with you, or that a Peace can come from our Hearts. I expect this Article of the Prisoners as a

necessary

nec[illegible]ary Condition of Peace, and desire you will Consider it as such.
If in this you deal with us sincerely, We shall Esteem you sincere in
every thing else, and proceed to renew our former Leagues and Covenants,
and become again One Flesh as before, And I must remind you, That as
we are acting in Concert with the six Nations, to bring Some of your
Uncles along with you, That they may see all that passes, and be Witnes-
es of the good Effects of their and our Messages to you.

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Brethren —

In Testimony of the Satisfaction you have given all
our People by your Coming to this Council Fire, They have put into my
hands a Small Present for you and your young men, which will be given
you at any time You shall think proper. I have likewise given Orders to
furnish you with with as much Provisions as you can Carry for the
use of the People you have left behind you.

Brethren —

Only a few of you are now come down; This Present
of Goods therefore is but small, being principally designed as a Compensa-
tion for your Trouble. When the Body of your Nation comes here, which
I expect they will, I shall be enabled to relieve your Distress in a more
ample Manner.

Brother —

Great Works require strong hands & many, This is a great
One, Peace, I desire your Assistance for Pennsylvania in this matter,
You are a great Man & will be heard, convey to what you have heard
to the publick, You owe it to this Country where you were born and to
the People whom you govern; And by this Belt I appoint you on this
Occasion an Agent for the Government of Pennsylvania, and earnestly
invite you to use your utmost Endeavours to bring about this great
and good Work, We have now Begun.

Sedgusung answered, That he received the Governors Words
kindly, and would in a few words answer him —

Brother

When Newcastle came the last time I was in Treaty
with the six Nations, and have my Authority from them —
The six Nations by their Treaty, have lately renewed
their Covenant Chain with us —

Formerly

Formerly we were accounted Women, But now the Six Nations have made Men of us, and as such we now come to this Treaty — Having this Authority as a Man to make Peace, Have it in my hand but have not opened it, but will soon declare it to the other nations — There are but two Chiefs of the ten Nations, they are now looking on, and their Attention is fixed to see who are disposed really for peace — This Belt shold denotes, That whoever will not Comply with the Terms of Peace, the ten nations will joyn against him and Strike him — See the dangerous Circumstance I am in, Strong Men are on both Sides; Whoever gives the best Assurances him will I joyn. ——

Brother —

This Belt gives one Authority; Who will make Peace let him lay hold of it, and the Nations around shall see and know it. I desire to conduct myself according to your Words, which I will perform to my power. I wish the same good Spirit that possessed the good old Man William Penn, who was a Friend to the Indians, may inspire the peoples of this Province at this Time. —

The Governor said he took hold of the Belt, and was pleased with what Teedyuscung had said. ——

Teedyuscung then explained the Belt, saying it was sent him by the six Nations and he had accepted it. You see, says he, a Square in the middle, meaning the Lands of the Indians, and at one End the Figure of a Man, indicating the English, and at the other End, another, meaning the French; Our Uncles told us that both these coveted our Lands; But let us joyn together to defend our Lands against both. You shall be Partakers with us of our Lands. ——

Teedyuscung and his Son came and dined with the Governor, and after Dinner spoke more of the Indians coming in, The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he had something to say to him. — The Governor then informed him That as he was going to Council this Morning, he received a Letter from the Northern Frontier with very bad News, that gave him a great Deal of Concern. By this Letter he received ~~his~~ Advices That some Indians had killed some of our People at the Minisinks. This occasioned our Forces to be upon their Guards, and a Party of them falling in with three Indians, and judging them to be Enemy Indians, One of them was killed in Endeavouring to make his Escape, And then the Governor entered into the particulars related in Van Etten's Letter. The Governor said, he did not know what Indians had done this Mischief, If the Indian who was killed was our Friend, he was sorry for it, but if our Enemy, he was glad of it. ——

Teedyuscung said that when he came here to Council, All the Indians thereabouts knew of, and therefore he believed it must be the

French

French Indians that killed our People, But that if his People were so foolish as to come on our Borders at this time and were killed any how, they must take the Reward of their Folly; None of these private Deaths ought to affect a public Measure; Nor could this make any Alterations in his Councils.

At a Council held at Easton Thursday the 29th Day of July 1756

Present

The Honble the Governor and same Members as before.

This Evening a Deputation from a Number of the Inhabitants of the City of Phila^a of the People called Quakers now in Town waited on the Governor in Council and acquainted him, That as the Governor had been pleased in his first Message by Capt. Newcastle to make a kind Mention of them to the Susquehannah Indians as a peaceable People, desirous of becoming Instruments to bring about a Peace between us and the Indians, And they were informed That this was kindly taken by them, and that the Indians had expressed themselves, as if they desired to see some of the Professors of these peaceable Principles here at the Treaty. They had therefore come and prepared a Present, and desired to know of the Governor in what manner it might be delivered; They thought and should be well pleased if it could be given seperately as their private present, But this they would submit to the Governor having no desire to interfere with the Government, nor to set up a distinct Interest from it. In Answer the Governor endeavoured to shew the ill Consequences that might accrue to the Publick as well as themselves, Considered as a religious Society, by leading the Indians into Notions, That there were among the Kings Subjects, People who Embraced different Sentiments either about the Religion or Government, And that no Body of Men should endeavour to represent themselves to the Indians, So as to be Considered in any other Light by them than the other Inhabitants. After a good deal of mutual Discourse, it was at last agreed, That the Present of the Philadelphia Friends should be added to the publick Present, and delivered to the Indians by the Governor, who told them the manner in which he proposed to mention it. For which they thanked him, and expressed themselves to be extremely pleased with the Kindness shewed them in this Application.

At a

At a Council held at Easton Friday the thirtieth day of July Anno Dom: 1756

Present

The Hon.ble the Governor and same Members as before

The Governor received by Express from New York a Packet with Letters from Lord Halifax, Lord London, and one from the Secretary of State, Enclosing his Majesties Declaration of War, which was immediately published in a very Solemn manner. The Council & the Officers of the Royal American Regiment, The Indians and a large Appearance of the Inhabitants of Phila.a and this County attended the Governor to the Place of Publication; The first Battalion of the Pensylvania Regiment was under Arms, and at the close fired three Vollies ——— Here enter the Letters fm. Mr. Fox dat: 17. May 1756

Letter from Lord Halifax - - - - - - - -	11th. D.o D.o
Letter from Lord London - - - - - - - -	23d July D.o

A Letter was received in Council from Mr. Spangenberg, enclosing a Conversation with a Delaware Indian, called Augustus, One of the Indians who attended Capt. Newcastle to Diahogo, and as it Contains Intelligences of Consequence, it was ordered to be entered as follows. ———

1st. Augustus said, "I have spoke with my Brother Samuel & Jo. Pepy, "both in Diahogo and Bethlehem; and they in Confidence to me told me "how the late War hung together, and in what manner a Peace may especially be brought about ———

2 Teedyuscung is the man, that has occasioned the late War, he made "an exceeding large Belt of Wampum, and sent it to all the Indians liv- "ing on the West Branch of Susquehannah, even to the Cherokee Nation, with "the following Words. "I am in exceeding great Danger, the English will "kill me, come and help me &c. Upon that those Indians that were in "Covenant together fell upon the English, and committed the cruel Murder &c

When they heard the Government of Pensylvania had declared War against them, then the Words that Teedyuscung had sent with the Belt were more & more confirmed to them, which made them worse and worse — Now Augustus thinks that Teedyuscung is the only Man that can make all these things good again, for it is a Custom among the Indians, that they don't give Ear to any other person than he that began the Affair — He Augustus, says further, Teedyuscung is not able to make things good unless he be helped; for he "is poor, and has no more Wampum to send Word to the Indians, which he has brought in such a Spirit of War, be you good for the

"the English are good. Augustus says further, Tedyuscung must have
"a Belt of Wampum at least five or six Feet long and twelve Rows broad;
"and besides the Belt he must have twelve Strings, to send to the several Chiefs
"to Confirm the Words he sends. — "Further When the Governors Message
"came to Diahogo, Tedyuscung, It may be, might have acted in favour of the
"English, But he was so poor that he could not make such Belts & Strings of
"Wampum, and without Wampum nothing is to be done amongst the In-
"dians. Therefore Augustus says, If the Governor will do any thing
"effectually, he must help Tedyuscung with Wampum enough, that
"he may send to all the Indians that are in Covenant together, And he thinks
"the ~~was~~ best way would be for the Governor to make the Belt, and as ma-
"ny Strings as are needful for Tedyuscung to make use of to obtain Peace,
"He thinks further, That if the Governor should make them a generous
"Present, it would have a very good Effect and convince them they are in
"earnest to make Peace, and if a solemn Treaty should be held with a
"greater Body of Indians, the Chiefs of many Nations would come and
renew their Peace & Friendship with the English. ———

After the Publication of War, the Governor and Indians went into Coun-
cil, and the Goods were brought & placed on the Council Table, They were
delivered to the Indians. The Governor speaking as follows ———

Brethren. ———

I acquainted you yesterday, That the People of Pennsylvania had
put into my hands a Small present to relieve you, and your Wives & Children
from their present Distresses, I think it further necessary to inform you, that
a part of this present was given by the People called Quakers (who are the
Descendants of those who first came over to this Country with your old
Friend William Penn) as a particular Testimony of their Regard and
Affection for the Indians, and their earnest Desire to promote the good work
of Peace, in which we are now engaged. ———

Brethren. ———

This is not only their Sentiments, but my own and those of
the People of the Province, who will all be rejoyced to see this good Work of Peace
perfected; And therefore as you have now received from us this substantial
Proof of our Disposition to relieve your Distresses, You will be the better
encouraged yourselves, and enabled to Encourage others to return to their
former Friendship with us. ———

Tedyuscung returned Thanks, and repeated his Assurances
of doing all in his Power to perfect a general Peace with the Indians. ———
From the Council the Governor proceeded to an Entertainment that was pro-
vided for the Indians, The Officers and all the Company then in Town. ———

Tedyuscung

Tedyuscung was very well pleased with his kind Reception and generous Entertainment that he declared in the warmest manner no Endeavour of his should be wanting, to bring over all the Indians par ad nos that he could speak or send to — The Philad.a Quakers going after Dinner to take their Leave of him, He in a very affectionate Manner parted with them; But the other part of the Company staying, he entered into a free Conversation with the Governor, wherein he narrated the same things about his going to Niagara, as are put down in the Intelligence sent from Wyalusing, and already entered — Besides this, he made a Counsil Speech, giving a String of Wampum along with it — You are so good and have received me so kindly, I will also give you some of that good Tobaccoe, that the six Nations have put into my Pipe; You shall smoke of it yourselves; You will find it is good, and I will give of the same Tobaccoe wherever I go — The same thing that I have offered to you, I will offer to all the Indians, and at the same time tell them, That you have smoaked of this Tobaccoe. But to do this requires me to be rich, and yet I am poor, It will take up a long time as there are many Nations to send the Pipe to, But in two Months I hope to go my rounds, and be here again with a large Number of different Nations, I say it may be in two Months, but it may be longer, as the People live at a great Distance from One another. In the mean you will execute every thing you have desired of me, and let the six Nations know all that has passed between us. And that I am your Counsellor in the Delaware Nation. ——— A String ———

Brother

I would not have you mistake me, as if I meant, That I could prevail on the Ohio Indians, I cannot tell that they will leave off doing Mischief — Those you will strengthen your selves against them; Pray make yourselves as strong as possible on that Side. I must warn you likewise of another thing; Perhaps on the East Side of Susquehannah there may be Mischief done by Indians in my Absence; But be assured, It will not be by any of my People, It will be by the French Indians from Ohio, who can easily pass over Susquehannah, and do what Mischief they please — Against these you must be sure to arm yourselves in the best Manner you can — Remember I give you this Warning

At a Council held at Easton Friday the 13.th day of July 1756 P.M. ———

Present

The Hon.ble The Governor and same Members as before ———

Conrade Weiser Esquire ———

NB

Mr. Weiser was asked, whether it was intended the Governor should keep the Belt Tedyuscung gave or return, Mr. Weiser answered That having some Doubts about it, he put the same Question to New Castle who said the Belt was sent by the five Nations to the Delawares & as it was given by them to the Governor, it ought to be preserved among the Council Wampum, Being a Belt of great Consequence, and it would be well to return another of a Fathom long, and at the Delivery of it, which must be in Council to morrow, to make a proper Address to Tedyuscung, That he would be diligent and carry it to all the Nations within his Influence.—

New Castle said further, That Tedyuscung would want abundance of Wampum, and if he had it not, the Cause would suffer exceedingly; He hoped the Council Bag was full, and desired it might be emptied into the Lap of Tedyuscung. Mr. Weiser concurring in Opinion, and saying that the French gave great Quantities of Wampum to their Children, and on matters of Consequence their Belts were several Fathom long & very wide. The Secretary was ordered to bring what Wampum he had into Council, viz.t fifteen Strings and seven Belts, a parcel of new black Wampum amounting to seven thousand, and having no new white Wampum, nor any proper Belt to give in Return of Tedyuscungs peace Belt, a Messenger was sent to Bethlehem and he returned with fourteen thousand

Upon which the Indian Women were employed to make a Belt of a Fathom in Length and sixteen Beads wide in the Centre of which was to be the Figure of a Man, meaning the Governor of Pennsylvania, and on each Side five other Figures, Meaning the ten Nations mentioned by Tedyuscung——The King who was very irregular in his Visits, as well as in his Discourses bolted all of a Sudden into the Room, and with a high Tone of Voice spoke as follows viz.t.— That he desires all that he says and what is said to him may be taken down right — That some speak in the Dark, what is the reason the Governor holds Council in his hands, and by Candle Light — Some set him out of Doors like a Woman. If the five Nations make him a Woman they must, But that is the Reason

Gave a String——

The Governor answered, That he holds Council on a Hill, has no Secrets to gett into Swamps, speaks his mind to the World; what happens here, he has a right to hear, But has no Controul or Direction of the six Nations, and therefore not answerable for their Conduct if they have done wrong——

The Chief said, to morrow he will speak to us, what he has to say is from the six Nations; but that won't make Peace must die——

A String——

It

It was, That in the Morning the Governor should deliver the news Belt when making, & Teedyuscung with a proper Speech - That he should give two Belts joined together, make Newcastle and Teedyuscung joynt Agents for this Government, and recommended it to them to consult together and act for the best. — That the new Black Hamp[shire], and all the Belts and Strings should be given to Teedyuscung, and a private Present made to him of Pieces of Eight, and to Ben. and some to for Interpreting. —

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 31st day of July 1756

Present

The Hon[ble] the Governor and same Members as before. —

Conrade Weyser Esquire, Newcastle & Teedyuscung —

The Names of the Indians present at the Treaty were taken down by Mr. Edmunds, and ordered to be entered. —

Mr. Weiser having enquired of Newcastle, what Messages had been received by the Delawares at Diahogo from the six Nations, received the following Information, which he took down in words that are the litteral Interpretation of what Newcastle said. Viz[t] The large Belt given by Teedyuscung was sent to the Delawares by the Council of the six united Nations with a Message to the following Import. —

Cousins the Delaware Indians

You will remember that you are our Women, Our Forefathers made you so, and put a Petty Coat on you, and charged you to be true to us, and lye with no other Man. But of late you have suffered the String that tyed your Petticoat to be cut loose by the French and you lay with them, and so became a Common Bawd, in which you did very wrong and deserved Chastisement; But Notwithstanding this We have still Esteem for you, and as you have thrown off the Cover of your Modesty and become starke naked, which is a shame for a Woman, We now give you a little Spinch, and put it in your private Parts, and so let it grow there, till you shall be a compleat Man, We advise you not to act as a Man yet, But be first instructed by us, and do as we bid you, and you will become a noted Man. —

Cousins

Members as before. —

Cousins —

The English and French fight for our Land; Let us be strong, and lay our hand to it, and defend it. In the meantime turn your Eyes and Ears to us and the English our Brethren, and you will ever live as you do.

Then the Governor sent to Newcastle, Teedyuscung; The new Belt not being finished, he explained the proposed Figures to them, and desired the Women might finish it on their Days, or resting in their Journey; which was promised — Then the Governor spoke as follows. —

Brothers Newcastle & Teedyuscung —

I set an high Value upon this Belt; It is the Peace Belt which Teedyuscung delivered in Council. I very chearfully lay hold of it. I will clasp it up with the Council Belts, and declare to you, I am most heartily disposed to effect the meaning of this Belt, a speedy and honorable Peace, and a Return of the Offices of Love and Friendship between the Indians and their Brethren the English. In Return I give you the Belt now a making, which by and by you will consider when finished and when done, shew it every where, and make our Dispositions, and the Treatment you have met with known to your own People, the six Nations and all your Allies. —

N.B. — Here the Governor gave the New Belt so far as it was made, and all the Wampum prepared for it, desiring, if it was not enough to compleat it, that they would add more. —

Then taking two Belts joyned together into his hands, addressing Newcastle and Teedyuscung, He declared them Agents for the Province, and gave them Authority to do the publick Business together; He recommended to them a mutual Confidence, Esteem and Intimacy, and wished them Success in their Negotiations. To which they answered, That they would be mutual good Friends, and lay their Heads together, and do every thing in their Power to promote the Weighty matters entrusted to them. —

Teedyuscung adding, If his Memory should not serve him in every thing committed to his Charge, or things should be crooked, he will bring it to his and make them strait, what he says comes from his Heart, and not from his Lips; His Heart and ours should be one, and be true to one another; for if different Liquors are put in a Cask and shaked, they will mix and come of[f] one. — The Governor said, that he had written down what Teedyuscung had said on the Belt delivered by him & will keep it in his heart. It is very agreeable to him and the People of Pensylvania & he will lay up the Belt in the Council Chamber, as a Mark of this Friendship. As he

is

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is appointed Agent for Pensylvania with Capt. Newcastle, He put into his hands all the Belts and Wampum He has here, to be made use of by him in the Course of his Negotiations, as he may judge most proper and most for the Intrest of the People of his Province. Teedyuscung answered, that he might meet with Difficulties in transacting the Important Business committed to his Charge, but as he is now one of the Council of the Province of Pensylvania, he assures his Brethren, that he will exert himself faithfully, and to the utmost of his Abilities in the Service; and if he meets with Crooked Paths, he will endeavour to make them streight — The Governor then thanked Teedyuscung and Newcastle for their Undertaking to be Agents for Pensylvania on this Occasion, desired that they might Unite & Cooperate one with another, and consult together on the proper measures to be entered into by them, and delivered them two Belts together, as a Sign or Symbol of that Harmony and Unanimity which ought to subsist between them — Teedyuscung said that She was pleased with being joyned with Newcastle in the publick Business. That he hoped Matters would be brought to a happy Issue, That he wished there might be a firm Friendship and Lasting Union between the six Nations, the other five Nations & the People of Pensylvania and that they might be as one Man. He further said, That he had a large Family, and having a great way to go, he had no means of carrying any more Provision than would serve him on the Road; He therefore desired that he might be furnished with a Horse, That he might be enabled to carry Necessaries for his Family; Whereupon the Governor promised to let him have a Horse, And he promised to return him again the next time he came down.

The Governor then taking into his hands all the Belts, Strings and Bundles of new black Wampum gave them to Teedyuscung and desired he would use them to the best Advantage among the Nations he should apply to ——

The private Presents were then given, and the Governor and Council took their Leaves. The Council returning to Phila.a and the Governor going to Newyork on an Express received from General Shirley ——

a List

List of the Indians convened to a Treaty at Easton July the twenty sixth 1756.

Capt. Newcastle of the six nations
Teedyuscung King of the Delawares
Tapascalwen Counsellor
Amos — Teedyuscungs Nephews
Theomitas — Teedyuscungs Nephews
John Jacob — Teedyuscungs Nephews
Machmetawethunta, his Son in Law
John Smalling his Grandson
Christian
William
Josiah
Baronet Kneeman An Onondago Indian
Wemochwee
Mongeest
Wachchiron
Benjamin, that speaks English
John Pumpshire
Joseph Michby
Thomas Stover
Joseph Peepy
Nicodemus
Zacharias
Christian
Machawehelly, That lived some Months at Easton

I have carefully perused the foregoing Minutes and do find them to give a true Account of what passed between the Governor and the Indians in my Presence at Easton, Philadelphia the 11th of September 1756

Conrad Weiser

Fort Johnson 1st Sept 1756

Sir William Johnson having this Morning received Dispatches from Lord Loudoun, inquiring how that his Indians were putting themselves in Motion towards Lake George, that he immediately prepared to march to Fort Edward in order to be ready to make Head against any Attempts, the French might make upon that Quarter, Sir William hopes many Indians of the Six Nations will join the Majesties Troops. Upon Enquiry into the Affairs of the Indians, I find that many of the Indians of the Lower Mohawks Castle are incensed with them all the Indians of the Several Nations that have lately murdered them with the Consent of their Sachems, but are prevented by the Influence Sir William has over them from taking Revenge, according to their Inclinations, Sir William has given Orders to Capt Stoddard to march the Indians that are ready to Fort Edward, that they may be ready to Act as Occasion may require, and that the Men Belonging to Albany may be ready to March to Fort Edward at a Minutes notice

Sir William Johnson Desires that the Inclosed Papers may be forwarded Direct.

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Sir William Johnson

service, when they can by any means get it, yet almost all their young men are now out, and going out, to distress the French settlements in Canada, beat up their quarters, and obtain intelligence of their numbers & motions.

I have taken a great deal of pains to bring about a peace between the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, settled in the Susquehanna and the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and I hope it is in a fair way of being accomplished, in which Governor Denny's candid behaviour and fair proposals, if continued and carried into effect, will greatly contribute.

Herewith I send your Lordships a copy of my proceedings last April with a number of Shawanese Nanticokes and Mohickander Indians, who came hither and are settled on one of the west branches of the Susquehanna, Also the original minutes of Mr Croghan my Deputy, and Govr Denny's proceedings at a meeting lately held at Lancaster in Pennsylvania. I think it also proper to transmit to your Lordships herewith, some original papers put into my hands by the said Mr Croghan relative to some former Indians management of his for the Southern Governments, as I apprehend they may tend to open to your Lordships some original causes of recent events relative to the present war in America.

I have the honor to be most respectfully
My Lords

To the Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners
of Trade & Plantations

Your Lordships most obedient
& most humble Servant
(signed) Wm Johnson.

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XVI., No. 3.]

Fort Johnson 20 Septr 1756

Sixty nine Indians of several Nations who had been compleatly cloathed and armed, marched with Mr Croghan to join the Army at Fort Edward.

17 of October. Sixty three Indians of several Nations marcht with Sr William Johnson thro' the woods to join the army at Fort Edward, which Indians had been also cloathed and armed.

25 of October. Mr Arent Stevens Chief Interpreter spoke to the Mohawks of the Lower Castle, acquainting them that Sir William Johnson had waited expecting them and the Upper Castle to have joined & marcht with him.

They replyed that they had waited for their Bretheren of the Upper Castle, who not coming in time had prevented their accompanying Sr William that they were now come, and both parties were ready to follow.

27 October. Some Seneca Indians arrived, to whom Mr Stevens also spoke and told them that Sr William had waited expecting them, according to his Summons. They told him, several of their chief men who went to Canada and were not returned, had delayed their coming.

1 Novr Sr William having sent orders to Mr Stevens, in consequence of my Lord Loudoun's directions, to stop any more Indians from following him to the Camp at Fort Edward; Mr Stevens did stop 70 Mohawk Warriors who had been cloathed and armed for service from setting out, as also sundry Indians of other Nations.

2. Novr Sr William Johnson arrived from the Camp at Fort Edward.

Fort Johnson 17 Novr 1756.

Sir William Johnson's first speech at a meeting of sundry Sachems and Warriors of each of the Six Nations.

Present—	Sr William Johnson	Capt. Peter Wraxall Secry
	Mr Croghan	Lieut Claus Depy Secy
	Mr Johnson, &	Mr Stevens & } Interps
	Mr Francis of Philada	Capt Montour }

Bretheren of the Six Confederate Nations.

Before I set off for Albany I did according to the antient custom of your forefathers, bid you welcome. At the same time I acquainted you that my Lord Loudoun required my immediate attendance upon him and that I would return as soon as he had done with me: this I have done, though my stay hath been longer than I expected: I am glad to meet you all well

Gave three Strings Wampum.

Bretheren

As there are now present here several Sachems and chief men of the Six Nations I take this opportunity to tell you that it is no less evident to all your Bretheren the English than it is to me, that from the beginning of the present hostilities between us and the French, to this day, the Five Nations have in general shewn such a backwardness in aiding and assisting His Majesty's Arms, such a manifest indifference for the welfare and success of their bretheren the English, and such a mercenary principle in the little they have done, as is no less inconsistent with their character of friends and allies than it is contrary to the public and solemn engagements which they entered into at this place last summer was twelfe month, and have at several public meetings since as solemnly ratified, and which most of your chief men of each nation have frequently avowed to me in private Conferences.

Bretheren. This unfriendly and unfair behaviour of yours has been too notorious to require any particular instances to prove my accusation; it hath or will doubtless reach the ears of the Great King of England your Father. His Generals have seen it with concern and astonishment and the Earl of Loudoun his present General and Commander in chief is equally sensible of your want of zeal and activity. In my opinion you have been like a tree very full of leaves but barren of fruit.

Bretheren. I have just now said that your want of brotherly zeal and activity for the honour & welfare of your bretheren the English hath been so clearly manifested by your general behaviour that there is no necessity for giving particular instances to prove it; however I will single out two, upon which I can not and ought not to be silent.

First. You have sent Deputies to Canada without either my consent or knowledge, and contrary to my express advice and directions, and your own public assurances at Onondaga, and you have carried on negociations with our enemies there which you have kept secret from me.

Secondly. When I lately summoned all your people to come down without delay to march with me & join the Earl of Loudoun and His Majesty's troops; in vain I waited many days, and was at last obliged to set off with such few Indians as were accidentally at hand. Many of you I armed and fitted out, who did not come at all,—most of you who did join the army at Fort Edward were very backward to go upon service and spent their time in drunkenness and idleness, and many went away and left me to come home as well as I could.

Bretheren. In short the whole tenor of your conduct for a great while past gives your bretheren the English just cause not only to reproach the 6 Nations, as allies, unfaithfull, unfriendly, and unserviceable, but gives them reason to suspect the security and uprightness of your future intentions.

Bretheren. It is expected from you, & I flatter myself that you will in some measure clear up your characters, and, if you can do it, give some satisfactory reasons for your mysterious conduct, and if any secret uneasiness lays in your hearts, it will be more like bretheren to declare it, than to keep it fretting there, and this fair dealing will be most for your honour & interest. And I hope you have the remains of so much honour and virtue left amongst you, as to acknowledge with due shame and concern every blameable part of your behaviour; and hereupon I give you this belt of Wampum. Gave the Belt.

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

By this Belt of Wampum I now call upon you in the name of the Great King of England your Father and my Master, to explain to me what part you are determined to act in the present war between the English and the French. The time is now come when it is absolutely requisite for you not only to declare what you will do, but to act up to what you do promise and resolve upon.

The Great Man whom the King my Master hath made head over all in these parts of his dominions waits to know your positive determinations.

Bretheren.

I expect and desire you will be clear and positive in your answer, and dont let me write falsehoods by your saying what you do not mean or intend, as you have heretofore done.

Gave a large black Belt of Wampum.

Sir William told them that as what he had now said was of great consequence and deserved their serious consideration, if there was any part of the speech which they had not clearly understood, they might appoint a Deputation, and the Interpreters should attend & go over the speech again with them.

Thus ended the first day's conference.

The 19 Novr A. M. The 6 Nations sent three Sachems to desire Sr William's speech to them of the 17th ins^{t} might be again repeated over to them; which was done by the Interpreters in the presence of Mr Croghan, Dep^{y} Superintendant.

Fort Johnson 19 Novr 1756

The Six Nations answer to Sr William Johnson's speech to them the 17th Instant.

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson
[Edmund] Atkin Esqr His Majesty's Superintendent for the Southern Indian District
Mr Johnson
Mr Croghan
Mr Francis
Capt: Butler
Capt. Peter Wraxall Secy
Dr Catherwood
Lieut Claus Depy Secy

Mr Stevens & Mr Montour Interpr*

Canachquayēsa, Chief Sachem of Oneida, Speaker.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We thank you for saluting us on your return from Albany; we are equally glad to see you in health. Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Brother. You have charged us with acting contrary to the engagements we have entered into at the late meeting at Onondaga, by going to Canada, talking with the French, and concealing those conferences from you. We propose now to let you know what passt at these * meaning the English conferences and we shall conceal nothing from you tho' you* and the French talk together, and write letters without acqainting us of it.

Brother. In consequence of your call upon the loss of Oswēgo, our Sachems were coming down to you, but were stopped by the Cayougas who pressed upon them to defer it till their Deputies came from Canada in order that we might acquaint you with the news they might bring. Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother. You have desired us to give you the reasons and hide nothing from you, which prevented our warriors from attending you agreeable to your late summons. Brother, several of the Senecas were at Cayouga in their way down, but were prevented from proceeding further by some of the Chief men of that nation who took this step in resentment for having been reproached as favouring the French interest; this stopping of the Seneca warriors prevented likewise the Onondagas from coming, who were ready and impatiently waited for the Senecas and Cayougas.

This Brother was the cause you did not see our warriors on your first summons sent us by Capt Butler Gave a Belt.

Brother.

The Belts you afterwards sent to Oneida to be forwarded to the Onondagas the Cayougas & Senecas were sent by Gawihe and Kinderunte, whom we looked upon to be your friends; they carried them to Cayouga and concealed them from all the Indians but one Chief Sachem of that Nation, with whom they held a private consultation, and all three of them went away to Canada. As you desired us to be explicit with you we will tell you the name of this Cayouga Indian: it is Teiyughsaragārat. To confirm the truth of this account there are now here present two Chief Sachems of Cayouga, who have declared they never were acquainted with your sending these Belts. Gave a Belt.

Brother.

When the Deputies which were sent from Onondaga to Swegachie with your Belt to recall the Six Indians from that place, came there, they were prevailed upon by the Swegachie Indians to proceed to Canada; which was what they did not expect.

The Deputies met the French General at Montreal, who spoke to them as follows:—

Children. I am glad to see you and I expected as you were acquainted with my father, that you would before now have come and condoled with me for his loss.

Children. It wont be long before I shall proceed to Lake George in order to revenge the death [of] Baron Dieskau who was killed there by General Johnson last year; will none of the Six Nations join me in revenging his death.

Children. I am an old man & accustomed to dream and have found out that you Five Nations have carried these several Belts of Wampum (at the same time showing them) from your brother Warraghiyagey to the Western Indians. Now Children I must insist on it that you do not any more interfere with those Indians; they belong to me and here are several bags of Wampum which they have sent to me, and I also forbid you to intermedle with my Children the Delaware and River Indians, they belong to me as far as Shamokin.

Children. Your bretheren the English built a trading house at Oswēgo, in order to get bever, but they brought a great number of cannon there. Now as cannon are not fit to kill bevers with, I went and kicked the house down.

Children. Give attention to what I am now going to say. I must desire and advise you not to suffer your bretheren the English to build an other Fort at Oswēgo. I know that it will be your interest to have a trading house there, and therefore you may suffer them to build a Bark Hut for trading; but if they offer to build a Fort, I shall soon know it, as my vessells are constantly cruizing in the Lake, and I will then come and kick it down again.

To the foregoing speech our Deputies answered:—

Father.

You have warned us not to intermedle with the Western Indians and you have showed us the Belts we sent to them; many of those Nations the Deleware and River Indians are yet our allies and dependants, and we shall continue to consider them as such.

Brother Warraghiyagay.

This is all the news we have received from Canada by our bretheren of Onondaga, the Oneidas who were there brought us no news, for they were drunk from the time they arrived there to the time they left it.

Brother. When the French General had taken Oswēgo, he invited the Indians who were with his army to go with him to Lake George, and said he would be master of the fort there in 5 weeks, but the Ottowawa Indians refused to go with him and said they were sorry for the destruction of Oswēgo, for they used to get a large quantity of goods there for a small bundle of skins, tho' they had been disgusted with some ill treatment they had received from some of the English formerly at Oswego. The Ottowawa Indians did accordingly leave the French army, upon which the French General said he should however have 500 Indians to join him vizt 200 Caghnawagas 100 Arundax, 100 Shouwendadies, the Groote Junge a Seneca Chief with 20 Indians from Ohio, and the remainder of some other Nations who live in Canada and that his army would be about 5000 in the whole all picked men. This account we had from a Swegachie Indian.

Brother. Those of our Indians who go down to Canada get such large presents that 'tis no wonder they are tempted to go that way; whereas you English are stingy of your goods.

The Speaker then delivered a message from the Bunt, the Chief Sachem of Onondaga (who is gone to Canada) to desire Sir William would not think ill of his going to Canada that he hoped to be back by Christmas, and that he would not stop above one night at home on his return before he set out to give Sr William an account of his journey.

Brother. With regard to the latter part of your speech wherein you ask us what part we propose to act for the future in the present war between you & the French. That matter was referred in our Council to the Mohawks, Onondagas and Senecas, and the latter gave the result, which was, that we shonld stand by our Bretheren the English and be at all times ready to aid and assist them, and this is the Resolution of the Six Nations.

Then the Speaker sat down.

Sir William then introduced Mr Atkin to the Six Nations acquainting them that he was appointed by the King their Father, Superintendant of the Affairs of the Southern Indians, their and our friends & Allies and that he should say something to them tomorrow on that occasion. Thus ended the Second Days Conference

Fort Johnson 20 Novr 1756

This morning two Indians arrived who were sent express from Onondaga with a message from that Castle and a letter from Mr de Coagne, acquainting Sr William that Jean Ceur the French Agent, who was at the remotest Seneca town, had sent to Onondaga 2 Belts and a string of Wampum, by which he advised the 6 Nations to keep very near their Castles, for that they were every hour in danger; next that a great army from Virginia & Pennsylvania with a body of the Southern Indians were to come against the French and would march thro' the Country of the 6 Nations and pay no regard to friend or foe, and tread all under their feet; lastly that the 6 Nations must not be surprized if they heard the French Guns fire at the German Flatts, nor come down to assist their bretheren the English, lest they should be killed along with them.

Sr William sent the above letter & intelligence by an express then at his house, to Lord Loudoun.

Sir William Johnson's second speech to the 6 Nations. 20 Novr P. M.

PRESENT— as before; except Mr Atkin who was indisposed.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I must tell you that I am not fully satisfied with the answer you yesterday made to my speech three days ago. You must be sensible that your conduct with regard to your Bretheren the English, in the present war between them and the French had not been as I told you either conformable to the Character of faithfull bretheren & sincere allies, nor to your own many solemn promises and engagements. You have said nothing in vindication of yourselves, nor are you honest enough to own yourselves in fault.

You have told me what past in Canada while your Deputies were there, but I have reason to suspect you have not told me all that past there.

You have indeed once more renewed your assurances that you will stand by your Bretheren the English, but you have given no belt thereon, according to the constant and ancient customs of your forefathers.

Bretheren. I am ashamed to hear you publickly confess that the great presents you get from the French draws your people to Canada; you are Children unworthy of your forefathers, who scorned to sell their faith and their friendship to the best bidder. You say the English are stingy of their goods; let me ask you whether your behaviour to them or the services you have done for them deserves the presents you have received, and the expences they have been at on your account.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I have often told you and endeavoured to convince you that past experience gives you abundant reason to hate the French and suspect their fair professions and that on the contrary it is your true interest to stand by and support your bretheren the English; you will in the end find my words true, and tho' the English have met with some misfortunes lately, you will by and by see the French will be like a twig in the hands of a strong man. You go from one side to the other, and speak fair to both; you may perhaps think this is good policy, but let me tell you it is a base foolish conduct, more like fearfull & silly women than brave and honest men.

Bretheren, with this Belt I once more remind and amonish you on this subject

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

You charge the English with talking and receiving letters from the French. I dont know what you mean unless it was a packet of letters which were found in the road to Lake George and were from our people taken at Oswēgo to their friends in this country. It is death among us to talk with the French after war is declared.

Bretheren. This morning I have received a message and a letter from Onondaga acquainting me with the news Jean Ceur sent thither with 2 Belts & a string of Wampum; the purport of which you have already heard from the Messengers. I see by this fresh instance that the French treat you like Children and think they can impose on & frighten you with any lies they invent, which were you our steady friends you would laugh at. I do by this Belt assure you the English have no design, and never will be the first to break the Covenant Chain with the Six Nations, & therefore I expect you will not be so ready to give ear to those wicked and false reports. Gave a Belt.

Bretheren, I now have finished what I had to say, and I hope you have paid a due attention to it. I dont know in what light the matters I have laid before you may appear in your eyes, but I think they ought to appear as matters of the highest moment and as I am sensible there are not a sufficient body of you now come down to speak the fixt resolutions of your whole Confederacy in a binding manner, you had better, in my opinion, carry what I have said to you to Onondaga and call a solemn Council of all your wise people without delay, and then let me know the final determination of that Council, that so I may not misinform the King your Father and mislead the General here.

Sr William spoke this last paragraph himself during which the Indians seemed more than commonly attentive, and when he had finished it gave their shouts of applause.

He then acquainted them that Mr Atkin had been indisposed today, and would not speak them now as he intended, but at any time to morrow morning if they would come he would be ready.

After holding some consultation together Canaghquayēsa spoke as follows:—

Brother Warraghiyagey.

We have seriously attended to what you have now said, and it has thrown new lights upon what you said to us three days ago. As our answer is a matter of very interesting consequence both to you and us, we beg leave to defer saying any thing more upon it till to morrow.

Thus ended the Third Day's Conference.

Fort Johnson 21 Novr 1756.

PRESENT — Sr William Johnson, Edmund Atkin Esqr, Mr Croghan, Capt Graham[1] of the Highld Regt, Capt Butler, Mr Johnson, Mr Francis, Capt. Wraxall Secy, Lieut Claus Dep. Secy, Mr Stevens, Mr Montour } Interpr

Answer of the Six Nations to Sr William Johnson's speech to them of yesterday.

Canochquiesa Speaker

Brother Warraghhiyagey

You told us yesterday that you was dissatisfied with our reply to your speech of the 17th instant. We assure you we have acquainted you with all the news we received from Canada, and if you know any thing more we would be glad that you would acquaint us with it.

Brother. After you delivered to us your speech of yesterday you told us that you had laid before us matters of the greatest importance, and that you thought the most prudent measure would be for us to take your Belts up to Onondaga, and there in full Council, lay all that you have said to us before the chief men of our whole confederacy.

Brother. We very much approve this advice of yours and it is agreeable to what we intended to have proposed to you. We soon expect our Deputies from Canada, and Deputies also from three Nations of the Western Indians viz[t] Missisagas, Twightwees and Wiandotts. At Onondaga where a grand Council will be held, there your speeches to us shall be made known and deliberated on, and you shall have the result without delay. As we have referred you to this Grand Council for our answer upon what you have said to us, we do not now give you any Belts in exchange for yours, but shall do that when we give you the determinations of the Council at Onondaga,

Mr Atkin then made the following speech to them —

Bretheren of Six United Nations.

I am an Englishman; I have lived almost ever since I was a boy in South Carolina. I am acquainted with all the Southern Nations; I know most of their Chiefs or head men, and they

[1] GORDON GRAHAM entered the army on the 7th of August, 1747, and on the 3d of June, 1752, became a Captain in the 42d regiment; on 17th of July, 1758, he was promoted to be major, in which rank he accompanied the expedition against Ticonderoga in 1759. On the fall of that post, his regiment was ordered to Oswego, and reached Canada the following year. Major Gordon became Lieutenant Colonel in the army on the 12th of January, and of his regiment on the 9th of July, 1762. His name disappears from the Army List in 1771. — ED.

know me because I have been one of the Great King George's Councellors in that Country near 20 years and was almost always present while I staid there, whenever they came and talked with the Governors.

All the strowds, blankets and other things which the Indians want for their use, they are supplied with by the English in exchange for their deer skins and furrs; the French cannot supply them therewith as those Indians often tell the French Governors; therefore they love the English.

There are rogues among the white people as there are among the Indians. Some of the English traders have no doubt sometimes behaved ill towards the Indians; so have some of the Indians towards our people. It was the business of their head men and of the English Governours to prevent or punish such things, but the English Governours have had enough to do to take care of the affairs of the White people in their settlements, they were not able to go into the Indian countries to see and examine all proceedings, in order to prevent misunderstandings by bad practices. The traders as well as the Indians had an opportunity by that means to tell lies and impose on each other, which was bad both for the English and Indians that trade with them. I hate rogues, whether Whites or Indians: I always loved the Indians, that is, such as were honest and lived soberly and peaceably.

Before these new troubles arose between the English and the French, I went home to England & let the Great King your Father know every thing that concerned the Indians in friendship with the English to the Southward. The King being desirous to do every thing on his part for the good of the said Indians, and to preserve the friendship between them and his people living in those parts, was pleased to make choice of and appoint me, to act for him and Superintend or take care of the affairs of the several Indian Nations living near his people in Virginia North and South Carolina and Georgia and their allies, to look after the behaviour of the White people that trade among them and to consult with their chiefs about whatever concerned their mutual good, that so a sincere friendship may be preserved between them and His Majesty; in the same manner as he appointed Sr William Johnson to superintend the affairs of you the Six United Nations and your Allies.

Accordingly I am lately come over the great water to see and talk with the Great King's Chief General and Sr William Johnson before my proceeding to the Southward. I met them both at Albany, & being told that you were to meet Sr William Johnson here in order to have a conference with him upon the present state of affairs, I thought it best tó come and hear what past, that I may know for certain what part you are determined to act between us and the French; for when I meet the Southern Nations they will ask me that question. I will not, for I have but one heart and one tongue, tell lies; therefore I desire to know from yourselves what I shall tell them?

Whatever part you are determined to act in the present war with the French, do you think the Southern Indians will stand with their arms across? No, I am sure they will help to put a stop to the French encroachments upon their country and freedom of trade and will join their ancient friends the English in any thing to be done for their mutual support.

The French came long after the English into the Missisipy country; they begun immediately on their arrival with building forts wherever they went, and next endeavoured to put a stop to the trade of the Indians with the English, often killing our traders privately. They made war upon several nations of Indians that opposed their designs and destroyed some Nations entirely for no other reasons. But the English had no design to hurt the Indians, but to live quietly

& in friendship with them, therefore they never attempted to build a fort in any of the Indian Countries, till lately two forts had been built in the Country of the Cherokees after 10 years sollicitations from them for us to do it in order to keep out the French, & to protect their wives and children against the French and their Indian Allies. It is good for all Indians that prefer the trade and friendship of the English to that of the French, to join their strength together and to unite and support each other. You have been asleep too long; awake, get on your leggs, and take your arms in your hands before it is too late. It signifies nothing to call yourselves friends of the English, unless you act as friends by helping them: we can look on you only as the trees standing still in the woods.

The Catabaws and Chickasaws would never permit Frenchmen to come near their country, and scorn to treat with the French; even the Chickasaw women, when the French invaded their country with a large army, fought along with their husbands, with their children tied to their backs, and shared in the honour of obtaining a compleat victory in open field over that army, as their bones will now tell you, laying on the ground.

Bretheren. I thought fit to say thus much to you, and have but one question to ask. Are you still the friends of the English, and will you join them as your forefathers did? Say what shall I tell the Southern Nations? that they may think the truth of you and know how to act for themselves. A Belt.

Upon this speech the Indians went out & held a consultation, and after some time returned when Canayhquiēsa spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

We have already given you our answer, and we shall now give a short reply to all our Brother from the Southward (meaning Mr Atkin) has said to Us.

Then addressing himself to Mr Atkin, said: —

Brother.

As your intentions in coming here were to know the sentiments of the Six Nations with regard to the present situation of affairs, that you may carry our opinion to the Southward Indians, we shall now acquaint you what our opinion is.

Brother. We have listened attentively to all you have said and it has made a strong impression on our hearts. We thank you for coming here and it will be very agreable to us that you communicate what we shall say, to our bretheren to the Southward.

Brother. As you have told us that the King our Father hath made you Superintendant over the Affairs of the Southern Indians, we hope you will take good care of them. You desire to know whether we will act as our forefathers have done before us: we refer you upon that point to our brother Sr William Johnson who best knows our characters.

Brother. We look upon you now as the Chief man to the Southward with regard to Indians, as we do upon our brother Sr William Johnson this way. When he first took upon him the management of our affairs, we were in a tottering condition, like a tree shook with every wind; we strengthened & brightened the Covenant Chain with him, which we are resolved shall not be broke on our side.

Brother. Be strong and stand firm, and tell all the Southern Indians what we have now declared to you in behalf of our Bretheren the English; let them know our situation, that the enemy is on the border of our country, and do you use your interest to obtain for us the assistance of our bretheren to the Southward and tell them we shall receave it with

chearfulness and gratitude, and thereupon we give you this Belt of Wampum to deliver to the Chickasaws, and by them to be sent to the rest Gave a Belt

Brother. We beg you will carry our message to the Chickasaws with the utmost speed and deliver it in our own words. They sent us word two months ago they would be with us by the latter end of next May; but the Senecas have sent another message since to them, to hasten them sooner, so that we may be all ready in good time to join our Brother Warraghiyagey when he may call upon us, and we desire you will with this String of Wampum press this message of the Senecas upon them. Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother. We have spoke to you after mature deliberation, and we hope that we shall, both of us, act with a friendly prudence and conduct.

Mr Atkin replyed.

Bretheren. I have given close attention to all you have said, and I shall be carefull to deliver your message in your own words, and I am sure your bretheren to the Southward will be pleased therewith, and that it will rejoice your hearts on both sides. I shall make all the haste possible; when I have business to do I sleep but little. If you are as well inclined as the Southern Indians & will act unanimously, I am sure you may laugh at the French.

Thus ended the Fourth Day's Conference.

Fort Johnson 22 Novr 1756.

The information of Ottrawāna one of the Chief Sachems of Cayouga, and who is and has always been a steady friend to the English interest; given to Sr Wm Johnson in a private Conference: Mr Stevens the Interpreter being present:—

Ottrawāna says, that a friend of his who has lived several years at Cadaracqui was with Monsr Mt Calm at Tiyondaroga, and told him that on their arrival there he sent out two Caghnawagas, two Schawendadies, and one Western Indian to discover what numbers &c the English had at Lake George: on their reporting the numbers were great, he asked whether there were many Indians; they told him there were a great many. On which there was a Council held, when it was thought too great a risque to attempt Fort William Henry, lest they should be beat as they were last year; so it was resolved upon to wait for the English and see if they would come. After some time he called the Indians together and told them it was too late for the English to attempt any thing that way therefore they might return home, but not to go far off as he intended to call upon them about the middle of winter when the lakes and rivers were frozen & snow on the ground to go with snow shoes and sleds & destroy Sr William Johnson's house, which he told them he would easily accomplish as there were but few men there. Upon which 40 of the Missisaga Indians left him and went home telling him their families must suffer in their absence. When the Missisagas arrived at Cadaraghqui in their way home, their Chief (who was here last year) spoke to the aforesaid Indian friend of Ottrawana, who lives at Cadaraqui, and desired he would tell him what intentions the French had against Sr William Johnson, and begged that Ottrawāna would apprize Sr William of it, that he might be on his guard.

Hereupon Ottrawana delivered Sr William a Belt of Wampum to confirm the above Account.

He further added that the said Missasaga Chief sent to let him (Ottrawāna) know, that if it was in his power he would come with him in the Spring & join Sr William Johnson.

Ottrowana further informed, that just before he left his habitation to come down here, a Cayouga Indian arrived from Niagara which he had left 5 days before and told him that there were but 100 men at Niagara that there and at all the other out posts of the French they were making snow shoes, Indian shoes and Indian sleds. They make snow shoes of the hides they got at Oswēgo; the Indians are also employed in making beaver caps with Capes for the officers, two caps for a French blanket; that the small pox was at Niagara, Cadaraqui and Swegachie; there were 90 barr^{s} of pork left for the Indians.

Ottrowāna further said, that when the Deputies of the Six Nations were lately in Canada and reproached the Caghnawaga Indians with their forwardness to join the French; they answered they could not help it, being so much in their power that they must go along with the French to Lake George; but when they came to fight they would only fire with powder and hurt neither the Six Nations nor the English.

Upon Sr William asking him what part he thought the Six Nations would hereafter act, he said he knew they were determined not to break the Covenant Chain.

The same day Mr Stevens the Interpreter had a private conference with Schanārady, also one of the Chief Sachems and warriors of Cayouga, and upon the Interpreters asking him what was the cause of the Six Nations shewing such a backwardness as they had done to assist and join with their bretheren the English in the present war: he said he had been in all their public and private Councils, and that it was in part owing to our ill success, and that they thought we did not seem in earnest in our designs & proceedings, and they were afraid we should soon make a peace, and if they should heartily engage, they would then be left in the lurch and exposed to the revenge of the French; but that if they saw us once truly in earnest, he was positive the whole Six Nations would fall on.

Fort Johnson 23 Novr 1756 A. M.

Sir William Johnson's third speech to the Six Nations.

PRESENT— as before;
Capt. Peter Wraxall Sec^{y}
Lieu^{t} Claus Dep^{y} Sec^{y}
Mr Stevens & Capt. Montour Intepreters

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

By the Messengers who arrived here three days ago from Onondaga, you have heard that some of our people who went up to trade at your Castle, have been attacked and wounded by some French Indians. Now Bretheren I must tell you that unless you take care to protect our people who may come upon business amongst you, you can have no trade with us, nor any smiths sent up to your Castles, the want of which you are sensible will greatly distress you. He that wounds my friend and brother wounds me, and I ought to treat him as my enemy. The Covenant Chain between us speaks this language, and if you do not prevent or properly resent such violences, you will be guilty of breaking that Covenant Chain. A Belt

In the next place I must tell you Bretheren that for this year past many of your people and particularly the River Indians have killed a great number of the inhabitants Cattle, destroyed their fences, and done a deal of mischief. When you have been down at my house and several Indians who have stayed here, tho' the King your Father hath plentifully supplied you with provisions of the best kinds, with cloaths arms and ammunition, and every thing necessary

and comfortable for you, your people have destroyed every thing about my estate, so that I have scarce any live creature left or any of my fences standing. It did not use to be so. It looks as if you intended to pick a quarrel. It is worse than the beasts, who will not bite the hand that feeds them.

Bretheren. Take notice; I warn you against these things; the inhabitants will not patiently bear such vile treatment. For my part I will not suffer it any longer, and by this Belt I desire and expect that for the future you will behave more like Bretheren and friends, or the fire here will not burn clear. A Belt.

Bretheren. I insist upon your calling a General Meeting as soon as possible at Onondaga, and that when it is over you directly acquaint me with what you there agree upon, in consequence of what I have said to you at this Meeting. Bretheren, I tell you again that your determinations will be of the utmost consequence to you and us; therefore take it to heart & when you have resolved remember to be punctual. A Belt.

Bretheren. This is the season for it, & therefore you may hunt a little this winter; but at the same time I desire you will keep a constant and watchfull eye upon the French and their Indians; particularly about Lake Ontario, and when you make any discoveries of consequence, that you will immediately acquaint me. A Belt.

Mr Atkin then made them the following Speech.

Bretheren of the Six United Nations.

The Delawares and Shawanese your nephews and brothers some time ago took up the hatchet against your Father's people of Virginia Maryland, Pennsylvania and Carolina. I have been told that you interposed in behalf of those people, and that the Delawares and Shawanese both promised to lay down the hatchet. I hear that some of the Delawares living on Susquehanna have complied with your orders, that the rest of the Delawares and Shawanese still continue hostilities against our people in those parts. As those Indians have been long counted a part of you and under your direction, the Southern Indians I believe will ask me how this comes to pass, and what they are to think of it. Therefore I desire that you will tell me your thoughts about this matter and what I shall tell the Southern Indians

Gave 2 strings of Wampum.

Bretheren. Some of your warriors often go to the Southward, and sometimes through the country of the Cherokees, sometimes French Indians mix in their company, who take that opportunity to go privately into the settlements of Carolina and have several times done mischief there. When the Governor of Carolina had been angry with the Cherokees for letting those people come through their country the Cherokees have excused it by saying that they were sensible that such Indians did come that way, but that they could not allways distinguished them from your People. Therefore to prevent any mischief & misunderstanding between you and us, I desire that when any of your people come for the future that way, they may bring a paper in writing from my brother Sr William Johnson, mentioning their business to be shewed to me, or if I am not there, then to be shown at the Fort built lately in one of their towns over the hills; that I may find out rogues and French Indians.

Mr Atkin then showed them his Seal of Office, which was handed round and viewed by all the Indians present. The speaker then said they did not yet know what name to call him by, & therefore had agreed to give him one, which was Caughnegarighsey

Eod. die P. M.

Present— as before

The Six Nations answer to Sir William's speech to them this morning.

Brother Warraghiyagey

As to the mischief which has been done to those people who went up to trade in our Country, we the Sachems who are here present are much grieved at it, and think the authors ought to be punished; but as we are not a full and compleat body at this meeting, and as it is an affair that more immediately relates to our Chief warriors, we shall lay this your Belt with the others we have from you, before the General Council at Onondaga, and we expect they will be of our opinion, and revenge any such injurious treatment for the future, and not suffer the offenders to come into our country. Gave a Belt

Brother. You have complained to us of our people and more particularly the River Indians destroying the inhabitants cattle, their fences &c and that they have done the same to yours.

Brother. Your own people the Battoe men & soldiers have committed a great deal of the mischief which is laid to our charge; however we shall forbid our young men and also the River Indians, as we know they are in some measure in fault, from doing the like for the future, and we shall lay this your complaint before the Council of Onondaga, that all rust may be kept from the Covenant Chain. Brother, you own soldiers and Battoe men, who go to Oswẽgo, have given us the example; for they have destroyed the farmers gardens and fields up the river, and when they have been spoke to, have replyed 'twas all the Kings, and bid them hold their tongues. Gave a Belt.

Brother. In answer to your third Belt, you may depend that we will summons a General Council at Onondaga, and take every thing you have said to us at this meeting under a very serious consideration, and you shall have an answer from the bottom of our hearts; but what time in the winter that will be, we cant positively say; the affairs are of great moment, but as soon as the Council breaks up you may depend on receiving the result. Gave a Belt.

Brother. We are very thankfull that you give us leave to hunt a little this winter, in order to get leather to make shoes for ourselves, and as we shall by that means be dispersed thro' the woods, we shall have an opportunity to discover the enemy if they should be in motion, and that so much the better as the leaves are off the trees, and you may rest assured that upon our making any discoveries, we will give you the most speedy intelligence we possibly can; but Brother, we must desire that your officers who are posted up the river may not use us as they did last year when we brought intelligence, telling us we were lyars, and abusing us for our friendly offices. Gave a Belt.

The Speaker then made answer to Mr Atkin's speech of the Morning, as follows:—

Brother Caughnegarighsey

We have listened to what you have said to us this morning, about the Shawanese & Delawares and your desire to us thereupon.

Brother. We shall make one trial more, by a very large Belt, with those Indians, and if they wont listen to our admonition, we shall tell them they must die.

Gave 3 strings Wampum

Brother. You have desired that when any of our people go to the Southward they might bring a letter or certificate from our Brother Warraghiyagey, in order to prevent mistakes or mischief: this is good but still it mayn't wholly answer the purpose, for we may be fired upon before we can shew our letter. We therefore think it will be better to carry a red flag also, and that when that is shewn the bearers to be looked upon as friends.

Sr William and Mr Atkin told them they both agreed to this signal & recommended it to them to be careful in observing it, and that if they neglected it they must take the consequence upon themselves.

The Speaker then addressed himself to Sr William Johnson and said:—

Brother Warraghiyagey.

You have given us several hints at this meeting to take care and not let the Covenant Chain grow rusty, Here (holding up a large Covenant Chain Belt) is the Covenant Chain Belt given to us by eight different Governments in the year 1754. We shall on our side keep our eyes upon it and take care that no rust shall injure it, and it shall never be broken on our side.

Brother. We were told at that meeting that goods should be plenty and cheap; those of our people who have been lately at Lake George found goods were very dear: we beg that goods migh[t] be sent up among us, and sold cheap. The French sell their goods cheap and give a great deal away, which is the cause of many of our people going to them & therefore we hope you will supply us plentifully and cheaply and prevent our being imposed on.

In this Covenant Belt you may observe a vacancy left, which is to put other Nations in: now Brother the best method to draw them to us, will be the plenty and cheapness of goods.

Brother. What I am now going to say is in the name of Cayouga and Tuscarora Nation. The sale of Rum at our Castles was stopped at the request of a Cayouga and Tuscarora Sachem, and the other Nations are now so angry at it that those men are often in danger of their lives, and when our people go to Niagara, the French laugh at us because there is no Rum allowed to be sold at our Castles. It is therefore the request of the said Sachems and of all the Six Nations that Rum may again be permitted to be sold at our Castles.

Gave a Belt.

The Speaker then addressed himself to the Six Nations and told them the Tuscaroras had lost a great Sachem, and had elected ; presenting him to the Assembly, in the room of the other, and then with a String of Wampum presented the new Sachem to Sr William Johnson

Sir William then made the following answer to the foregoing speech upon Trade and Rum.

Bretheren

I have carefully attended what you have just now said concerning goods and rum. I am sensible that the cheapness of goods and a fair trade are matters of great importance to you, & may be a great means of drawing other Nations into the Covenant Chain. But as trade and selling of rum in your Castles in the present situation of affairs, requires duly to be considered that so the trade may be put on some good footing more to your advantage and that of His Majesty's Indian interest, than it hath formerly been, I cannot give you my answer upon these points, till I have consulted my Lord Loudoun and when I am ready with my answer I will return you your Belt.

As to the Tuscarora Sachem now elected, I very much approve your choice, as I look on him to be a sober sensible man.

Bretheren. As the weather is cold I shall to morrow give you some cloathing to keep you warm this winter and some ammunition to hunt with.

Sir William then told them that he had now no more public matters to lay before them & should cover up the Council fire for this time.

Upon which Canaghquaiesa the Speaker said:—

Brother.

You have told us that you have now done and are going to cover up the fire; before 'tis quite covered we beg leave to say a few words.

Our arms and implements when we came down here especially, generally want a good deal of mending and the Smiths who were employed seldom do their work well. Wherefore we would desire that you would have a good Blacksmith and Armourer at this place, and that we may have Smiths sent up to our Castles next Spring, as we may then have occasion to use our arms. Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William replied.

Bretheren.

I have already considered the advantage it will to you, and also to the Crown, to have smiths here, and I am looking out for good ones, which I shall have by next Spring and perhaps sooner, and if you have occasion for Smiths at your Castles next year you shall have them when you satisfy me that they will be in security. 2 Strings.

When the Meeting broke up.

After the Meeting was over Sr William cloathed 130 of them who came from the Upper Nations, gave them ammunition and provision to carry them home. He also gave laced Coats, laced hatts, ruffled shirts &^{c} to all the Sachems, at which they were all much pleased, and returned him their hearty thanks for it.

Ended.

A true Copy from the Original Records,
examined by me
(signed) Peter Wraxall Sec^{y}

Albany September 22. 1756

Sir,

I had since my Arrival, prior to Your Entering upon the Administration, received two Letters from Govr. Morris. — He gives me an Account of a Treaty or Conference he had held at Bethlem with some Indians living on the East Branch of the Susquehanna. I had been apprized before, by Sr. Wm Johnson, of the Invitation given by the Gover-nor & Government of Pensylvania to this Treaty. I must here answer in general & Once for all, That — His Majesty having entirely taken out of the Hands of the Governments & Governors all Right to treat with, confer, or make War or Peace, with the five Nati-ons or any of their Allies or Dependents. And having reposed this Trust wholly & solely in the Hands of Sr. Wm Johnson his Sole Agent for these Affairs under my Direction; I do hereby for the future forbid You or Your Government from conferring or treating with these Indians in any Shape or on any Account whatever, & I do direct that whatever Business in that Branch of His Majesty's Service shall arise to Your Government or Province, You do refer it & put it into the Hands of his Majesty's Sole

To Govr. Denny.

Agent, Who will according to the Powers with-
which he is invested, negotiate and settle such-
Matters in the Way his Majesty has directed.
I do not at all enter into the Merits of this Affair,
because these have been consider'd by his Majesty
& what I now direct is by His Majesty's Order there-
=upon.

After the wise Steps Sr. Charles Hardy had
taken in concerting with Govr. Morris & the other
Governors an Embargo on the Exportation of
Provisions, I cannot but express my Sorrow to-
find the Effects frustrated by Govr. Morris suffer-
ing himself to be advised by his Council to
discontinue it. However, I have wrote to Your
Government as well as the others in the strongest
Terms, requiring them, as I am commanded by his
Majesty, to lay & continue an Embargo on Provisions.
This Letter You will have received & can not make
the least Doubt of Your Compliance therewith.

As His Majesty is graciously pleased to support
& send over to these Parts of his Dominions for the
Defence of the Good People of North America so
large a Body of Troops: And as so great a Part
of the Expence & Charge is borne by the Mother-
Country; It is proper You distinctly & precisely
understand what His Majesty requires & the Mother

Country expects on Your Part.

1st. That each Province & Colony respectively, & seperately do provide for all such Charges as arise from furnishing Quarters & Necessaries allow'd in Quarters by act of Parliament; in furnishing Carriages, Sloops, & all other necessary Means of Conveyance for His Majesty's Troops, whenever such Troops be station'd within or shall be marching thro' such Province or Colony. These Charges being peculiarly local & arising within the Province.

2dly. That a general Fund be established in North America by Monies raised in all the Colonies collectively, to be issued & applyed for such Articles of a general Concern as come properly under the general Service, in such Manner as the Commander in Chief shall direct. And that each Province & Colony do accordingly appropriate to this general Service, such Sums as shall be raised for His Majesty's Use in the Defence of the Colonies.

One Article of which general Service His Majesty is pleased to specify to be, The making Provision for the Enlisting Money of such Levies of Men, as His Majesty has directed to be raised in North America for Your Defence: As also for Reimbursing the Masters of such indented Servants

as shall be legally enlisted in His Majesty's Service according to an Act of Parliament pass'd this last Sessions.

I do therefore, as I am directed by his Majesty's Commands, demand of Your Province in the above Matters. And as his Majesty is at present graciously pleased to make such Allowance towards Victualling his Troops, as must greatly remove all Difficulty of Quartering as to that Article; I must expect that, in the Article of Lodging & such other Necessaries as are furnished in Quarters in Great Brittain in Time of War, Your Province will more chearfully make full & sufficient Provision. I must therefore beg of You that You will acquaint the People of Your Province that when I shall have Occasion to put His Majesty's Troops into Quarters, that I do & must expect to find such as are necessary in Your Province. As also that whenever I shall have Occasion to march or send any Body or Party of Troops thro' Your Province, I must expect that they be furnish'd with all necessary Means of Conveyance. The Providing all which in such Manner as may be most convenient & least burthensome to the Province, the Legislature thereof will I hope consider of.

As to the Application I receive from You & the

several Governors of the other Provinces for particular Assistance confind to the Frontiers of each respective Province, I must give one General Answer, That neither the State of the Service, nor the Number of Troops I can collect renders such Measure proper or indeed possible. Defend Yourselves against the little flying Parties of the Enemy, take Post where that Defence can be best maintaind, & by sending me Recruits of Men, enable me to act against the Body of the Enemy's Force when they are collected & by divine Assistance, we may recover & maintain his Majesty's Dominions, & fully protect his good People of North America, I have the Honour to be with great Regard

Sir

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant

P.S. I am to sit down, as soon as I can find time to write you a very long Letter, on several Subjects not Mention'd in this Publick Letter, which I imagine will be of use to the Publick Service, and I dare say, you will approve of it,

Albany September 2d 1756.

Sir

I had Since my Arrival, a prior to Your Entering upon the Administration Received two Letters from Govr Morris. He gives me an Account of a Treaty or Conference he had held at Bethlem with Some Indians living on the East Branch of the Susquehanna. I had been apprized before by Sr William Johnson of the Invitation given by the Governor & Government of Pensylvania to this Treaty. I must here answer in general & once for all, That His Majesty having entirely taken out of the hands of the Governments & Governors all right to treat with, confer, or make War or Peace with the five Nations or any of their Allies or Dependents. And having vested this Power wholly & solely in the hands of Wm Johnson his Sole Agent for these affairs under my Direction; I do hereby for the future forbid you or Your Government from conferring or treating with these Indians in any Shape or on any Account whatever, & I do direct that whatever business in that branch of His Majestys Service shall arise to Your Govermt or Province. You do refer it & put it into the hands of his Majestys Sole Agent who will according to the powers with which he is invested, negotiate and settle Such Matters in the best way

His

His Majesty has directed. I do not at all enter into the Merits of this affair, because these have been considerd by his Majesty & that I am now directed by His Majesty's order thereupon.

After the wise steps Sr Charles Hardy had taken in concerting with Govr Morris & the other Govrs an Embargo on the Exportation of Provns I cannot but express my Sorrow to find the efforts frustrated by Govr Morris suffering himself to be advised by his Council to discontinue it, However I have wrote to Your Government as well as the others in the Strongest Terms, requiring them, as I am commanded by His Majesty, to lay & continue an Embargo on Provisions. This Letter You will have received & cannot make the least doubt of Your Compliance therewith.

As His Majesty is graciously pleased to support & send over to these parts of his Dominions for the defence of the Good People of North America so large a body of Troops: and as so great a part of the expence & charge is borne by the Mother Country; It is proper You distinctly & precisely understand what His Majesty requires & the Mother Country expects on your part.

1st That each Province & Colony respectively & seperately do provide for all such Charges as arise from furnishing Quarters & Necessaries allowed in Quarters by Act of Parliament; in furnishing Carriages, Sloops, & all other necessary Means of Conveyance for His Majesty's

Troops

Troops whenever such Troops are Station'd within or shall be marching thro' such Province or Colony. these Charges being peculiarly Local & arising within ye Province.

2dly That a General fund be established in North Amer^a by Monies Rais'd in all the Colonies collectively to be issued & applyd for such Articles of a general Concern as come properly under the general Service, in such Manner as the Commandant in Chief shall direct. and that each Province & Colony do accordingly appropriate to this general Service, such Sums as shall be raised for His Majestys use in the defence of the Colonies.

One Article of which General Service His Majesty is pleased to Specify to be, The making Provision for the Subsisting Money of such Levies of Men, as His Majesty has directed to be raised in North America for your Defence. As also for Reimbursing the Masters of such intended Servants as shall be legally inlisted in His Majesty's Service according to an Act of Parliament pass'd this last Sessions.

I do therefore as I am directed by H. M^s Comand demand of Your Province in the above Matters. And as His Majesty is at present graciously pleased to make such Allowance towards Victualling his Troops, as must greatly remove all difficulty of Quartering as to that Article, I must expect that in the Article of Lodging & such other Requisits as are furnished in Quarters in Great Britain in time of War, Your Province will more chearfully make full & Sufficient Provision. I must therefore beg of you that You will acquaint the People of your Province, As also that whenever I shall

raise

have occasion to march or send any Body or Party of Troops thro Your Province, I must expect that they be furnished with all necessary Means of Conveyance. The providing all what in such Manner as may be most convenient & least burthensome to the Province, the Legislature thereof will I hope consider of.

As to the Application I receive from You & the several Governors of the other Provinces for particular assistance confined to the frontiers of each respective Province, I must give one General answer, That neither the State of the Service, nor the Number of Troops I can collect renders such Measure proper or indeed possible. Defend yourself against the little flying parties of the Enemy, take Post where that Service can best be maintained, & by sending me Accounts of their enable me to aid against the body of the Enemy's force where they are collected & by diving assistance we may secure & maintain His Majesty's Dominions, & fully protect his good People of North America. I have the honor to be with great Regard Sir Your

P.S. I am so in Hour as soon as I can find time to write you a very long Letter on Several Subjects not mentioned in this Publick Letter, which I imagine will be of use to the Publick Service, and I dare say, You will approve of it

Present
Mr. Croghan
Daniel Claus
Arent. Stevens Interpr.r

Fort Johnson 29. Sept.r
1756. p.o: M.: o'clock.

The following Intelligence was sent from
+Tyaderowane a Cayuga Chief, by Asarungua
a Cayuga Warrior who arrived this Evening in
6. Days from Cayuga with several more of that
Nation, the said Messenger came on horseback
for Dispatch, as the above mentioned Chief was lame
and could not come so fast. He is to return to-
Morrow Morning with a horse and saddle in order
to meet the above Chief, who is on his Way here with
a Number of his Nation.

That while the Deputies who were sent some
time ago by the 6. Nations were in Canada, they
saw a great Number of Western Indians there
who joined the French Army: They called them to
a Meeting and there spoke to them with a Belt
of Wampum to the following Purpose;

That their joining the French in this War,
seemed to them too precipitate [redacted]
as they could not know yet how Matters might turn
out

+ Tyaderowany one of the leading Men in Cayuga

out, besides the English had never committed the least hostilities against them, but always used them like friends, and traded with them upon easy terms. For which reason they would by that belt of Wampum propose to them to desist from their hostile Design, and return to their respective Towns; upon which ~~How~~ many of them agreed to it, and returned promising to keep neuter.

That the French when they saw so many of their Indians ~~left~~ them, and hearing that the Deputies of the 6. Nations were the occasion thereof, they reprimanded them severely for it, and desired them no more to meddle with their Indians. That the French told said Deputies, that they now intended to attack the English at Lake George towards the latter end of this Month, and at the same time, they would send out a considerable Body of French and Indians to destroy Sir William Johnsons house. — That the Deputies saw the French draw all their forces together, ^ which gave them reason to believe what they had told them. Wherefore the above mentioned Chief dispatched his Messenger, as he could not come speedy enough himself, to give Sr William

Notice

notice and desire he would be upon his guard, to prevent a Surprize.

This Messenger further said

That Hayendisere a Cayouge Sachem was at Fort du Quesne 2 Months ago, and while there, the Commanding Officer spoke to him [illegible], and presented him with a large War Belt of black Wampum, telling him that by that Belt he gave him a very big Axe which would kill and destroy every thing it touched or came near, and never would fail of success. Wherefore he should deliver it to his Brethren the 6 Nations that they might use it against the English.

Upon which the said Cayouge Chief, after the French Officer threw the Belt before him, picked it away from him, saying he should not think to charge him with such a Message, as he would never carry it to the 6 Nations.

That at that time the Garrison of Fort du Quesne consisted only of 80 French and there were no more but 7 Caughnawas, 6 Iawas and 5 Chippaways with the French, except the Delaware and Shawnese Indians who lived there abouts. — That the rest of the Garrison was sent to Niagara early in the Spring. —

and lately from thence to Canada by water with what Indians lived about Niagara.

That

That not long ago the 6 Nations had sent a Message to the Delaware Indians living near fort du Quesne, desiring them earnestly to desist from committing further hostilities against the English; On which the Delawares sent the 6 Nat.s a Message with 3 Strings & Wampum back again acquainting them that they were divided in their Opinions, and the one half of their people accepted their Message, when the other half declared themselves Enemies to the English; wherefore they would beg of the 6 Nations to use all the means in their Power to prevail upon the other part to bring them into their Measures, otherwise they dreaded that this Division might breed a civil War amongst them; So ended. ——

a true Copy by me
Dan.l Claus
Dep.t Sec.r

the Service Expected of those People. In short it is enough to overset everry thing I am about.

INDORSED:

Sir William Johnson
Fort Johnson Sept 27th 1756
Indian Intelligence

COMPLAINT OF THE CANAJOHARIE INDIANS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Johnson Sept. 27th. 1756

This Day Came hear four Indians from Conjohare with the following Complaint from the Sechems of that Castle

Brother Waraughiacgae

We Return you thanks for the Cair you tuck of our first Complaint to you, of the Differance then a Riseing between us, and our Brethern the Soldiers, that is Lately Come to Live with us, in Sending A Mesinger up as Soon as you hard itt and Indeéd we was in hopes that Every thing was Setled then to boath our Satisfaction, Butt Scence that our Brethrens Beheavor has been So Towards us that we are oblidged. to truble you with this further Complaint

Brother

one of our Men Named. Poulous has allways Lived. in this fort and in his house he had a Cagg of Rum, and one Day as Sd. Poulous hapend. to be A broad the Commanding offiser Came to his house and Tuck Sd. Cagg Rum away to his own Apartment and orderd. the Centrey To Suffer No Indian to Come into the fort for itt, that if any Indian A Tempted to Come in, to Shute him, for itt was the Kings fort, and No Indian Should Come into itt

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[1] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.; inclosed in Johnson to Loudoun, Sept. 27, 1756.

Then y^e^. offiser hapen^d^. to Take A Walk in the filds and while he was out Poulous Came home and Missing his Cagg of Rum Inquier^d^. what was become of itt but Could Not hear So going to y^e^. offisers home he there See his Cagg and Tuck itt home with him the offiser Coming in Miss^d^. the Cagg and asked the Centery what was become of itt y^e^. Centrey answerd that y^e^. Indian to whome itt belong^d^. had Taken itt home on which y^e^. offiser Said itt Cant be So Did Nott I order you to Shute any Indian that Should Come for itt and I See No Indian you have Shott on which he ordred the Centreys to be Confin^d^. one of them he Scence whiept Sevearly y^e^. other Remains in Confinement and we are Afread he will be Shott

He tells us that his Captian will Soon be up and when he Comes you will See that he wont Suffer one Indian to Enter y^e^. fort as itt is A kings Garrison and Nott belonging to y^e^. Indians

And when we Complain^d^. to him of his Soldiers Stailing our Corn which our Weomen wear A Drying for our Winter Provisions and the Damidge his fatt Catle had Don us allways Runing and Pastureing in our Corn filds and Desiering he wold Consider and Make us Some Recompence as y^e^. Damidge we had Sustain^d^. wold Distress us Very Much, and Leave us in A Starveing Condition unless our Brother Waraughiacgae wold pity us & Suply us with Provisions in the Winter, his answer was that he had No orders for that Nor wold he pay us any thing

Brother

When we Received this Answer we Tould him we Wold Complain to you and Did Nott Doubt butt you would See Justuss Done us, he tould us he was Very Indifferent A bout that, we Might Complain if we plese^d^. for you had Nothing to Do with itt. that the fort was the kings, and the king was his Master that you had Nothing to Do in itt Now Brother he has Slept hear as we May Say butt one Night and we are Affread if he Sleepss hear A Scecond Night we Shall be all Distroy^d^. So Brother we Desier you will order those Soldiers

A way and order A Number of the Country pople Such as we are Aquainted with to garrison this Fort

Brother

We have Considered your Mesedge to us where you tould us you wold Sett of in three or four Days, and we are of opinion that you Should Nott Sett of till y^e^. Six Nations Comes Down which we Expect will be in four or five Days att farthest by which Time We hope the Differance Subsisting hear between us and our Brethern will be Made up by you and then we will go Down with y^e^. Six Nations and Joyne you

Taken by Me

GEO: CROGHAN

Dep^ty^. Agent

for Indian Affairs

Wm. Parsons to R. Peters, 1756.

Easton, Octr. 10th, 1756.

Sir,

By Capt. Orndt's inclosed Letter you will perceive that a Number of the Indians are actually come in, and that the Rest are on the Road, and I understand that besides the white Prisoner brought in they have 10 more with them, who no doubt will all want some kind of Cloathing, especially Shirts & Shoes. When they come to Easton I shall take Care to provide House Room & Provisions for them, but shall want His Honour's Orders concerning them. I imagine they are now all coming in, and it will be very necessary for me to know how long they are to stay here, and how I am to conduct my self in this important Affair.

You will please to acquaint His Honour that Lieut^{s}. Allen and Miller have made their Submissions agreable to His Honour's Commands of the 22d last past. And Capt. Orndt is just moved with his Company to Fort Allen, & Capt. Reynolds is gone to Fort Norris, &c., to supply his Place. By your Favour of the 5th Instant, you inform me that the Governor is gone to Harris's Ferry, I therefore thought it would be best to direct this Letter to you in his Absence. As I expect some of the Indians will be here to-Day or To-Morrow, I have sent my Lad express that no time may be lost.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient,
humble Servant,
WM. PARSONS.

R. Peters, Esqr.

P. S.—Cap. Orndt's Letter came to Hand ab^{t} 2 o'Clock before Day this Morning. I am very glad he is got to Fort Allen.*

Directed,

(On his Majesty's Service.)—To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. By Express.

* See Colon. Rec Vol. VII., p. 278.

and York, and for the Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, were read, and the following Persons appointed:

Thomas Hamilton, Sheriff, Zachariah Sugars, Coroner,	York.
William Parker, Sheriff, John McClure, Coroner,	Cumberland.
Ceasar Rodney, Sheriff, Mathias Crosier, Coroner,	Kent.
William Golden, Sheriff, Robert Morrison, Coroner,	Newcastle.
John Rodney Sheriff, Wrixam Lewis, Coroner,	Sussex.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October 11th, 1756.

PRESENT:

William Till, Joseph Turner, John Mifflin,	Robert Strettle, Benjamin Shoemaker, Benjamin Chew,	Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter from Major Parsons, inclosing a Letter from Captain Jacob Orndt, advising that Teedyuscung was at Wioming, on his way to Easton with a Number of Indian Prisoners, was read, and the Council having considered the said Letters, advised that the President should prepare an Answer to Major Parsons' Letter, which was accordingly done, and is as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, October 11th, 1756.

"Sir:

"Your's of the 10th Instant, relating to King Teedyuscung and other Indians now coming in with English Prisoners, was immediately laid before the Council, who are of Opinion that an Express shou'd be sent away in the Morning to His Honour the Governor, with this Important Piece of Intelligence, who no doubt will give you such Orders as are most proper upon the Occasion, and in the mean time as it is of the utmost Consequence that the Fears which the Indians are under from the Wicked reports that have been raised of our intending to destroy them shou'd be removed as soon as possible, the Council requests that you will immediately on receipt of this Dispatch an Express to Wyoming to let them know that such reports have not the least foundation, and invite them to come down to Fort Allen, from whence you will furnish them with an Escort to Easton, where you will make suitable Provision for them till you receive more particular Orders from the Governor,

which you may expect to be furnished with from him either before or immediately after his return to Town. The Commissioners will Write you by this Opportunity, and no doubt will enable you to provide as well for such of the Prisoners as may stand in immediate Nead of Cloathing as for the Maintainance of the Indians while the remain at Easton. The Council have so great a dependance on your Prudence that they think it needless to caution you against suffering the Indians to have strong Liquors in too great Quantities.

"I am, Sir, Your most Humble Servant,

"WILLIAM TILL.

"To Major PARSONS."

Also that an Express shou'd be sent to his Honour, with it Major Parsons' and Captain Orndt's Letters.

which you may expect to be furnished with from him either before or immediately after his return to Town. The Commissioners will Write you by this Opportunity, and no doubt will enable you to provide as well for such of the Prisoners as may stand in immediate Nead of Cloathing as for the Maintainance of the Indians while the remain at Easton. The Council have so great a dependance on your Prudence that they think it needless to caution you against suffering the Indians to have strong Liquors in too great Quantities.

"I am, Sir, Your most Humble Servant,

"WILLIAM TILL.

"To Major PARSONS."

Also that an Express shou'd be sent to his Honour, with it Major Parsons' and Captain Orndt's Letters.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 15th October, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Robert Strettle, Lynford Lardner, Richard Peters, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and Approved.

Yesterday being the day appointed by Charter for the Assembly to meet, a Message was delivered by Nine Members that a Quorum was met and had proceeded to the Choice of a Speaker, and desired to know when and where they might present him to the Governor for his approbation, and the Governor having appointed twelve a'Clock to-day, the Speaker and House waited on His Honour in the Council Chamber and presented Isaac Norris, Esquire, who was approved, and after the usual Privileges were demanded and granted, the House retired.

The Governor then laid before the Council several Letters and Papers containing matters of a publick Nature, which he thought was proper to be laid before the Assembly and recommended to their immediate Consideration, and desired they might be first well considered by the Council, after which were read the several Papers following in their Order.

A Letter from Mr. Fox, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State.

"WHITEHALL, 18 June, 1756.

"Sir:

"I am commanded to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that in

case any of the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships shall have Occasion to apply to you to set on shore in the Province under your Government any French Prisoners, You shou'd receive and treat them in the same manner as was practised during the last War, or in such other manner as you shall think most conducive to His Majesty's Service.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

"H. FOX.

"Deputy Governor of Pensilvania."

—

{ *George R.* / *L. S.* } "*Additional Instruction to Our Trusty and Well beloved WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Deputy Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania, in America, or to the Commander-in-Chief of our said Province, for the Time being. Given at our Court, at Kensington, the Fifth Day of July,* 1756, *in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.*

"*Whereas,* By Our Declaration, dated the 17 day of May last, We have thought fit to declare War against the French King, his Subjects and Vassels; *And Whereas,* We have been informed that heretofore, in times of War, Our Subjects in several of our Colonies and Plantations in America, have corresponded with our Enemys, and supplied them with Provisions and Warlike Stores, whereby Our Service has been greatly prejudiced, and the safety of Our Dominions endangered; It is, therefore, our Express Will and Pleasure, that You do take the most speedy and effectual Measures to hinder all Correspondence between any of Our Subjects inhabiting Our Province of Pennsylvania, under your Government, and the Subjects of the said French King, and to prevent any of the Colonies or Plantations belonging to Our Enemys, or other places possessed by them in America, being supplied either by land or by Sea, from Our said Province, under your Government, with Provisions, or Warlike Stores of any kind.

"And in Case you shall find it necessary to have an Act passed for the purposes above mentioned, you are earnestly to recommend it in Our Name, to the Legislature of Our said Province, to prepare and pass such Act.

"G. R."

—

A Letter from Lord Loudoun to Governor Denny.

ALBANY, 22d September, 1756.

"Sir:

"I had since my arrival, prior to your entering upon the adminis-

tration, received two Letters from Governor Morris. He gives an account of a Treaty or Conference he had held at Bethleham, with some Indians living on the East Branch of the Susquahannah. I had been apprized before, by Sir William Johnson, of the invitation given by the Governor and Government of Pennsylvania to this Treaty. I must here answer in General and once for all; That His Majesty having entirely taken out of the Hands of the Governments and Governors all right to Treat with, Confer, or make War or Peace, with the Five Nations or any of their Allies or Dependents; and having reposed this Trust wholly and solely in the Hands of Sir William Johnson, his sole agent for these affairs under my direction; I do hereby, for the future, forbid you or your Government from Confering or Treating with these Indians in any shape, or on any account whatsoever, and I do direct, that whatever Business in that branch of his Majesty's Service shall arise to your Government or Province, You do refer it and put it into the Hands of his Majesty's sole Agent, who will according to the Power with which he is invested, Negotiate and Settle matters in the way his Majesty has directed. I do not at all enter into the merits of this affair, because these have been considered by his Majesty, and what I now direct his by his Majesty's Order thereupon.

"After the wise step Sir Charles Hardy had taken in Concert with Governor Morris and the other Governors, an Embargo on the Exportation of Provisions, I cannot but express my sorrow to find the Effects frustrated by Governor Morris suffering himself to be advised by his Council to discontinue it. However, I have wrote to your Government, as well as the others, in the strongest Terms, requiring them as I am Commanded by his Majesty to lay and continue an Embargo on Provisions; this Letter you will have and cannot make the least doubt of your complyance therewith.

"As his Majesty is graciously pleased to support and send over to these parts of his Dominions, for the Defence of the good People of North America, so large a Body of Troops; and as so great a part of the Expence and Charge is borne by the Mother Country, It is proper you distinctly and precisely understand what his Majesty's require, and the Mother Country expects on your part.

"1st. That each Province and Colony respectively and seperately do provide for all such Charges as arise from furnishing Quarters, and necessarys allowed in Quarters, by Act of Parliament; in furnishing Carriages, Stoops, and all other necessary means of Conveyance for his Majesty's Troops, whenever such Troops shall be Stationed within or shall be marching thro' such Province or Colony, These Charges being pecularly local and arising within the Province.

"2d. That a General Fund be established in North America by Monies raised in all the Colonies collectively, to be issued and Applied for such Articles of a general concern as come properly

under the General Service, in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct; and that each Province and Colony do accordingly appropriate to this general Service such Sums as shall be raised for His Majesty's use for the Defence of the Colonies.

"One Article of which general Service his Majesty is pleased to specify to be, the making Provision for the enlisting Money of such Levies of Men as his Majesty has directed to be raised in North America for your defence; and also for Re-embursing the Masters of such Indented Servants as shall be legally enlisted in his Majesty's Service, according to an Act of Parliament passed this last Sessions.

"I do, therefore, as I am directed by his Majesty's Commands, demand of your Province in the above matters. And as his Majesty is at present graciously pleased to make such allowance towards victualling his Troops as must greatly remove all Difficulty of Quartering as to that Article, I must expect that, in the article of Lodging and such other Necessarys as are furnished in Quarters in Great Britain in Time of War, Your Province will more chearfully make full and sufficient Provision. I must therefore beg of you that you will acquaint the People of your Province, that when I shall have occasion to put his Majesty's Troops into Quarters, that I do and must expect to find such as are necessary in your Province. As also that whenever I shall have occasion to March or send any Body or party of Troops thro' your Province, I must expect that they be furnished with all necessary means of Conveyance. The Providing all which in such manner as may be most Convenient and least burthensome to the Province, the Legislature thereof will, I hope, consider of.

"As to the Application I receive from you and the several Governors of the other Provinces for particular Assistance confined to the Frontiers of each respective Province, I must give one general Answer, that neither the State of the Service nor the number of Troops I can collect renders such measures proper and indeed possible. Defend yourselves against the little flying parties of the Enemy; take post where that Defence can be best maintained, and by sending me Recruits of Men enable me to Act against the Body of the Enemy's Force where they are Collected, and by Divine Assistance we may secure and maintain his Majesty's Dominions, and fully protect his good People of North America. I have the honour to be, with great regard,

"Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

"LOUDOUN.

"To Governor DENNY."

"*To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of His Majestie's most Honble. Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.*

"My Lords:

"Pursuant to your Lordship's Order of the 12th of last Month We have had under our Consideration the Petition of sundry of His Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, in behalf of themselves and others, setting forth 'the distressed and defenceless State of that Province, and humbly praying that His Majesty would graciously Condesend to take their Condition under his wise and princely consideration, which upon enquiry will be found to be singularly distressing and grievious; and that his Majesty would further be graciously pleased to interpose his Royal Authority that this important Province, situated in the Center of his Majesty's American Dominions, may be put into a posture of Defence;' and having been attended by Mr. Paris, Soll^r for the Petitioners, with Mr. York and Mr. Forrester, his Council, and by Mr. Joshua Sharp, Soll^r in behalf of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Henly and Mr. Pratt, his Council, and by the Agents of the said Province, and several of the Persons called Quakers, and heard what the respective Party's had to offer thereupon, We beg leave to report to your Lordships That no Evidence has been laid before us on the part of the Petitioners tending to prove the Facts set forth and alleged in their Petition; but as the defenceless State of the Province, arising from the want of a proper Militia and Forts and Places of Strength, has not been controverted by the Council for the Assembly, and as the Invasion of the French, who have forcibly possessed themselves of a Fort built by his Majesty's Subjects within the Actual Limits of this Province, and the Ravages and Devastations of the Savage Indians upon their Frontiers are Facts well known to your Lordships; We apprehend your Lordships will not require such legal Proofs of them as might be necessary upon a Question of less public Concern & Notoriety.

"This is not the first Complaint which his Majesty's Subjects, Inhabitants of that Province, have made of the Distressed State of it arising from the Assembly's neglecting to make proper Provision by Law for putting it into a posture of Defence in times of Danger and Hostility. Alike Complaint was made to his Majesty in the Year 1742, upon an Examination into which it did appear that no Laws had ever been enacted in that Province for the Defence of it, for the Building of Forts, for raising or training any Militia, or in general for providing against any Danger from without, either by Indians, Pirates, or other Enemies, as will more fully appear to your Lordships from the annexed Copy of a Report of this Board to the Lords of the Commite of Council on the 8 July, 1742.

"The same System of inaction and neglect of the Publick Safety

has ever since prevailed and been pursued by the Assembly, notwithstanding the many frequent exortations made to them from time to time by the Crown by their Governors, and by their fellow subjects to provide for the Security and Defence of the Government.

"The reasons urged by the Assembly in the Year 1742, in justification of their Conduct were, that by a Charter of Privileges granted to them by the first Proprietor, and by their own Laws, they were exempted from Military Service; that they had till then subsisted without Forts or Militia; that being a peaceable People, they had not given Offence to their Neighbours; and as their Neighbours had never till then molested them, they apprehend they might subsist in Security without any Military Force; and that in case of any Emergency, the Proprietor was obliged, and by his Charter impowered to defend them; But upon enquiry and examination it was found that neither that Charter of Privileges, or any Laws then existing gave them such Right of Exemption from Military Service, and that it was observed, that the Proprietor was no more obliged to be at the Expence of defending them in Case of Emergency, than the Governors of any other Colonies who had the like power in their Commissions.

"As the Council, however, for the Assembly have again strenuously insisted upon the Efficacy of the Military Power given to Mr. Penn by his Charter, and the obligation he his hereby under to provide for the defence of the Province, it may be necessary to observe, that this Power, great as it is in words, can have no Effect or Opperation without the Aid and Concurrence of the Legislature by enacting penal and compulsory Militia Laws, and by a proper and Constitutional Appropriation of Money to Military purposes; and this opinion is Confirmed by the practice and usage in all other Colonys, whether the Government be by Charter or by Commission from the Crown; in both which Cases, notwithstanding the Person intrusted with the execution of Government has the same Power as the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, yet no Militia cou'd have been or ever was framed, or Military Service executed without an Act of the Legislature.

"It has been indeed insisted upon by the Counsel for the Assembly, that the Proprietor has in the present Exigency received proper aid and Support in the Exercise of the Military Powers in his Charter from the Assembly, who have lately passed two Laws, the one for granting fifty-five thousand Pounds to the King's use, the other for regulating such Persons as are willing and desirous to be united for Military Purposes. These Laws your Lordships have been pleased to refer to us by a seperate Order, together with several Orders passed there at the same time, and therefore we shall make a seperate Report to your Lordships upon them; but we think it our Duty at present to trouble your Lordships with some

short Observations, because upon the merit or demerit of these Laws the force or weakness of the Arguments which have been attempted to be drawn from them will, in your Lordships' Judgement, in great measure depend.

"By the first of these Laws the Money thereby to be raised is to be placed in the Hands of a Committee of the Assembly, to be applied by them 'for supplying Friendly Indians, holding of Treaties, releiving distressed Settlers who have been driven from their Lands, and other Perposes for the King's Use,' but not a word is said of Military Service; and tho' it has been argued that the Words *other purposes* will admit of such a Construction and Application, yet, when it is considered that the Committee which has the Sole Power and Direction of this Money is part of and constituted by an Assembly principled against Military Service, there is little room to hope they will put such a Construction and Application.

"As to the other Law, it is in every respect the most improper and inadequate to the Service which cou'd have been framed and passed, and is rather calculated to exempt Persons from Military Services than to encourage and promote them. No methods are prescribed for compelling Persons by Proper Penalties to Associate in Defence of their Country, or for obliging those who are conscienciously scrupulous of bearing Arms themselves to find others in their stead, or to provide for such as might, by the Executive Power, be found ready and willing to enlist.

"The whole is voluntary, both in respect of inlistment and of the subsistance of those who shall be enlisted; the Officers are to be elected by Ballot, and no Provision is made for that due subordination without which all Bodies of People associated for Military purposes would be absolutely useless; but these are not only the defective & mischievious Provisions of this Law, for it is enacted that no Person under twenty-one Years of age should be enlisted, by which means many able Bodyed Men fit for the Service of their Country as Soldiers would be excluded; and that no Regiment, Company, or Party shall be compelled or led more than three days' March beyond the Inhabited parts of the Province, nor be detained against their Wills longer than three weeks in any Garrison, let the necessity of the case be what it will; a Proviso which, instead of rendering this Militia effectual to the purposes of defence, may be the means of encouraging Desertions and sacrificing such of the King's Troops as may happen to be join'd with them in the same Service; but were the Provisions of this Act ever so good and proper, yet little advantage or benefit could be hoped for from a Law in the preamble of which it is declared that the Majority of the Assembly, which is in effect the Governing part of that Province in which it is to operate, and from whom his Majesty's Subjects ought to receive support and Protection, are principled against bearing Arms, and that the making a Law to compel Persons thereto would be to violate of a funda-

mental of the Constitution, & be a direct breach of the Privileges of the People.

"Upon the whole, we are humbly of Opinion that the Legislature of every Country is in Duty bound by the Original Constitution, Frame, and Compact of Government to support and defend that Government and those who are subjects to it; that the Assembly of Pennsylvania is in no degree exempted from this general Law of Nature and Society, but on the Contrary is obliged by the Charter to the Proprietors to aid and assist them in the Execution of the Powers given to them by that Charter, which cannot be carried into Execution without such aid and Assistance; that the measures alledged by the Assembly to be intended for this Purpose are improper, inadequate, and ineffectual, and that there is no reason to hope that proper or effectual measures will be taken while the Majority of the Assembly consists of Persons whose avow'd principles are against Military Services, however necessary for the Security and Defence of Government, who have declared by Publick Acts that it is a Violation of a fundamental of the Constitution, and a direct breach of Privileges to compel Persons to bear Arms, or to find or provide for such as will do Military Service in their stead, and who, tho' not a Sixth part of the Inhabitants of the Province, are yet contrary to the Principles, the Policy, and the Practice of the Mother Country, admitted to hold Offices of Trust and Profit, and sit in the Assembly without their Allegiance being secured to the Government by the Sanction of an Oath; and therefore We see no Remedy to the Evils so justly complained of by the Petitioners, unless by the interposition of an Act of the British Legislature, agreeable to the Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Soll^r General, when the Defenceless State of this Province was under your Lordships' Consideration, upon a Report from this Board on the 7th November, 1744, a Copy of which is hereunto annexed. We are,

"My Lords, Your Lordships'

"Most Obedient & most humble Servants,

"(Signed) "DUNK HALLIFAX,
"J. TALBOT,
"SOAME TENYNS,
"RICHARD BIGBY.

"WHITEHALL, March 3, 1756."

—

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24 June, 1756.

"*By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs:*

"Your Majesty having been pleased by your Order in Council of the 11th February last to referr unto this Committee Two Acts

passed in the Province of Pennsylvania in August and November, 1755, The Lords of the Committee did, on the 12 of February last, take the said Acts into their Consideration, and thought proper to transmit the same to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations for their Opinion thereupon, who have reported to this Committee That they have considered the same, and that the following Act Intituled 'An Act for extending so much of an Act of Parliament entituled 'An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters,'' passed in the twenty-eighth Year of the present Reign, as relates to the Quartering and Billetting of Soldiers and Payment of their Quarters, in that part of Great Britain called England, Appearing to them to be of an extraordinary and unusual nature, They thought it their Duty to refer it to your Majesty's Attorney General, who hath reported to them as his Opinion, that it is not adviseable for your Majesty to approve thereof; That the tendency of this Act must unavoidably be to Cramp the Publick Service and obstruct the defence of the Province; That it assumes Propositions true in the Mother Country, and rightly asserted in the Reigns of Charles the First and Charles the Second, in times of Peace, when Soldiers are kept up without consent of Parliament, but that the Application of such Propositions to a Colony in time of War in the Case of Troops raised for their protection by the Authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, made the first time by an Assembly, many of whom plead what they call Conscience for not making or assisting Military Operations to resist the Enemy, shou'd not be allowed to stand as Law.

"And 'With respect to the Act passed in November, 1755, 'Intituled 'An Act for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for Military Purposes within this Province,'' The said Lords Commissioners have reported, That it is in every respect the most improper and inadequate to the Service which could have been framed and passed, and seems rather Calculated to exempt Persons from Military Services than to encourage and promote them. No methods are prescribed for compelling Persons by proper Penalties to Associate in Defence of their Country, or for obliging those who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing Arms themselves to find others in their stead, or to provide for such as might by the Executive power be found ready and willing to enlist. The whole, both in respect of Enlistment and of Subsistance of those who may be enlisted, is voluntary. The Officers are to be elected by Ballot, and no provision is made for that due Subordination, without which all Bodies of Men associated for Military purposes would be absolutely Useless. But that these are not the only Defective and Mischievous provisions of this Act, for it is enacted, That no Persons under Twenty-one Years of Age shall be Enlisted, by which means many able bodied Men fit for the Service of their Country as Soldiers wou'd be excluded, and that

no Regiment, Company, or Party shall be compelled or led more than three days' March beyond the Inhabited parts of the Province, nor be detained against their Wills longer than Three Weeks in any Garrison, let the necessity of the Case be what it will; A proviso which, instead of rendering this Militia effectual to the purposes of Defence, may be the means of encouraging Desertion, and of sacrificing such of your Majesty's Troops as may happen to be join'd with them in the same Service. But were the provisions of this Act ever so good and proper, Yet little advantage or benefit cou'd be hoped for from a Law, in the preamble of which it is declared, that the Majority of the Assembly, which is in effect the Governing part of the Province, in which it is to operate, and from whom your Majesty's Subjects ought to receive Support and protection, are principled against bearing Arms, and that the making a Law to compel Persons thereto, would be to violate a Fundamental of the Constitution, and be a direct breach of the Priviledges of the People. The said Lords Commissioners are therefore of Opinon that this Act shou'd receive your Majesty's disallowance.

"Upon Consideration whereof the Lords of the Committee do agree humbly to Report as their Opinion to your Majesty that Both the said Acts ought to be repealed.

"A true Copy.

"W. SHARP."

—

"At the Court at Kensington the 7th day of July, 1756.

"PRESENT:

"The King's most Excellent Majesty.

"Lord President,	Lord Berkley, of Stratton,
"Lord Privy Seal,	Lord Raymond,
"Duke of Devonshire,	Lord Edgecumbe,
"Earl of Holderness,	Lord Anson,
"Earl of Rochford,	Mr. Secretary Fox,
"Earl of Buckinghamshire,	Sir Thomas Robinson,
"Lord Delaware.	

"*Whereas*, in pursuance of the powers granted to the Proprietarys of the Province of Pennsylvania by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said Province did, in August and November, 1755, pass two Acts, which have been transmitted and are Intituled,

"'An Act for extending so much of an Act of Parliament intituled 'An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters,'' passed in the twenty-eighth Year of the present Reign, as relates to the Quartering and Billetting of Soldiers and payment of their Quarters in that part of Great Britain called England.

"'An Act for the better Ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be United for Military purposes within this Province.'

"His Majesty this day took the said Acts into his Royal Consideration, and having received the Opinion of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and also of a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council thereupon, Is hereby pleased to Declare his Disallowance of the said Acts, And pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Acts are hereby repealed, declared Void, and of none Effect; Wherefore the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said Province, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly!

"W. SHARPE."

A Letter from Mr. Parsons of the 12 Instant was likewise read, wherein he acquaints the Governor that ten Indians and four Captives were arrived at Easton, and had brought a Message from Teedyuscung, which for want of Interpreters cou'd not be delivered.

The Governor then related to the Council, that he found the Frontiers in a deplo. Condition; Fort Granville burnt by the Enemy; Fort Shirley evacuated by his Order; and the Country People dispirited and running into little Forts for a present security, which being a great detriment to the general Safety, an Order was given to have them immediately examined, that such as were tenable and placed at proper distances and in good places, might be continued and the rest to be demolished. That the people being earnest for a Militia, had made several applications to him for that purpose; and in his Opinion nothing cou'd save the Country from inevitable Ruin, unless a fair and just Bill shou'd be immediately framed and enacted into a Law, and he had thoughts of framing one himself and sending it to the House; and he recommended it to the Council to consider whether this wou'd not be the shortest way, and the likeliest to produce a good Act.

But the Council conceiving many difficulties that wou'd attend the Governor's draughting and offering the Bill himself to the House, the debate took up a long time, and the further Consideration of it was with other matters referred to the next Council, which was ordered to be on the 18th.

The Governor then Ordered a letter he had received from Sir William Johnson to be read, which was done in these Words:

"Fort Johnston, 8 September, 1756.

"Sir:

"I am honoured with your two Letters bearing date the 21 of last Month.

"I most sincerely congratulate you on your safe Arrival in your Government, and taking upon you the Administration of the same; May Health, Success, and Honour attend you. It shall be my ambition to shew myself worthy of your favour, Confidence, and Correspondence, relative to that Department of his Majesty's Service which he hath been pleased to entrust to my Management. I shall receive all Intelligence from you with Gratitude, and take care punctually to communicate to you whatever I apprehend may be consequential to your Government; and I shall at all times receive your Sentiments and Advice upon Indian Affairs with that respect which is due to your publick Station and the Merits of your private Character.

"The present critical situation of the Province of Pennsylvania as well indeed all the Neighbouring Ones, call for a Spiritted conduct in their Governors, and I hope and doubt not, Sir, but you will feel yourself equal to the Trial.

"Please, Sir, to accept of my very greatfull acknowledgements for your obliging Offers in my favour, and permit me to hope the honour of your Commands, whenever it may be in my power to contribute to your satisfaction.

"I expect soon to have a Meeting here of Delegates from each of the Six Nations, when I will not forget to notify to them your succeeding Mr. Morris in the Government of Pennsylvania in the manner you mention, and I shall supply the Belts and Strings necessary on the Occasion.

"I have at all times with Fidelity and pleasure, considered and promoted the real Interest of Pennsylvania in my Transactions with the Indians to the utmost of my Abilities and Judgement, and I shall continue so to do whilst the Power of doing it remains with me.

"Your Letter by Cashiowayah, the Indian, I have perused with the attention due to the Importance of it. He has not yet opened himself fully to me, so that I cannot give you a particular Answer with relation to him and his Business, by you may depend I shall Assist and Advise him in the best manner I am able for his Majesty's Indian Interest in general, and that of your Province in particular.

"I am, Sir, Most respectively,

"Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,

"WM. JOHNSON.

"WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., &ca."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Munday the 18th October, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle,	James Hamilton,	Esquires.
Benjamin Shoemaker,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	

On further Consideration, it was unanimously judged better for the Governor to leave it to the Assembly to frame a Militia Bill, than to offer one himself.

The Governor having prepared a Draught of a Speech to the Assembly, on the several matters which were laid before the Council at their last Meeting, the same was read and approved:

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly:

"I am sensible this is not the usual time of the Year when you proceed upon Business, Yet the several weighty Affairs which I have to lay before you will admit of no delay, and oblige me to desire you wou'd take them into your immediate Consideration.

"Having received his Majesty's Commands to take the most Speedy and effectual measures to hinder all Correspondence with the Subjects of the French King, and to prevent their being supplied, either by Land or Sea, with Provisions or Warlike Stores; And His Royal pleasure being further signified by Lord Loudon to lay a Prohibition on the Exportation of all manner of Provisions, I therefore earnestly recommend to you to frame a Bill for an Embargo, under such Penalties as will render the same effectual.

"The King also demands your Assistance in various matters relating to the Forces, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to send over for the protection of his American Dominions, the particulars whereof are specified in the Papers the Secretary will now lay before you, and I cannot doubt your cheerfully raising the supplies necessary for the Services required.

"By some late Intelligence I understand the Enemy are preparing to attack this Province with a large Body of French and Indians; nor are we secure from Insult by Sea; And it may be absolutely necessary to take sudden measures for Defence, which the Sum already granted will not enable us to do, as a Considerable part of it has been employed to pay the Arrears due to the Troops and other former Charges.

"On a mature Consideration of the present State of this Country, and from the many Applications for a general Defence made to me in a late Journey to the Frontiers, I find a Militia Law is absolutely necessary, The late Act being repealed by his Majesty in

Council. The Reasons that induced his Majesty to refuse his Assent to that Act are fully set forth in the Reports of the Lords Commissioners of Trade, and a Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, on which the Repeal is founded; I must therefore press you in the warmest Terms with all possible dispatch to frame a just and equitable Bill not liable to the Objections that proved fatal to the former Law.

"In consequence of a Treaty lately held at Easton with the Deputys of the Susquahannah Indians, Their Chief is now returning with some of our unhappy People not long since made Prisoners. As this Affair will Occasion a considerable expence, I desire you will provide for it accordingly.

"Gentlemen: let me intreat you to avoid all disputes, raise such supplies as are wanted in our present imminent Danger, and pay a ready Obedience to his Majesty Commands, which is the least Return you can make for his Royal Protection & ye great expence the Mother Country is for ye Preservation of these Colonies.

"An Express arrived from Major Burd, with Letters giving an Account of our Old Friend Ogaghradarishah's coming a second Time to Fort Augusta, on purpose to tell several things of consequence which he heard at Diahogo. This honest Indian's Intelligence, with the Examination of two English Prisoners who had escaped to that Fort, were read and ordered to be entered.

"*Intelligence of Ogaghradarishah given at Shamokin, 11th October,* 1756.

"He says that ten days ago, being at Diahogo, two Delaware Indians came there from the Ohio, who informed him that the English had lately destroy'd the Kittanning Town and killed some of their People, but avoided mentioning to him the Number, and that the Ohio Indians and several other Tribes to the Number of one thousand were collected at Fort Duquesne, and that the French were preparing themselves to march in a very short time with them, on a Design to lay Seige to this Fort (Augusta).

"Ogaghradarishia, upon receiving this Intelligence, immediately got himself ready to come here to give us Notice of it, that we might take measures accordingly and put ourselves in the best posture of Defence, for which reason he made the greatest Dispatch in his power in coming down.

"He then produced a String of Wampum, and said, That he was directed by the Indians of his Village in the Six Nation Country to give their hearty thanks to Colonel Clapham for the kind and friendly Messages he had sent them, and to deliver him that String to testify their gratefull Acknowledgements and Affectionate Receipt of his Message.

"He then produced another String of Wampum, and delivered the thanks of his Nation to his Honour the Governor, in return for

the kind Treatment he had received from him in Philadelphia last Summer, and the Message of Friendship He sent them; and he presented the String in Confirmation of their Thanks.

"He further observed that his Nation had done no Injury either to the French or English, but had remained Neuter, while other Nations were at War with them, and that they would continue so till any Enemy should strike them, which, however, they would not resent before they received a second Blow, and then they were determined to revenge the same.

"He then presented another String, which he brought from Shayetowah (John Shickalamy's Brother), who desired him to give it to Mr. Weiser, and to acquaint him that he (Shayetowah) had quite lost himself being between two Fires (meaning that War was carrying on each side of him, and he did not know what part to act), and that he had a great Inclination to see his Friend Mr. Weiser, and intended if he lived to pay him a Visit this Fall.

"Ogaghradarisha further added that his Nation had not time to return a particular answer to the Messages from the Governor of Pennsylvania and Colonel Clapham, as they were just setting out to go to Sir William Johnson, but that on their return to their own Country they would make their Answer.

"After this he informed us that two days ago, as he was coming down the River, he saw a great Number of Delaware Indians and conversed with one of their Chiefs, who told him that he had promised to meet the Governor of Pennsylvania at Bethleham, and to take with him all the Delaware tribe on Susquahannah, and that they were going on that design. But that another of the Chiefs gave him a piece of Tobacco covered over with Vermillion and desired him to Smoak it, which he with Scorn refused to do, and returned it to him, telling him at the same time that the English were his best Friends, and he never wou'd consent to shed the least drop of their blood. This piece of Conduct in the Delaware Chief, as well as some other Circumstances, convinced him of their ill Intentions; and he says that he is well assured that all their proposals about Terms of Peace are a grand Deceit, and that their Schemes were contrived only to amuse and flatter the Government of Pennsylvania, with hopes of living in greater Security, and by that Stratagem to gain such an Advantage as to enable them to give the English a more severe Blow than ever."

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"*Examination of Daniel M'Mullen, who made his Escape in Company with Thomas Moffitt from the Indians at Connastego, taken at Fort Augusta, 22d September*, 1756.

"Daniel McMullen says that he has been among the Indians ten Months, mostly at Diahogo, and that thirteen days from that place;

and further says that some time in last December, as he was at Work in the Woods at the Minisinks, he was suddenly surrounded and taken Prisoner by Five Indians who burnt a House in the Neighbourhood at the same time where they killed eight Men, and carried of a Woman Captive; that he and the woman were taken by them to Wioming, where he staid two nights and saw One hundred Delawares and Shawonese with their Families, mixt with a few Mohocks; from Wioming the Indians proceeded with him to Diahogo, at which place he found about One hundred and thirty Indians, some of them Mohocks and Friends to the English; that he remained all the Winter at Diahogo a Captive, and belonged to a Mohock, who purchased him of the Delawares and used him very kindly; that in the Beginning of the Spring, the Indian to whom he belonged removed his Family to Connasetego, about Forty or Fifty Miles North West from Diahogo, where he was again sold to French Margret's Daughter, and embraced the Opportunity of her absence, at a time when she was gone to Colonel Johnson's to ransom the Woman who was taken Prisoner at the same time with himself, and made his Escape in Company with Thomas Moffit, who belonged also to French Margret's Daughter, and arrived after three days' Journey by Land, and ten days' Voyage in a Canoe, at Fort Augusta at Shamokin. Daniel McMullen further says that he heard, about two Weeks before his Escape from the Indians, that Oswego was taken by the French and burnt, which seem'd to be a matter of Concern to the Mohawks, that the Indians in general were in great want of Provisions, that they were sensible the English had built a Fort at Shamokin, which was much approved, and esteemed a very proper Situation for a Fort by the Mohawks on the North Branch, several of whom proposed to come and live at Shamokin in Friendship with the English. McMullen is twenty-eight Years Old.

"Thomas Moffit, aged twenty-six Years, says that he was taken Prisoner by Nine Indians, some time in the beginning of last March, at a place between Pokeepsie and Captain Bushe's House, and taken from thence to Wioming, where they staid in Company with about One hundred Indians two Nights, and then Marched to a place about ten Miles West from Wioming, to which place they retreated with some Precipitation, on hearing that the English were coming against them, having first hid their Corn among the Rocks at Wioming; that after about a fortnight's stay at that place, they returned again to Wioming, were having waited four Days, till all the Indians living on the North Branch of Susquahannah were collected, they marched in a body with their Familys and Effects to Diahogo. At Diahogo having called a Council, and being still apprehensive of Pursuit from the English, they divided themselves and above one half with their Familys, removed to Allegany, the rest to Connasettego, which place lyes about forty Miles West of Diahogo, on a West Fork of the North Branch; That he was sold by the Indians who took him Prisoner to French Margret's

Daughter, from whom he made his Escape in Company with Daniel McMullen, and came into Fort Augusta at Shamokin on 22d September, 1756. Thomas Moffot further says, that there were two Mohawks in the Party who took him Prisoner, that the Indians were in a starving Condition, that he heard the Delaware King, who treated with Governor Morris at Bethleham, sometime in August last, say in a Drunken frolick, at his Mistress' House above Diahogo, that the Indians cou'd make Peace, and that the Indians could also break Peace when made, that this was expressed about a Week before the Delaware King left their House to treat with the English, at which time he sold an English Female Prisoner for a Horse to perform his Journey to Bethleham, that he since heard among the Indians that the Delaware King had received a Waggon Load of Goods as a present from Governor Morris, that he was informed by an Indian Messenger who came to their House about a Week before his Escape, that Oswego was taken and Burnt by the French, and several Prisoners brought from thence to Niagra, at which, the Indian who told him the Story, and came, as he believed, from Allegany, was much rejoiced.

"Taken before me, 22d September, 1756,

"WILL^{M}. CLAPHAM.

A Letter of the 15th Instant, received by Express from Major Parsons, was read in these Words:

"EASTON, October 15th, 1756.

"Honoured Sir:

"On the 11th, towards Evening, the Indians, vizt 9 men and one Woman, with 4 Prisoners (vizt Henry Hess, William Weeser, and George Fox from Lower Smithfield, and Samuel Clifford, taken at Diahogo after his Escape from the French, who took him Prisoner at the Engagement with Colonel Broadstreet), arrived here. They all came to my House, and Zacheus, who is their Speaker, told me he came with a Message from King Teedyuscung, who, with 4 other Chiefs and a great Number of Indians, were arrived at Wioming. He said that Teedyuscung had ordered him to call to his Assistance Augustus and Joshua, two Indians at Bethleham, when he delivered his Message to me, and therefore desired me to send for them, which I did the next day. But they sent for answer till they know who the Indians were, and what their Business was, they could not come, and Objected that I had not sent a String of Wampum, but I had none.

"On the 12, Seven of the Indians came to me and told me they were not Subjects of Teedyuscung; they were Minisink Indians of a different Tribe, and that they came to visit their Brethren and Sisters who were at Bethleham, and desired me to let them go to Bethleham. I told them they were very welcome here, and while they staid I would take care that they shou'd be supplied

with every thing they wanted; but if the chose to go to Bethleham, I would send an Escort with them; and accordingly ordered two Soldiers to go with them, and sent a Letter to Mr. Horsefield, informing who the Indians were that remained here and what their Business was, and desired him to prevail with Augustus and Joshua to come to Easton, as Zacheus could not deliver his Message without them.

"On the 13, Mr. Okely coming to Easton on some private Business, told me that the seven Indians arrived at Bethleham Yesterday and made a Declaration there that they were Minisink Indians, and had formerly lived in the Minisink Town; that they had never been engaged in the War, and were, therefore, not come to make peace (which they, however, greatly desired), for they never had broken it, and in the beginning of the War had fled far back. That the Brethren had visited them in their Town and told them good Words from God, and they had now come a long Journey to see their Indian Relations in Bethleham, and to hear more good Words; and had taken the Opportunity of coming with three Indians who brought the Prisoners, and would have gone straight to Bethleham if the Soldiers wou'd have permitted them.

"The same day about eleven O'Clock Zacheus and George and his wife came to my House a little in Liquor, and brought the four Prisoners with them, and said they had something to say to me. Then Zacheus spoke as follows: 'Brother: This String of Wampum comes from Colonel Johnson, from whom we received News that when the King was last down here he had like to have been catch'd and betrayed, and that the Governor of Pennsylvania intended to get him down again and then wou'd cut his Throat. Teedyuscung now sends down four Prisoners, and desires his Wife and Children may be sent to him. He desires the English will keep the Words they spoke to him at the Treaty last Summer, and that we may hold ourselves as good Brothers. Teedyuscung desires that some Persons may be sent from this Government to him at Wyoming, as he has sent some of his People to this Government.

"'Brother: I rejoice at the Fire kindled at Easton, where the Governor and I smoaked our Pipes together, which I hold for good.'

"Then he delivered the String of Wampum and the four Prisoners, and seemed inclined to return directly back to Wyoming. I told him I had received an Account that Augustus and Joshua were upon the Road, and that they might be expected here in about two Hours; That as they had sent for them it would look very strange if they did not stay to speak to them when they came. Besides, I had myself something to say to them in Answer to what they had spoken, and desired they would wait a little that I might prepare myself with an Answer. They then desired they might have some drink, and would by no means be contented without it. Towards Evening Augustus and George came in Company of one of

the Brethren. By this time Zacheus and George were got pretty drunk, which I acquainted Augustus and Joshua of, and told them the Substance of what Zacheus had spoke to me. They were of Opinion with me that it was not proper to say anything to them that Night, but they would take them early next Morning before they could get any Drink.

"On the 14, in the Morning early, Zacheus, George and his Wife, and Augustus and Joshua, with the Brother that Accompanied them from Bethleham, came to my House, and after they had talked awhile together in their own Language, Joshua spoke in the German Tongue, and said: Five Chiefs were coming down the Susquahannah to the English, when they received a Message, with a String of Wampum, as from Colonel Johnson, telling them they shou'd not go to the English at Pennsylvania, for if they did they wou'd certainly all of them be killed; But the Chiefs did not give much heed to that Message. When they had proceeded some way on their Journey they received another Message, with a large String of Wampum, as from the Colonel, desiring them by no means to venture themselves with the English, who would surely cut all their Throats as soon as they had the Indians in their power. But Teedyuscung said when he was last Summer with the Governor of Pennsylvania he was very kindly treated by the English, and that he could perceive it came from the Heart, and he would not believe they would do him any harm, and therefore he wou'd proceed in his Journey to his Brothers the English. When they came to Wioming they received another Message, as from the Colonel, with a very broad and long Belt of Wampum, entreating them not to venture themselves farther, for if they did the English wou'd certainly cut all their Throats as soon as they get them in their power. Whereupon Teedyuscung said, 'this is now the Third Message, perhaps there may be some Truth in it. I will stay here, and send two of my Men, with four Prisoners, to Easton, where the Fire was kindled, to enquire into this matter. If it is true I will return back; but if it is false I will proceed to my Brother.

"'Brother: we are five Chiefs; we desire you to send us five Quarts of Rum, that we may drink, and we desire you to send it in one Cagg, secured so that it may not be opened till it come to us.'

When the Indians had done speaking I told them I had something to say in answer to them, but as I had no Wampum I could not tell whether it would be taken well without. Augustus and Joshua told me it was necessary that what I said should be accompanied with a String of Wampum, otherwise it would not be so well received. I then asked them if the Indians at Bethleham cou'd supply me with as much as wou'd be necessary upon this Occasion. They said the believed they cou'd. I then told them I would set of with them for ———, and ordered them their Break-

fasts immediately. I told the Indians that as Teedyuscung had requested his Wife and Children should be sent to him, I thought it absolutely necessary that Zacheus and George, with his Wife, should go to Bethleham and Speak with Teedyuscung's Wife and Children, and know her own Mind; That if she inclined to go I would do all in my power to have her accommodated on her Journey.

"The Indians all approved of what I said to them, and then I ordered two Soldiers to Escort them to Bethleham, and rode forward my self to get ready a Cagg for the Five Quarts of Rum, and to provide a Blanket, Stockings, Shoes, and Buckles for each Indian again they came. I also mentioned to the Brethren that I wanted two White Men to go with the Indians to Wioming, but did not succeed in that point. When the Indians came to Bethleham I ordered Zacheus and George, with his Wife and two Soldiers, to the Ferry, and desired Augustus & Joshua to prepare the String of Wampum; And sometime after Mr. Horsfield went with me to the Ferry and sent for the King's Wife and Children. After she and the other Indians had saluted each other I mentioned to her what Teedyuscung had said, and asked her if she inclined to go or stay, telling her if she staid she would be sure to be treated well, as she had all along been. She told me she wou'd consider of it and give me her answer before Night.

"Towards Evening I went with Mr. Horsfield to the Ferry again, and all the Indians being present I asked Teedyuscung's Wife if she had determined upon what I mentioned to her before? she said she had, and she thought it best for her to stay at Bethleham. Whereupon I promised her that she shou'd be very kindly used as she had been.

"The String of Wampum being made ready, and Zacheus, George, & Augustus, with several other Indians, Men and Women, being present, I delivered the String of Wampum and the following Answer:

"'Brother Teedyuscung: the Governor of Pennsylvania bids you welcome. He has ordered me to provide for you & your People, and that I should in his Name treat you all very kindly till he can come himself and Smoak his Pipe with you at the Council Fire. Brother: I am very glad to hear from you, and that you are on your way to this place, where the Council Fire was kindled last Summer. The Fire is still kept alive that you may smoak your Pipe by it when you come again.

"'Brother: I understand that some wicked People who want to put out the Council Fire have told you Lies, and pretend to have them from Colonel Johnson. They did not come from Colonel Johnson; he knows we love our Brothers the Indians, and that we desire to live in peace with them.

"'Brother: I tell you not to believe those false Reports. I tell you we love you, and have made up the Fire anew that it may burn very bright when you come again, that we may all Smoak our Pipes by it, and that the People afar off may see its light.

"'Brother: you desire your Wife and Children should be sent to you. They are free and at liberty, and are as our own Children; we will not keep them one Minute longer than they desire to stay; while they do stay we love them as our own Children, and shall use them kindly for our Brother's sake, that he may have them again in good Health.

"'Brother: I will send your words directly to the Governor that he may know you are coming. Brother: your sending the four Prisoners is a token of your Love, and is taken very kindly.'

"Then delv^d. the String of Wampum.

"Then I told the Indians that I had offered the Officer at the Fort to Supply them with as much bread, Meal, and Meat as they shou'd have occasion for. They desired me to furnish them with Horses and Saddles, and with Powder and Lead. I promised them If I could at so short warning procure Horses and Saddles I would, and gave them an Order to the Fort for ¼ lb. Powder each Man, with some Lead, and then took my leave of them, the Sun being then set, And Mr. Horsefield being so kind as to undertake to see every thing done, according to Order, against next Morning. When we parted Zacheus told me he expected to be at Easton with the other Indians in Nine days. One of the seven Indians goes with him. Yesterday Mr. Horsefield sent me word that six of the Seven were going that Morning. The three were gone. It is almost impossible to prevent the Indians from getting too much liquor, for if the Tavern keepers refuse to supply them, there are People mean enough to go and buy Rum for them with the Indians' Money that they may help to drink it when they have done. Among others there is in Town a Number of Irish Recruits, some of them as abandoned, drunken Fellows as ever was got together. The Officer has not many Recruits yet. If he had, I shou'd not be very easy here myself; And I could wish he had orders not to suffer his Men to mix with the Indians at all.

"As soon as I heard the Indians were coming I ordered Lieutenant Witterhold, with the small Detachment of eight Men who were posted at Teet's, to come and take post in this Town. These, with four of Cap^n. Orndt's Men that Escorted the Indians from Fort Allen to this place, serve as a Guard at present to Easton, and as the Indians are to be so soon expected I propose to keep them here till further Orders. If the Commissioners were to order some Blankets, Shirts, and Shoes up here for such Indians as are to be supplied, it would be cheaper and easier than to buy here; also a

little Wampum is wanting, the String that I bought cost 20s., and the making 1s. 6. Mr. Till's Letter of the 11th came safe to Hand.

"I am, Honoured Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"WM. PARSONS."

A Letter from Colonel Stephens, Commander of Fort Cumberland, was read and ordered to be Entered:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, September 30th, 1756.

"Sir:

"Yesterday came into this Garrison John Adam Long, who lived in this Neighbourhood and was taken Prisoner on the 3d April last, near to a Fort on the Virginia Frontiers, Commanded by Captain Cox. He is a sensible Man, of fifty-five Years of Age, and informs that he was carried directly to Fort Duquesne, on his way to which place he met one hundred and fifty Indians near to this Fort going against the Inhabitants of the Virginia Frontiers; that this party, joined with several others down before them, engaged Captain Mercer at the head of a Detachment from this Fort; That there were Nine Indians killed in that Engagement, which, with their seeing the Tracts of several Scouting Parties after them, made them return without doing much mischief to the Inhabitants; That he was detained at Fort Duquesne about Twenty Days, during which time the Delawares carried in several Prisoners, One of which they roasted a Live, Two others they put to death in a Cruel and Barbarous manner.

"That about the last of April there were only 200 men in the French Fort, but that about the beginning of June, they were strongly reinforced with Men and provisions by the arrival of a Fleet of 400 Battoes. That he was then carried up to Vinango, where there resided an Officer in a small Stoccado Fort with a Command of 40 Men; that there are a Number of Square Logs got together at that place Sufficient to build a large Fort on a pritty rising Ground in the Forks of Ohio and French Creek. That he was then carried to the Bacheloons, a small Town about 40 Miles higher up the River, from which place he made his Escape about the Middle of August, and has been on his way to this place ever since.

"During his stay a Bacheloons, the Mingos held several grand Councils abt taking up arms against us, but upon hearing a Report that a Number of Catawbas and Cherookes in Conjunction with the English were on their march against the Ohio Indians, They came to a Resolution to lay down the Hatchet, and made great professions of Friendship to the English. Upon this the French refused them a supply of Provisions, but some Indians,

who engaged a party of our Troops near the great Crossing, returning to Fort Duquesne, and informing that the English were on their March against them, The French sent them a present of some Bacon, Flour, and Pease.

"According to the Intelligence received from Long, it wou'd be of great Service to send a Messenger again to the Susquahannah Indians, and from thence to Bacheloons, which is but a short way. This wou'd at least prevent them from Acting against Us, and have a good Effect upon the Confederate tribes of the Twightwees, few of which have yet taken up arms against Us, especially if the Attempt of your Troops on the Kittannin was followed by a sure Blow on that or some of the Neighbouring Towns.

"The above Intelligence regarding the Province of Pennsylvania equally with the other Colonies, prevents may making any apoligy for this Trouble.

"I have the Honour to be, Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servt

"ADAM STEPHEN."

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Pennsylvania 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 24th of October 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwallader, Joseph Turner, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were Read and Approved.

Captain Newcastle returned a few days ago from the Six Nation Country but could not make the Report of his Journey for want of an Interpreter. The Governor sent an Express for Mr Weiser who being indisposed had sent his Son Captain Sam and by his Interpretation assisted by Pumpshire and Jo. Peepy, Captain Newcastle gave the following Account.

Brother, I return the Belt delivered to me with a Request of this Government that I would go to the Six Nations to enquire into the Character and Credentials of Teedyuscung.

Brother, I have but in part executed my Commission, not having Opportunity of doing it so fully as I wished, I met with Canyase one of the principal Councellors of the Six Nations a Mohock Chief, who has a regard for Pennsylvania, He gave me an Account which he would have confirmed by a Belt of Wampum, but not having any he desired his Words might be regarded as much as if he had sent a Belt. I related to this Chief very particularly the manner in which Teedyuscung spoke of himself, and his Commission and Authority from the Six Nations at the Treaty at Easton, I gave him a true Notion of all he said on this head, and how often he repeated it to the Governor, and then asked him whether he knew any thing of this matter. Canyase said he did, Teedyuscung did not speak the Truth, when he told the Governor he had a regular Authority from the Six Nations to treat with Onas. Canyase then proceeded and said, Teedyuscung on the behalf of the Delawares did apply to me, as a Chief of the Six Nations, He and I had long discourses together, and in those Conversations I told him that the Delawares were Women and always treated as such by the Six Nations, that the Delawares were the most nearly related to the Mohocks, that the Mohocks had given the Delawares Protection and they had permitted them to sit down and enjoy peaceably the Lands on which they were seated. We the Mohocks are Men, we are made so from above, but the Delawares are Women and under our protection, and of too low a kind to be Men, and that we have observed you the Delawares have suffered your Petticoats to be cut away by strangers, and are running about Naked and doing things that do not become you in the Condition you know you are, subject to us, you the Delawares have been put upon this by some Man or other from whom you have taken directions which you should not have done, We have seen you in all your proceedings and do not approve your Conduct.

Since you have been so foolish as to obey that voice, a strangers Voice and cut of your Petticoats and taken the Tomhawk - and now appear in the Character of a Man, I join and help to cut off your Petticoats, and so far make a Man of you but I do not put the Tomhawk in your Hand, I know what is for your good and therefore I will not allow you to carry a Tomhawk. Further since there has been a Cloud to dim your Eyes in the Day, I now take that Cloud away and set a Sun in the Firmament that shall light you and your Children the whole day.

If you will follow our advice you and your Children shall enjoy the light and live in peace.

Canyase.

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Canyasse repeated that he had no Wampum and on that Account did not know what to do. but as is usual among the English to make use of Writing, he takes that method and tells him without Wampum that he, Canyasse, and the Mohocks intend to go down the River Susquahannah and visit all the Delawares and take them with him, and when he has Collected them together then he will come with them to Pennsylvania and hold a Treaty in such place as the Governor shall appoint.

After this relation from Canyasse, Captaint Newcastle in answer to what was said, spoke in the Name and behalf of the English to him in these words.

Brother Canyasse. I would have you proceed to the matter as Quick as you can, go down the River to Diahogo - go as far as Wiominh - I do not however kindle a fire on the behalf of the English in that place, but only clean it for you and would have you sit down there and send to the Governor of Pennsylvania that you are there, and will wait his Answer.

Then Newcastle taking in his Hand a String of Wampum he proceeded and said likewise unto Tanicogharao a Seneca Chief and said the same thing to him as I had done to Canyasse, & he told me that he was going to War against the French, and as soon as he returned he would take the matter in hand - he had heard a New Governor was come and he would go and see him - he said further that the Indians were attending Colonel Johnson that they had been with him a long time, but they were not well used, he gave them no power when they asked him for Lead he gave them but a very little - that he did not like Men who wore two Faces, who spoke favourable to one Nation and then spoke as favourable to another, he loved Men who were Solid, Faithful and on whom one might Depend, and trust their Lives with them - Tanicogharao added to his String of Wampum a little bit of Leather to shew his Sentiments of that Gentleman meaning Sir Wm. Johnson, as one who had two Hearts a good one and a bad one. he sent his Name to the Governor that he might believe he spoke the Truth, he will not only come himself but bring with him all his Nation and assist the People of Pennsylvania, he likewise desired the Governor to Notify to Colonel Clapham that he was coming if he should return safe from his Expedition, and if he should be killed his Nation would come never the less and Colonel Clapham when he saw them coming might know it was them. A String.

The Governor returned Captain Newcastle his hearty thanks, assured him of his Friendship and kindness to him and all his Friends. and then acquainted him that Conrad Weiser was sick and wanted to confer with him; & desired he would go and see him, to which he consented.

The Governor then laid before the Council the Minutes of a Conference which Colonel Clapham had held on his Return to Shamokin with Ogaghradarisha which were read and as they contain several curious matters besides what that Chief related to Major Burd they were ordered to be entered.

At a Conference held at Fort Augusta October 18th. 1756.

The Speech of Ogaghradarisha.

The design of my coming here now is to inform you my Dear Friend and Brother of the situation and Designs of the French and Indians as far as I am acquainted therewith, which I shall do without the least reserve.

Just after I returned to my own Town, there was a Treaty held between Colonel Johnson and the Six Nations; I my self was not at the Treaty but received the Accounts from the Indians of my Town, who were there.

Being Sick, I was not able to proceed with the Message I was sent on, but delivered the Governors, as well as my Brothers Letters, Speeches and Belts for Colonel Johnson to my Cousin who

Pennsylvania 1756.

who went with the other Indians of the Town to the Treaty: Upon their Arrival, they were all safely delivered to Colonel Johnson who had not time then to publish the Contents, as he was just setting out upon an Expedition, but would do it upon his Return.

The greater part of the Six Nations on this River went to the Treaty, and some Delawares: it is reported that a great Number of Indians are in the English Interest and that they had a considerable Number actually went to Assist the English Commander to the Northward: but Three Towns near the Lakes, viz: The Conesatages, The Nondawagees and Cayuga's were determined to be Neutral, & neither to War against the French or English, unless they were much provoked to it, by Hostilities from either party.

The French come frequently to the Towns of the Six Nations especially the Neutral Towns, with large presents of Wampum and make Speeches telling them either to take up the Hatchet against the English or sit still. The Indians of the Neutral Towns are very wavering, some of them incline to the French, others to the English, which will terminate to the Advantage of those, who take most pains to cultivate their Friendship.

The Delawares and Shawonese upon a Council held made a Speech to the Six Nations and told them it was best not to War one with another, but to take up the Hatchet against the White People without distinction, for all their Skin was of one Colour and the Indians of a Nother, and if the Six Nations would Strike the French, they would strike the English. The Nondagegees, a Nation beyond the Lakes made a Speech to them to the same purpose, and told them thus, "We have Friends and Allies enough back of Canada; We will strike the French do you and all your Friends strike the English, to which they replied, no we will not strike our Brethren the English who have done us no harm, When they do us mischief it will be time enough to strike them, but we will not do it before."

One of my Friends who have been at Oswego, says that nothing remains there now but the Rubbish. The Lake was floating with Flour and other Provisions, the Barrels being all staved: he saw no dead Carcasses, I am of Opinion that the French have not need of more Provisions, of which they have a great plenty. A great Number of the Six Nations were Assistant to the French and had the Chief Hand in demolishing one of the Forts.

The French have built a Strong Fort on this side the Lake, at no great Distance from Oswego, Many of the Indians whose Towns are near them, are afraid to act in behalf of the English, lest the French should fall upon and destroy their Wives and Children in their absence.

They are incessantly trying every Artifice to draw them off from the English, whom they say are no Men, and if they will either assist or sit down quiet, they shall see that they will soon cutt off every Englishman alive: they are attempting by all means to bring every Indian Nation in America to their Interest.

They lately employed the Nondagegees as Embassy's to the Southern Indians, by whom they sent large presents of Wampum, telling that they were now come to wash all Grief and Sorrow from amongst them, and to afford them aid, against the English, who, they said had used them ill, and told them if they joined the English who were but weak they would soon be cut off but if they would not join the French to War against the English, they should sit still, which they promised they would do. — In consequence of the Truth of the above he here presented a Belt of Wampum.

I have moreover Brother to tell you, that before I left my own Town an Indian came from the Ohio, and brought word that a large Body of French and a Thousand Indians were getting ready for an Expedition against this place, and are determined to take your Fort immediately after the defeat of the Indians at the Killannin, The French Commander at Fort Duquesne held a Treaty with a vast number of Indians of different Nations, vizt Chipewas, Tawa's, Twightwees,

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Nottoways, Delawares, and Shawonese — when they were all Assembled together, he laid before them a great Belt of Wampum, as broad as my two Hands and a Fathom in length — He also tied another long belt of Wampum to the Handle of an Ax, and holding it up, told them thus. My Children, it is true I once before gave you the Hatchet and told you to be strong and strike the English; What you since did was only in play, but since they have come to your town and killed your Friends and Brethren I give it to you again: This string which I have fastned to the End of it, roll it tight round your Arm: Carry it always with you and never let it out of your Hand till you have revenged the Blood of your Brethren on the English and have not left one of them alive: I promise you my Assistance, and to send a strong Body of French & Ammunition with you to take their Fort which is lately Built.

This saying he presented them with the Wampum and Hatchet, upon which they all gave loud Shouts which pierced the Skies in token of Approbation, and thanked their good Father who was so careful of them promising to do whatever he would direct.

They concluded their Treaty with War dances and other Ceremonies: soon after five Parties were sent out in different Routs the better to Execute their design.

Yesterday I went out with Louis Montour to hunt and we were met by two of the Shescews about six Miles above the North branch of the River; They pressed us to go to their Company who was but at a small distance, but Montour returned and I joined the Party who were ten in Number. They enquired if there was a Fort here, I told them yes. They then asked if it was a large one, and if it had any Great Guns: Yes I told them a great many, they told me they knew that as well as my self, for they saw the Fort and Guns long ago, and told me likewise that the French were coming from Fort Duquesne and a Thousand Indians to take it, that there were four large Parties already sent from Fort Duquesne at the same time they came.

They told me the other four Parties were Delawares and if they had happened to meet me they would have killed me, but for their parts they would not: they said now they were discovered they would take a Circuit round, and destroy the Inhabitants who had no notice of their coming; but I am of Opinion they design to lay in weight and cut off your Communication.

I have been sick almost ever since I left you but as I am more and more convinced from Our Accounts that this is a dangerous place, and will soon be surrounded, I was under continual Apprehensions lest my Son should be killed too whom I left in your care. As the time draws near when you will be surrounded by Enemies on all sides, and you will be in the greatest danger, I wish and beg, if my Brother pleases that he would send away my Son to the great Town, Philad.a where he may be in more safety. I desired many of my Friends, Brothers & Sisters to come here, but they answered, no; That is a too dangerous place; the French will soon come down and we shall be destroyed with the rest — this prevented, or else they would gladly come. — In Confirmation of the above he presented another Belt of Wampum.

Louis Montour was out hunting yesterday with the old Man, when they were so unexpectedly met by the Indians They insisted upon his going with the Old Man to join the Party which he seemd willing to do, but as they walked before he took an opportunity to slip from them and made the best of his way to this Fort, crossing the River in the utmost Precipitation with his Gun cocked — Upon the Arrival of the Indians to their Company three of their best runners were sent back in pursuit of him and four others went with the old Indian whom they made Prisoner to the canoe, supposing he would wait for the old Indians Return — As they did not dare to kill the old Man, he being of the Six Nations, they detained him about two hours to get what intelligence they could & then dismissed him.

The Governor then informed the Council that he had ordered to Colonel Clapham a Reenforcement of Fifty Men under Captain Busse who was on his March to Shamokin.

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Pennsylvania 1756.

A Petition from the Inhabitants of the Frontiers of Berks County was read, and also Letters from Colonel Weiser and Justice Adam Read, containing Accounts of some late Murders, Those Letters were ordered to be entered.

Letter from Colonel Weiser to Governor Denny.

Honoured Sir,

Last Night about ten a Clock I received the malancholy News, that the Enemy Indians had again made an Invasion in Berks County, and Killed and Scalped two Married Women, and a Lad of fourteen Years of Age, and wounded two Children of a about four Years old, and carried off two more, one of the Wounded is Scalped and like to die, and the other has two Cuts on her Forehead given her by an Indian Boy, in order to Scalp her, but did not, there being Eight Men of Fort Henry, posted in two different Neighbours Houses about about one and a half Mile off, when they heard the noise of the Guns firing, the made towards it but came too late.

The People are moving away, leaving their Barnes full of Grain behind them:, and there is a Lamentable cry among them. It is with submission a very hard case, that so many Men are taken away to protect Shamokin (a Wilderness) and the Inhabitant must be without it. I have ordered Eighteen Men out of the Town Guard of Reading to reenforce Fort Henry immediately of which I hope your Honour will approve off.

Captain Busse will have reached Fort Augusta last Sunday Evening, according to what he wrote to me in his last Letter from Fort Hunter, Dated the 15th Instant, he complains bitterly of the poor Condition the Detachment is in for want of Cloaths. I intreat your Honour, that as soon as the Companies of the First Battalion receive their pay, (so that they can furnish themselves with necessarys, against the Winter,) Captain Busse and the Detachment under him may be relieved before the Winter sets in.

I am very sorry that I cannot attend in Philadelphia at this Time, I have now an intermitting Fever upon me, thought it therefore necessary to send my Son Samuel in order to serve your Honour as an Interpreter to Newcastle, or any other of the Six Nations. I am. Honoured Sir,

Your very obedient

Conrad Weiser.

Heidleberg in the County of Berks
October 19th 1756,

A Letter from Justice Adam Read to Edward Shippen Esqr. &ca.

Friends and Fellow Subjects.

I send you in a few lines the malancholly condition of the Frontiers of this County, last Tuesday the 12th of this Instant, ten Indians came on Noah Broderick's plowing in his Field killed and Scalped him and carried away three of his Children that was with him the Eldest but Nine Years old plundered his House and carried away every thing that suited their purpose, such as Cloaths, Bread, Butter, a Saddle and good Rifle Gun &ca, it being but two short Mile from Captain Smith's Fort at Swatawro Gap, and a little better than two from any House.

Last Saturday Evening an Indian came to the House of Philip Robeson carrying a Green Bush before him, said Robeson's Son being on the Corner of his Fort watching — others that was dressing Flesh by him, The Indian perceiving that he was observed fled, the Watchman fired but missed him, this being three quarters of a Mile from Manady Fort, and Yesterday Morning two Miles from Smith's Fort at Swatawro in Bethel Township as Jacob Fornwal was going from the House of Jacob Meyler to his own was fired upon by two Indians and wounded, but escaped with his life, and a little after in the said Township

as

Frederick Henley and Peter Hample was carrying away their Goods in Waggons was met by a parcel of Indians and all killed, five lying Dead in one place, and one Man at a little distance, but what more is done is not come to my Hands as yet, but that the Indians was — continuing their Murders. The Frontiers is employed in nothing but carrying off their Effects so that some Miles is now waist, We are willing but not able without help, You are able if you be willing, (that is Including the lower parts of the County.) to give us such Assistance as will enable Us to redeem our waist Land, you may depend on it that without Assistance we in a few days will be on the wrong side of you, for I am now a Frontier and I fear that the Morrow Night I will be left some Miles. Gentlemen consider what you will do, and not be long about it, and let not the World say that we die as fools dyed, Our Hands is not tied, but let us exert our selves and do something for the Honour of our Country, and the preservation of our Fellow Subjects. I hope you will communicate our Grievances to the lower parts of our County, for surely they will send us some help, if they understand our Grievances I would have gone down my self but dare not my Family is in such Danger. I expect an Answer by the Bearer if Possible. I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant
Adam Reed.

Before sending this away I have just rec'd information that there is seven Killed & five Children Scalped alive but not the Account of their Names.

On reading these Accounts the Governor was advised to lay them and the other Intelligence before the Assembly, and in the strongest Terms to press them again for a Militia Law as the only thing that would enable the County to exert their Strength against these Cruel Savages. The Governor prepared the following Message and sent it by the Secretary to the House on the 26th with the Intelligence read at this Council.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen.

I lay before you Accounts of some very late Murders committed on the Borders, even on the East side of Susquahannah, and a Petition from the Neighbouring Inhabitants praying further Assistance for their protection. I have likewise additional Intelligence from Shamokin which makes it very probable that several large Parties of French and Indians are now on their March against different parts of the Frontiers.

These advices make me more and more sensible of the necessity of a Militia Law which I have so earnestly recommended to you, and hope to have the pleasure of hearing you have made a considerable progress in it.

The Indians now in Town have again applied to me to be sent into the Country, be pleased therefore to come to a determination how to dispose of them either in the Manor of Pennsberry or else where.

William Denny.

lay before me that can be compleated this day or to-Morrow Morning.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The Secretary was ordered to deliver to the Speaker at the Time he shou'd present the Message, the Several Papers he had laid before the Upper Assembly with his Speech on the Occasion.

At a Council held at Newcastle, Friday, 22d October, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and Approved.

A Bill entituled "an Act * * * * * * * * * * * * *" was presented to the Governor for his concurrence, to which he gave his Assent, enacting it into a Law.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 24th of October, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwallader, Joseph Turner, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were Read and Approved.

Captain Newcastle returned a few days ago from the Six Nation County, but cou'd not make the Report of his Journey for want of an Interpreter. The Governor sent an Express for Mr. Weiser, who being indisposed, had sent his Son, Captain Sam, and by his Interpretation, assisted by Pumpshire and Jo. Peepy, Captain Newcastle gave the following Account:

"Brother:

"I return the Belt delivered to me with a Request of this Government that I wou'd go the Six Nations to enquire into the Character and Credentials of Teedyuscung.

"Brother:

"I have but in part executed my Commission, not having Opportunity of doing it so fully as I wished. I met with Canyase, one

of the principal Councellors of the Six Nations, a Mohock Chief, who has a regard for Pennsylvania. He gave me an Account which he wou'd have confirmed by a Belt of Wampum, but not having any he desired his Words might be regarded as much as if he had sent a Belt. I related to this Chief very particularly the manner in which Teedyuscung spoke of himself and his Commission and Authority from the Six Nations at the Treaty at Easton. I gave him a true Notion of all he said on this head, and how often he repeated it to the Governor, and then asked him whether he knew any thing of this matter. Canyase said he did; Teedyuscung did not speak the Truth when he told the Governor he had a regular Authority from the Six Nations to treat with Onas. Canyase then proceeded and said, 'Teedyuscung on behalf of the Delawares did apply to me, as a Chief of the Six Nations. He and I had long discourses together, and in these Conversations I told him that the Delawares were Women, and always treated as such by the Six Nations, that the Delawares were the most nearly related to the Mohocks, that the Mohocks had given the Delawares Protection, and they had permitted them to sit down and enjoy peaceably the Lands on which they were Seated. We, the Mohocks, are Men; we are made so from above, but the Delawares are Women and under our Protection, and of too low a kind to be Men, and that we have observed you the Delawares have suffered your Pettycoats to be cut away by strangers, and are running about Naked and doing things that do not become you in the Condition you know you are, subject to us, you, the Delawares, have been put upon by some Man or other from whom you have taken directions which you should not have done. We have seen you in all your proceedings, and do not approve your Conduct.

"'Since you have been so follish as to obey that voice, a Stranger's voice, and cut off your Pettycoats and taken the Tomhawk, and now appear in the Character of a Man, I join and help to cut off your Pettycoats, and so far make a Man of you, but I do not put the Tomhawk in your Hand. I know what is for your good, and, therefore, I will not allow you to carry a Tomhawk. Further, since there has been a Cloud to dim your Eyes in the Day, I now take that Cloud away and set a Sun in the Firmament that shall Light you and your Children the whole day.

"'If you will follow our advice you and your Children shall enjoy the Light and live in peace.'

"Canyase repeated that he had no Wampum, and on that Account did not know what to do, but as is usual among the English to make use of Writing, he takes that method and tells him without Wampum that he, Canyase, and the Mohocks intend to go down the River Susquahannah and visit all the Delawares and take them with him, and when he has Collected them together then he will come

with them to Pennsylvania and hold a Treaty in such places as the Governor shall appoint.

"After this relation from Canyase, Captaint Newcastle, in answer to what was said, spoke in the Name and behalf of the English to him in these words:

"'Brother Canyase:

"'I wou'd have you proceed to the matter as quick as you can; go down the River to Diahogo; go as far as Wiomink. I do not, however, kindle a fire on the behalf of the English in that place, but only clean it for you, and wou'd have you sit down there and send to the Governor of Pennsylvania that you are there and will wait his Answer.'"

Then Newcastle, taking in his Hand a String of Wampum, he proceeded and said: "I likewise saw Taniogharao, a Seneca Chief, and said the same thing to him as I had done to Canyase, & he told me that he was going to War against the French, and as soon as he returned he wou'd take the matter in hand; he had heard a New Governor was come, and he wou'd go and see him; he said further that the Indians were attending Colonel Johnson, that they had been with him a long time, but they were not well used—he gave them no power, when they asked him for Lead he gave them but a very little; that he did not like Men who wore two Faces, who spoke favourable to one Nation and then spoke as favourable to another; he loved Men who were Solid, faithful, and on whom one might Depend, and trust their Lives with them. Taniogharao added to his String of Wampum a little bit of Leather to shew his Sentiments of that Gentlemen, meaning Sir W^m. Johnson, as one who had two Hearts, a good one and a bad one. He sent his Name to the Governor, that he might believe he spoke the Truth; he will not only come himself, but bring with him all his Nation, and assist the People of Pennsylvania; he likewise desired the Governor to Notify to Colonel Clapham that he was coming, if he shou'd return safe from his Expedition, and if he shou'd be killed his Nation wou'd come, never the less; and Colonel Clapham, when he saw them coming, might know it was them."

A String.

The Governor returned Captain Newcastle his hearty thanks, assured him of his Friendship and kindness to him and all his Friends, and then acquainted them that Conrad Weiser was Sick, and to confer with him, & desired he would go and see him, to which he consented.

The Governor then laid before the Council the Minutes of a Conference which Colonel Clapham had held on his Return to Shamokin which Ogaghradarisha, which were read, and as they Contain

several curious matters besides what that Chief related to Major Burd, they were ordered to be entered.

"At a Conference held at Fort Augusta, October 18, 1756.

"The Speech of Ogagradarisha.

"'The design of my coming here now is to inform you, my Dear Friend and Brother, of the situation and Designs of the French and Indians, as far as I am acquainted therewith, which I shall do without the least reserve.

"'Just after I returned to my own Town, there was a Treaty held between Colonel Johnson and the Six Nations. I my self was not at the Treaty, but received the Accounts from the Indians of my Town who were there.

"'Being Sick, I was not able to proceed with the Message I was sent on, but delivered the Governor's as well as my Brother's Letters, Speeches, and Belts for Colonel Johnson to my Couzins, who went with the other Indians of the Town to the Treaty. Upon their Arrival they were all safely delivered to Colonel Johnson, who had not time then to publish the Contents, as he was just setting out upon an Expedition, but would do it upon his Return.

"'The greater part of the Six Nations on this River went to the Treaty, and some Delawares. It is reported that a great number of Indians are in the English Interest, and that they had a considerable Number actually went to Assist the English Commander to the Northward. But Three Towns near the Lakes, vizt: The Conessatages, The Nondewagees, and Cayugas were determined to be Neutral, & neither War against the French or English unless they were much provoked to it by Hostilities from either party.

"'The French come frequently to the Towns of the Six Nations, especially the Neutral Towns, with large presents of Wampum, and make Speeches, telling them either to take up the Hatchet against the English or sit still. The Indians of the Neutral Towns are very wavering, some of them incline to the French, others to the English, which will terminate to the Advantage of those who take most pains to cultivate their Friendship.

"'The Delawares and Shawanese, upon a Council held, made a Speech to the Six Nations, and told them it was best not to War one with another, but to take up the Hatchet against the White People, without distinction, for all their Skin was of one Colour and the Indians of a Nother, and if the Six Nations wou'd strike the French, they wou'd strike the English. The Nondagegees, a Nation beyond the Lakes, made a Speech to them to the same purpose, and told them thus: 'We have Friends and Allies enough back of Canada; We will strike the French; do you and all your Friends strike the English.' To which they replied, 'no, we will not strike our Brethren the English, who have done us no harm; When

they do us mischief it will be time enough to strike them, but we will not do it before.'

"'One of my Friends, who have been at Oswego, says that nothing remains there now but the Rubbish. The Lake was floating with Flouer and other Provisions, the Barrels being all staved; he saw no dead Carcasses. I am of Opinion that the French have not need of more provisions, of which they have a great plenty. A Great Number of the Six Nations were Assistant to the French, and had the Chief Hand in demolishing one of their Forts.

"'The French have built a Strong Fort on this side the Lake, at no great Distance from Oswego. Many of the Indians whose Towns are near them are afraid to act in behalf of the English lest the French shou'd fall upon and destroy their Wives and Children in their absence.

"'They are incessantly trying every Artifice to draw them off from the English, whom they say are no Men, and if they will either assist or sit down quiet, they shall see that they will soon cutt off every Englishman alive; they are attempting by all means to bring every Indian Nation in America to their Interest.

"'They lately employed the Nondagegees as Emissarys to the Southern Indians, by whom they sent large presents of Wampum, telling that they were now come to wash all Grief and sorrow from amongst them, and to afford them aid against the English, who (they said) had used them ill, and told them if they joined the English, who were but weak, they wou'd soon be cut off, but if they would not join the French to War against the English, they shou'd sit still, which they promised they would do.' In consequence of the Truth of the above, he here presented a Belt of Wampum.

"'I have moreover, Brother, to tell you, that before I left my own Town, an Indian came from the Ohio, and brought word that a large Body of French and a Thousand Indians were getting ready for an Expedition against this place, and are determined to take your Fort Immediately after the defeat of the Indians at the Kittannin. The French Commander at Fort Duquesne held a Treaty with a vast number of Indians of different Nations, vizt Chepewas, Tawas, Twightwees, Nottowas, Delawares, and Shawanese. When they were all Assembled together, he laid before them a great Belt of Wampum, as broad as my two Hands and a Fathom in length. He also tied another long belt of Wampum to the Handle of an Ax, and holding it up, told them thus: 'My Children, it is true I once before gave you the Hatchet and told you to be strong and strike the English; What you since did was only in play, but since they have come to your town and killed your Friends and Brethren, I give it to you again. This String which I have fastned to the End of it, roll it tight around your Arm,

Carry it always with you, and never let it out of your Hand till you have revenged the Blood of your Brethren on the English, and have not left one of them alive. I promise you my Assistance, and to send a Strong Body of French & Amunition with you to take their Fort which is lately Built.'

"'This saying, he presented them with the Wampum and Hatchet, upon which they all gave loud Shouts which pierced the Skies in token of Approbation, and thanked their good Father who was so careful of them, promising to do whatever he would direct.

"'They conclued their Treaty with War dances and other Cerimonies. Soon after five parties were sent out in different Routs the better to Execute their design.

"'Yesterday I went out with Lewis Montour to hunt, and we were met by two of the Chepeewas about Six Miles above the North branch of the River. They pressed us to go to their Company, who was but at a small distance, but Montour returned, and I joined the party, who were Ten in Number. They enquired if there was a Fort here. I told them, yes. They then asked if it was a large one, and if it had any Great Guns. 'Yes,' I told them, 'a great many.' They told me they knew that as well as myself, for they saw the Fort and Guns long ago, and told me likewise the French were coming from Fort Duquesne and a Thousand Indians to take it, that there were four large Parties already sent from Fort Duquesne at the same time they came.

"'They told me the other four parties were Delawares, and if they had happened to meet me, they would have killed me, but for their parts they would not; they said now they were discovered, they wou'd take a Circuit round, and destroy the Inhabitants who had no notice of their coming, but I am of Opinion they design to lay in weight and cut off your Communication.

"'I have been sick almost ever since I left you, but as I am more and more convinced from Our Accounts that this is a dangerous place, and will soon be surrounded, I was under continual apprehensions lest my Son shou'd be killed too, whom I left in your care. As the Time draws near when you will be surrounded by Enemies on all sides, and you will be in the greatest danger, I wish and beg, if my brother pleases, that he would send away my Son to the great Town (Philad^{a}) where he may be in more safety. I desired many of my Friends, Brothers & Sisters to come here, but they answered, 'no: That is a too dangerous place; the French will soon come down and we shall be destroyed with the rest;' this prevented, or else they wou'd gladly come.' In confirmation of the above, he presented another Belt of Wampum.

"Lewis Montour was out hunting yesterday with the old Man, when they were so unexpectedly met by the Indians. They insisted upon his going with the old Man to join the party, which he

seemed willing to do, but as they walked before he took an opportunity to slip from them, and made the best of his way to this Fort, crossing the River in the utmost Precipitation, with his gun cocked. Upon the arrival of the Indians to their Company three of their best runners were sent back in pursuit of him, and four others went with the old Indian whom they made Prisoner, to the Canoe, supposing he would wait for the old Indian's Return, as they did not dare to Kill the old Man, he being of the Six Nations, they detained him about two hours to get what intelligence they cou'd, & then dismissed him."

The Governor then informed the Council that he had ordered to Colonel Clapham, a re-enforcement of Fifty Men, under Captain Bussee, who was on his March to Shamokin.

A Petition from the Inhabitants of the Frontiers of Berks County was read, and also letters from Colonel Weiser and Justice Adam Read, containing accounts of some late Murders; Those Letters were ordered to be entered.

Letter from Colonel Weiser to Governor Denny.

"Honoured Sir:

"Last Night about ten a'Clock I received the maloncholly News that the Enemy Indians had again made an Invasion in Berks County, and Killed and Scalped two Married Women and a Lad of fourteen Years of Age, and wounded two Children of about four Years old, and carried off two more; one of the Wounded is Scalped and like to die, and the other has two Cuts on her Forehead, given her by an Indian Boy, in order to Scalp her, but did not, there being Eight Men of Fort Henry posted in two different Neighbours' Houses, about one and a half Mile off; when they heard the noise of the Guns firing, they made towards it, but came too late.

"The People are moving away, leaving their Barnes full of Grain behind them; and there is a lamentable cry among them. It is with submission a very hard case, that so many Men are taken away to protect Shamokin (a Wilderness), and the Inhabitant part be without it. I have ordered Eighteen Men out of the Town Guard of Reading to re-enforce Fort Henry immediately, of which I hope your Honour will approve off.

"Captain Bussee will have reached Fort Augusta last Sunday Evening, according to what he wrote to me in his last Letter from Fort Hunter, Dated the 15 Instant; he complains bitterly of the poor Condition the Detachment is in for want of Cloaths. I intreat your Honour, that as soon as the Companies of the First Battalion receive their pay (so that they can furnish themselves with necessarys against the Winter), Captain Bussee and the Detachment under him may be releived before the Winter sets in.

"I am very sorry that I cannot attend in Philadelphia at this Time; I have now an intermitting Feaver upon me, thought it

therefore necessary to send my Son Samuel, in order to serve your Honour as an Interpreter to Newcastle, or any other of the Six Nations.

"I am, Honoured Sir,

"Your very obedient,

"CONRAD WEISER.

"Heidleberg, in the County of Berks, October 19th, 1756."

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A Letter from Justice Adam Read to Edward Shippen, Esqr., &ca.

"Friends and Fellow Subjects:

"I send you, in a few lines, the maloncholly condition of the Frontiers of this County; last Tuesday the 12 of this Instant, ten Indians came on Noah Frederick plowing in his Field, killed and Scalped him, and carried away three of his Children that was with him, the Eldest but Nine Years old, plundered his House, and carried away every thing that suited their purpose, such as Cloaths, Bread, Butter, a Saddle and good Riffle Gun, &ca., it being but two short Miles from Captain Smith's Fort, at Swatawro Gap, and a little better than two from my House.

"Last Saturday Evening an Indian came to the House of Philip Robeson, carrying a Green Bush before him, said Robeson's Son being on the Corner of his Fort watching others that was dressing flesh by him, the Indian preceiving that he was observed fled; the Watchman fired, but missed him; this being three quarters of a Mile from Manady Fort; and Yesterday Morning, two Miles from Smith's Fort, at Swatawro, in Bethel Township, as Jacob Fornwal was going from the House of Jacob Meyler to his own, was fired upon by two Indians and wounded, but escaped with his Life, and a little after, in the said Township, as Frederick Henley and Peter Stample was carrying away their Goods in Waggons was met by a parcel of Indians and all killed, five lying Dead in one place and one Man at a little distance, but what more is done is not come to my Hand as yet, but that the Indians was continuing their Murders. The Frontiers is employed in nothing but carrying off their Effects, so that some Miles is now waist. We are willing, but not able without help; You are able, if you be willing (that is Including the lower parts of the Country), to give us such assistance as will enable Us to redeem our waist Land; you may depend on it that without Assistance we in a few days will be on the wrong side of you, for I am now a Frontier, and I fear that the Morrow Night I will be left some Miles. Gentlemen, consider what you will do, and not be long about it, and let not the World say that we die as fools dyed. Our Hands is not tied, but let us exert ourselves and do something for the Honour of our Country and the preservation of our Fellow

Subjects. I hope you will communicate our Grievances to the lower parts of our County, for surely they will send us some help if they understand our Grievances. I wou'd have gone down myself, but dare not, my Family is in such Danger. I expect an Answer by the Bearer, if Possible.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your very humble Servant,

"ADAM REED.

"Before sending this away I have just rec^{d} information that there is seven Killed & five Children Scalped a Live, but not the Account of their Names."

On reading these Accounts the Governor was advised to lay them and the other Intelligence before the Assembly, and in the strongest Terms to press them again for a Militia Law, as the only thing that wou'd enable the Country to exert their Strength against these Cruel Savages. The Governor prepared the following Message, and sent it by the Secretary to the House on the 26th, with the Intelligence read at this Council:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I lay before you Accounts of some very late Murders committed on the Borders, even on the East side Susquahannah, and a Petition from the Neighbouring Inhabitants, praying further Assistance for their Protection. I have likewise additional Intelligence from Shamokin, which makes it very probable that several large Parties of French and Indians are now on their March against different parts of the Frontiers.

"These advices make me more and more sensible of the necessity of a Militia Law, which I have so earnestly recommended to you, and hope to have the pleasure of hearing you have made a considerable progress in it.

"The Indians now in Town have again applied to me to be sent into the Country; Be pleased, therefore, to come to a determination how to dispose of them, either in the Manor of Pennsberry or elsewhere.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

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Pennsylvania 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday 29th October 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Shedden, William Logan, Thomas Cadwallader, John Mifflin, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner } Esquires.

The Minutes of the foregoing Council were read and Approved.

A Letter of the 24th of October from Captain Orndt who has the Command of Fort Allen another of the 26th from Major Parsons, another of the 27th from Justice Maxfield received by Express were read. By them the Governor was informed that Teedyuscung was come within the Inhabitants and had with him no more than Thirty Indians, a hundred of the Company that set out with him from Diahogo staying behind at a little distance from Fort Allen, with design to see what reception their Chief would meet with.

The Governor observed the absolute prohibition he was put under by Lord Loudoun's Letter entered in the Minutes of the 15th Instant, declared his unwillingness to deal at all in violation of such a direct Injunction from his Majesty, and thought it best that Teedyuscung should come to Philadelphia, be kindly received, have proper Presents made, and be referred to Sir William Johnson for what was further to be done on the part of this Government, but as the Governor was a Stranger to the Transactions of this Govern[t] with these Indians, to their Importance, and to the purposes of this present he requested the Council would favour him with an Account of it, and with their Advice on this occasion.

Lord Loudoun's Letter was again read, and many Objections made upon the Style, as well as matter of the said Letter, by one or other Member of Council, who spoke in their order and gave their Sentiments at large, which were in substance that the Royal Charter gave the Proprietaries an hereditary and full right, power, & authority, of treating with the Indians, and declaring War against them if thought necessary, and in consequence of this Charter, the late, and present Proprietors had held many Treaties as well at Albany, as in their own Province, with the Six Nations and all the Tribes of Indians living in this Province or any wise connected with them, — They had by their kind usage and repeated Treaties, and fair and open Purchases of their Lands, preserved them steady in their Fidelity to his Majesty, and the English Nation, — That his Lordship should have favoured the Governor with an Authentick Copy of his Majesty's Orders to him on this Subject, and of His Majesty's Commission to Sir William Johnson, both which the Governor had a right to inspect, and it was their Duty to do it, before coming to any resolution on a point wherein the Rights of the Proprietaries by Charter, the Powers inherent in every Governor, and the safety and well being of this Province were so intimately concerned — It was thought a Power derived from his Majesty under the Great Seal could not if at all be superceded by a less authority, than the Great Seal, so that it was absolutely necessary to be satisfied in what manner his Majesty had signified His Pleasure to Lord Loudoun ~~exactly~~ as well as what it precisely was. — It would by no means consist with the King's Service in this time of War, to encourage the Indians to come and treat with this Government at any time without first acquainting the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces with it

and

and leaving it to him to fix the time of such Treaty to the end it might not interfere with or in any wise prejudice the Military Operations.— The Governor was made acquainted with the Substance of what passed at the late Treaty held by Governor Morris with Teedyuscung and the Diahogo Indians, and that their present Business here was to deliver up their Prisoners and conclude a peace. so that it would be vastly injurious to his Majesty's Interest to refuse now to treat with them or turn things out of their Course as agreed upon in the former Treaty, and that this necessity would appear plain to Lord Loudoun, and justify the Governors going on treating with them, Matters being, in these singular circumstances.— That as the Assembly was sitting the Governor might consult them as well as his Council all which meeting with the Governors approbation the following Message was immediately sent to the Assembly.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

I have this Morning received a Letter giving me an Account that the Indian King Teedyuscung with a number of Indians was arrived near Easton and that one hundred of those who set out with him are waiting in the Woods a little beyond Fort Allen to know what reception will be given to their Chief.

As Lord Loudoun after being acquainted with the former Treaty held at Easton, has been pleased in a Letter, already laid before you, to signify to me in His Majesty's Name that neither the Governor nor Government of this Province should confer or treat with the Indians, but that they should be referred to Sir William Johnson who, his Lordship says has the sole managment of Indian Affairs committed to him by a special Commission from His Majesty. I find my self under very great difficulties, and as I am under a necessity of coming immediately to a Resolution I desire you will give me your advice in what manner to conduct my self on behalf of this Government, whose security and nearest Interest as well as those of the other Colonies will be deeply affected by the measures now taken.

Mr Weiser is waiting for Orders to set out for Easton but cannot be dispatched till I have the Opinion of the House.

William Denny.

29 October 1756.

Captain Newcastle having at the Governors desire, visited Mr Weiser they came to Town together, Captain Newcastle was taken ill of the small Pox. Mr Weiser waited on the Governor to receive his Commands.

Then was read a Letter from Sir Charles Hardy setting forth the mischiefs arising from the Publication of matters relating to the Army, and Intelligence of all sorts in the publick News Papers and desiring something might be concerted to put a stop to so injurious a practice. Some of the Members were of Opinion that the Letter should be laid before the Assembly and some thought otherwise, but all agreed that it was worthy of further Consideration, Perhaps a Letter wrote expressly on this Subject by Lord Loudoun requesting it might be laid before the Assembly would have greater weight — — with them, than Sir Charles Hardy's Letter.

Memorandum, In the Afternoon the Governor received from the Assembly the following Answer to his Message, and immediately dispatched Mr Weiser and Pumpshire to Easton, giving Mr Weiser directions to acquaint Teedyuscung that the Assembly was sitting and had many important matters before them, and to invite and persuade him to come to this City

that

that the Publick Business might go on at the same time which would otherwise be much interrupted.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it please your Honour.

We have considered your Honour's Message of this day with Lord Loudoun's Letter laid before us at the Beginning of the Session, And since you are pleased to ask our Opinion and Advice on this important Occasion we shall give it with all dutiful Freedom and Sincerity. We are truely thankful to our gracious Sovereign for the late wise Regulation of putting Indian Affairs, especially those that relate to War or Peace with them, under a more general direction than they have hitherto been, as we think the British Interest will now have more Weight with the Indians, than if separate Treaties of Peace might be made by separate Colonies for themselves, without consulting the Interest or Safety of their Neighbours. We cannot therefore desire, however burthensome the present War with the Indians maybe to this Province, that such a separate Treaty should be concluded on our behalf. We are however of Opinion that the Treaty begun by the late Governor, before Sir William Johnsons powers were made known, in Pursuance of which the Indians are now coming down, should not be wholly discontinued on our part, lest the Opportunity of bringing them to a general Peace with all the British Colonies be lost. We rather think it advisable, that your Honour would give them an Interview, make them the Customary presents in behalf of this Government to relieve their Necessities, and assure them of Our sincere Inclination to take them again into Friendship, forgive their Offences and make a firm Peace with them; but at the same time to let them know, that the Government of this Province cannot agree to make Peace with them for itself, and leave them at liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the Neighbouring Colonies: That we are all Subjects of one great King, and must for the future be all at Peace or all at War with other Nations at the same time: That our King has appointed Sir William Johnson to manage those general Treaties for all the Governments in this part of America, and to him therefore we must refer the Indians for a final Conclusion and Ratification of this Treaty; promising also to write to him, acquaint him with the good disposition the Indians have shewn at these Conferences and recommend it to him to make the agreement firm and lasting to all Parties. An Interview of this kind with the Indians, we apprehend may at this Time be greatly for his Majesty's Service, and for the Advantage not only of this but of all the Neighbouring Colonies, and not inconsistent with the Intention of Lord Loudoun's Letter; which we nevertheless submit to your Honour's prudent Consideration.

Signed by order of the House

29th. October 1756.

Isaac Norris
Speaker.

Subjects. I hope you will communicate our Grievances to the lower parts of our County, for surely they will send us some help if they understand our Grievances. I wou'd have gone down myself, but dare not, my Family is in such Danger. I expect an Answer by the Bearer, if Possible.

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"WILLIAM DENNY."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday, 29 October, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Thomas Cadwalader,	Lynford Lardner,	
John Mifflin,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter of the 24 of October, from Captain Orndt, who has the Command of Fort Allen; another of the 25 from Major Parsons; another of the 27 from Justice Horsfield, received by Express, were read. By them the Governor was informed Teedyuscung was come within the Inhabitants and had with him no more than Thirty Indians, a hundred of the Company that sat out with him from Diahogo staying behind at a little distance from Fort Allen, with design to see what reception their Chief wou'd meet with.

The Governor observed the absolute prohibition he was put under by Lord Loudoun's Letter, entered in the Minutes of the 15 Instant, declared his unwillingness to treat at all in violation of such a direct Injunction from his Majesty, and thought it best that Teedyuscung shou'd come to Philadelphia, be kindly received, have proper presents made, and be referred to Sir William Johnson for what was further to be done on the part of this Government, but as the Governor was a stranger to the Transactions of this Govern^{t} with those Indians, to their Importance, and to the purposes of this present —— he requested the Council wou'd favour him with an account of it, and with their Advice on this occasion.

Lord Loudoun's Letter was again read, and many observations made upon the Style, as well as matter of the said Letter, by one or other Member of Council who spoke in their order and gave their Sentiments at large, which were in substance that the Royal Charter gave the Proprietaries an hereditary and full right, power, and authority of Treating with the Indians, and declaring War against them if thought necessary, and in consequence of this Charter, the late and present Proprietors had held many Treaties as well at Albany as in their own Province, with the Six Nations and all the Tribes of Indians living in this Province, or any wise connected with them, They had by their kind usage and repeated Treaties, and fair and open Purchases of their Lands, preserved them steady in their Fidelity to his Majesty, and the English Nation; That his Lordship shou'd have favoured the Governor with an Authentick Copy of his Majesty's Orders to him on this subject, and of His Majesty's Commission to Sir William Johnson, both which the Governor had a right to inspect, and it was their Duty to

do it, before coming to any resolution on a point wherein the Rights of the Proprietaries by Charter, the powers inherent in every Governor, and the safety and well being of this Province were so intimately concerned. It was thought a power derived from his Majesty under the Great Seal cou'd not, if at all, be supercceded by a less authority than the Great Seal; so that it was absolutely necessary to be satisfied in what manner his Majesty had signified His Pleasure to Lord Loudoun, as well as what it precisely was. It wou'd by no means consist with the King's Service in this time of War to encourage the Indians to come and Treat with this Government at any time without first acquainting the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces with it, and leaving it to him to fix the time of such Treaty, to the end it might not interfere with or in any wise prejudice the Military Operations. The Governor was made acquainted with the Substance of what passed at the late Treaty held by Governor Morris with Teedyuscung and the Diahogo Indians, and that their present Business here was to deliver up their Prisoners and conclude a peace; so that it wou'd be vastly injurious to his Majesty's Interest to refuse now to treat with them, or turn things out of their Course, as agreed upon in the former Treaty; and that this necessity wou'd appear plain to Lord Loudoun, and justify the Governors going & Treating with them, Matters being in these singular Circumstances. That as the Assembly was setting the Governor might consult them as well as his Council. All which meeting with the Governor's approbation, the following Message was immediately sent to the Assembly:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I have this Morning received a Letter giving me an Account that the Indian King, Teedyuscung, with a number of Indians was met near Easton, and that one hundred of those who set out with him are waiting in the Woods a little beyond Fort Allen to know what reception will be given to their Chief.

"As Lord Loudoun after being acquainted with the former Treaty held at Easton, has been pleased, in a Letter already laid before you, to signify to me in his His Majesty's Name that neither the Governor nor Government of this Province shou'd confer or Treat with the Indians, but that they shou'd be referred to Sir William Johnson who, his Lordship says, has the sole management of Indian Affairs committed to him by a special Commission from His Majesty, I find my self under very great difficulties, and as I am under a necessity of coming immediately to a Resolution, I desire you will give me your advice in what manner to conduct myself on behalf of this Government, whose security and nearest Interest as well as those of the other Colonies will be deeply affected by the measures now taken.

"Mr. Weiser is waiting for Orders to set out for Easton, but cannot be dispatched till I have the Opinion of the House.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"29 October, 1756."

Captain Newcastle having at the Governor's desire visited Mr. Weiser, they came to Town together. Captain Newcastle was taken ill of the small Pox. Mr. Weiser waited on the Governor to receive his Commands.

Then was read a Letter from Sir Charles Hardy, setting forth the mischiefs arising from the Publication of matters relating to the Army and Intelligence of all sorts in the publick News Papers, and desiring something might be concerted to put a stop to so injurious a Practice; some of the Members were of Opinion that the Letter shou'd be laid before the Assembly and some thought otherwise, but all agreed that it was worthy of further Consideration; perhaps a Letter wrote expressly on this Subject by Lord Loudoun, requesting it might be laid before the Assembly, wou'd have greater weight with them than Sir Charles Hardy's Letter.

—

MEMORANDUM.

In the Afternoon the Governor received from the Assembly the following Answer to his Message, and immediately dispatched Mr. Weiser and Pumpshire to Easton, giving Mr. Weiser directions to acquaint Teedyuscung that the Assembly was sitting and had many important matters before them, and to invite and persuade him to come to this City that the Publick Business might go on at the same time, which wou'd otherwise be much interrupted:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"We have considered your Honour's Message of this day, with Lord Loudoun's Letter, laid before us at the Beginning of the Session, and since you are pleased to ask our Opinion and Advice on this important Occasion, we shall give it with all dutiful Freedom and Sincerity. We are truly thankful to our gracious Sovereign for the late wise regulation of putting Indian Affairs, especially those that relate to War or Peace with them, under a more general direction than they have hitherto been; as we think the British Interest will now have more Weight with the Indians than if separate Treaties of Peace might be made by separate Colonies for themselves, without consulting the Interest or Safety of their Neighbours. We cannot, therefore, desire, however burthensome the present War with the Indians may be to this Province, that such a separate Treaty shou'd be concluded on our behalf. We are, however, of

Opinion that the Treaty begun by the late Governor (before Sir William Johnson's powers were made known), in pursuance of which the Indians are now come down, shou'd not be wholly discontinued on our part, lest the Opportunity of bringing them to a general Peace with all the British Colonies be lost. We rather think it adviseable that your Honour would give them an Interview, make them the Customary presents in behalf of this Government, to relieve their Necessities, and assure them of Our sincere Inclination to take them again into Friendship, forgive their Offences, and make a firm Peace with them, but at the same time to let them know that the Government of this Province cannot agree to make Peace with them for itself, and leave them at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the Neighbouring Colonies; That we are all Subjects of one great King, and must for the future be all at Peace or all at War with other Nations at the same time; That our King has appointed Sir William Johnson to manage these general Treaties for all the Governments in this part of America, and to him, therefore, we must refer the Indians for a final Conclusion and Ratification of this Treaty, promising also to write to him, acquaint him with the good dispositions the Indians have shewn at these Conferences, and recommend it to him to make the agreement firm and lasting to all Parties. An Interview oft his kind with the Indians, we apprehend, may at this Time be greatly for his Majesty's Service, and for the Advantage not only of this but of all the Neighbouring Colonies, and not inconsistent with the Intention of Lord Loudoun's Letter, which we, nevertheless, submit to your Honour's prudent Consideration.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"29th October, 1756."

N: 1244

page Remarks on an Indian Conference held at Easton in Novr. 1756

19 Brother the reason I Spoke you I think you must know. It is I think because the King of Engd & France made War with one another for our Lands, and tho his nation incroach upon our Lands and Coop'd us up as If in a penn, and after the france had Such great advant: over the English it was an Easy matter for that false hearted french King to prevail on our foolish young men to join them, and take up the hatchit against our Brethren the English the french making use of arts and presents.

Brother you Desired me to be free & open about every thing that might Stick in the Indians mind, or what they might have had to say against their Brethren the English. I will now tell you the truth with an honest heart as far as Lies in my power and you may Judge of it yourself what made your Cope worse tho what I am going to tell you is not the principal Cause of the war Some things that have passed in former times in this our Government &c.

16 This very ground I Stand on was our Land & Inheritance Bargains or Bargains, and we Stand by them, tho we Should

had even only pipes ~~for~~ which will be Good to
for Some of our Land. but we think we Should not be
used on this account by those very people who now en
joy the fruit of our Lands nor be called fools for it the Indi
ans are not Such ~~fools~~ fooles as not to bear this in Mind.

The rest of that paragraph is no Indian phrase

by
It not that I desire you to purchas that Lands again
you purchased before &c

them

2d Question whether I mentioned John Penn and ~~&~~
Penn was then in the Country. I know I meand Mr Thomas P

This seems to be a fragmentary draft—

Proprietaries to
Penn and Calvert
Dec 1756

think it will be more prudent to go forward, in hopes of being of some Service to prevent any uneasiness among ye Indians.

I am, respectfully, your Fr^d^,

ISR. PEMBERTON.

First day morn^g^.*

Directed.

To Richard Peters, Esquire, at J. Deane's.

Gov. Denny to Col. Clapham, 1756.

Easton, 8 Nov^r^, 1756.

Sir:

Having receivd news that the Indians are committing Murders and Devastations in that part of the Country, where Captain Busse was stationd, You will order him forthwith to return with the Detachment under his command to his former Post, and to march thro' the woods, not by the river side, Each man taking with him Provisions for 3 or 4 days; let the Captn divide his company into two or three Parties, wch ranging at a small distance from one another may discover the Enemy Indians, who are supposd to have a Camp somewhere in the woods between this Fort and Shamokin, perhaps near the old Indian Path and near Red Hole, and have on their red Blankets, or perhaps they may be returning with their Prisoners & Plunder, of which they have taken abundance.

You will order such a Detachment as you think proper out of your Garrison, to march half way with Captn Busse, and order them to return to you by a different way, so as to range as much of the country between Shamokin & Blue Hills, as they conveniently can.

You will not fail to let me know, by Captn Busse, what progress is made in the Works, & any other matter y^t^ has occurd since your last, worthy of my notice.

Remarks on an Indian Conference.

Held at Easton in Novr. 1756.

19. Brother, the reason I Struke you I think you must know, It is I think because the King of Eng^d^ & France made Warr with one another for our lands, and both this Nation incroach'd upon our lands and Coop'd us up as If in a penn, and after the France had Such great advant^s^ over the English, it was an Easy Matter for that false hearted French King to prevail on our foolish young men to

* "Nov. 7, 1756." Indorsement.

join them, and take up the hatchit against our Brethren the English, the French making use of arts and presents.

Brother, you desired me to be free and open about every thing that might Stick in the Indians mind, or what they might have had to Say against their Brethren the English. I will now tell you the truth with an honest heart as farr as lies in my power, and you may Judge of it yourself. What made your Case worse (tho' what I am going to tell you is not the principal Cause) of the War, some things that have passed in former times in this and other Governments & ce.

16. This very ground I Stand on was our land & Inheritance; Bargains or Bargains and we Stand by them, tho' we should have had even only pipes, which will be brock to-morrow for Some of our land, but we think we Should not be Ill used on this account by those very people who now enjoy the fruit of our lands, nor be Called fooles for it, the Indians are not such fooles as not to bear this in their minds.

18. The rest of that paragraph is no Indian phrase, not that I desire you to purchas that lands again what you purchased before, & ce.

20. I question whether I mentioned John Penn and Mr. Walker. J. Penn was then in the Country. I know I mentd Mr. Thomas Penn.

Indorsed,

Conrad Weiser, Indian Interpretation of Treaty at Easton, in Novr. 1756.*

Gov'r to Capt. Jacob Morgan, 1756.

Easton, 8 Novr. 1756.

Sir,

Colle. Weiser having left Philadelphia to attend the Indian Conferences at this Town, your Letter to him with the Petition was forwarded and communicated to me, together with a Letter from Lieutenant Humphrys, and another from Mr. James Read; and I imediately dispatch'd a Letter to Colle. Clapham, ordering Captn.* Busse to return thrô ye woods to his Station with the Detachmt under his Command.

You will thank Lieutenant Humphrys and the men under him on my Part for ye gallant Behaviour in the late Action agt the Indians.

As soon as Captain Busie returns, and if possible before, I wou'd have you send out small scouting Parties to discover and prevent

* This seems to be a fragmentary sheet.

† See pp. 28, 30, 36, and 38.

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Henry Hunt

[illegible] Journals of your Proceedings since your arrival at this place Capt. Lewis & Myself a short[illegible] quarter of an hour after my arrival at Camp in Jefferson and several of the Nations Chiefs in Council to hear what they had to say to us, we were received by the Cherokees & one Mr. Roote Dignified a good Deal of Satisfaction in their Countenances & Conduct as well as words having had a Quarter of an hour Council with them they told me that several of their Chiefs the Delaware Nation took a Prisoner and some of further off till they Should understand whether or no it would be safe for them to Come and that they had sent a Message forward to desire the Indians there in Letter after they having been unruly for want of Liquor, and to Inform them of the Kind reception they met with in Carlon

This morning Jessomeen & about 12 or 13 more met me at my Lodging according to appointment of last night. I spoke to them to the following purport in English / John Pumpshire served as Interpreter / Brother Jessomeen please to Lend the Governor of Pensilvania / Jones / Sent me up here to bid you Welcome within the Inhabitant part of this Province, and to Signifie to you that I have a great deal of Satisfaction that you was as good as your word, and by this String of Wampum he ordered me to Wipe off the Sweat from your Body occasioned by your long Journey and that it should serve you as a Dose of Drink that

Shall

Will Serve you as a Vamilive to Clean your Body from
that Distempers usually occasioned from Eating Sower and Sharp
or roots and occasions the overflowing of the Gall and as you
are now arrived among your Brethren Et Bin he your
Serve to Wipe the Dust from your Eies and Clear your Ears
so that you may Sorte Clear and freely at your Brethren
and to Dealing with what I the governor of Pensilvania in
Council Shall Say to you. from the Singing of the Birds -
gave him a String of Wampum of four rows -

I Spoke and Her String of Wampum and Spoke to him as
follows. Brother Tedious Son. When the Governor of Pensilvania
first heard of your arrival at Fort Allen he Convened the old &
wise men of Pensilvania who were then met and are now Sitting
in order to Consult with in these matters in which you are
engaged, and the Governor and the Said old & wise men gives
you a hearty invitation to Come to the principal City where
you Could be entertained better and every thing might be done with
more Solemnity, but the Governor dont press upon you If you
think it Inconvenient to go to Philadelphia Say so to me and
I will Send an Express to your Brother the Governor and you need not
not Doubt but what he will Come up with all possibly Speed accom-
panied by Some of the Old and Wise men, and I must tell you (in order to Deal fair with you) that Small pox are in Philad.
but not very bad and you perhaps are not affeard of them as of
Cole you had them among your Selves. here I gave a String
of Wampum.

Tedcouskon after about 10 or 15 Minuts made answer. to the fore
part. Brother the Governor of Pensilvania you remember
very well that in Time of Darkness and Danger & Came in here
at your invitation and at this place (Meaning Easton) we
Kindled a Small Council fire to which I am now returned and
Several other Indians of Different nation, and Some more are by
way to Come, So that if you Should put out this Little fire, It
will

will be said of it that it was only a Jack Lanthorn / which the Germans Call Irrwisk / Kindled on purpose to deceive those that approach it therefore Brother I think it by no means advisable to put out this little fire but rather to put more Sticks upon it and I desire that you will Come up to it as soon as you possibly Can bringing your wife and all men along with you, and shall be very glad to see you here. Give a String of Wampum — hereby send

I learned from the Six nation Indians that there is several more by the way between Woyomock & Fort Allen. that will Come in & kindly notice was sent to them. the said Six nation Indians behave very sober and Seem to me to be charged with some particular Business or they Come to put Deediouskon in the right — I told them every thing in the mohocks Language what I said to Deediouskon and at the request of Deediouskon. ——

I am apt to think that Deediouskons authority or influence is not so great among the Indians as he first gave out or was represented to this Government, but I take him to be activly in our Interest, and will do what ever he Can to serve pensilvania

It is my humble opinion that these Indians should be Encalled against the winter

Major parsons gives himself a great deal of trouble with these Indians he is in a very poor State of health, Not on the mending hand, but the Indians Can not let him rest

the moment that I was about Closing this Letter in Comes Deediouskon with Mr parsons Lodge and tells us that two Indians arrived from ye Mesingers from a greater Number on the other side the hills between fort Allen and Woyomock. Sent on purpose to see how Deediouskon fared and whether he was alive with two Companions, I and Mr parsons, desired Deediouskon to Come

the

Sais hier mes le an, which was Sindrally Complyd with
and they Cold appeard Chearfull. and when Dellewaren
wold be in a Condition to Dr Barnes we will Lend this
Indians Cook with a proper answer as for as lies in our
power however Deldowshon nor Sago they shant go back
till the arrival of the governor. I have nothing to add
will therefore Conclude with asking your Honours pardon
for my not writing a better Letter. I have ben so often
interrupted by the Indians and have not time to write a
fair again I am

Honrd Sir

Your very obedient and
humble Servant

Chas. J. Wilson

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Pennsylvania 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 3d. November 1756.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, William Logan, Richard Peters, John Mifflin } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter received this Morning from Mr. Weiser relating to Teedyuscung and the Indians now at Easton was read in these Words.

Honoured Sir.

In pursuance of your Orders I arrived at this place last night, about a quarter of an Hour after my Arrival came in Teedyuscung and several of the Indians now in Easton the Old Men appeared extreamly glad to see me and so was the rest, especially those of the Six Nation of Indians to wit two Cayenhers and one Mohock, signified a good deal of Satisfaction in their Countenances as well as words. having had a quarter of an hour's Conversation with them. they told me that several of their Cousins the Delawares stood back at Gnadenhutten and some further off, till they should understand whether or no it would be safe for them to come, and that they had sent a Mohock to Fort Allen to keep the Indians there in better order, they having been unruly for want of Liquor. and to inform them of the kind reception they met with at Easton.

This Morning Teedyuscung and about twelve or thirteen more met me at Mr. Parsons's according to appointment of last Night. I spoke to them to the following purport in English (John Pumpshire served as Interpreter). Brother Teedyuscung please to hear The Governor of Pennsylvania (Onas) sent me up here to bid you welcome within the Inhabitants part of this Province, and to signify to you that it gives him a great deal of Satisfaction that you was as good as your Word. and by this String of Wampum he ordered me to wipe off the Sweat from your Body occasioned by your long Journey, and that it should serve you as a dose of Physick, which shall serve you as a vomit to clean your Body from that distemper usually occasioned from Eating poisoned herbs or roots & occasions the overflowing of the Gall and as you are now arrived among your Brethren let these two Rows serve to wipe the dust from your Eyes, and clear your Ears, so that you may look clear & freely at your Brethren and to distinguish what the Governor of Pennsylvania in Council shall say to you from the Singing of the Birds. Gave him a String of Wampum of four Rows.

I took another String of Wampum and spoke to him as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung. When the Governor of Pennsylvania first heard of your arrival at Fort Allen, he Convened the Old and wise Men of Pennsylvania who were then Met and are now sitting in order to consult with, in these matters in which you are engaged, and the Governor & the said old and wise Men, gives you a hearty Invitation to come to the principal City, where you could be entertained better, and every thing might be done with more Solemnity, but the Governor dont press upon you, if you think it disconvenient to go to Philadelphia say so to me, and I will send an Express to your Brother the Governor and you need not doubt but he will come up with all possible speed. accompanied with some of the Old and wise Men, and I must tell you, in order to deal fair with you) that the Small Pox are in Philadelphia but not very bad, and you perhaps are not afraid of them, as of late you had them among yourselves. here I gave a String of Wampum.

Teedyuscung, after about 10, or 15 Minutes, made answer to the following purport. Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania you remember very well that in time of darkness.

Pennsylvania 1756

darkness and Danger I came in here at your invitation and at this place (meaning Easton) we kindled a small Council Fire to which I am now returned and several other Indians of different Nations, and some more are by the way to come, so that if you should put out this little Fire it will be said of it that it was only a Jack Lanthorn (what the Germans call Irrwisch) kindled on purpose to deceive those that approach it. therefore Brother I think it by no means advisable to put out this little Fire but rather to put more sticks upon it, and I desire that you will come to it as soon as possible, bringing your Old and Wise Men along with you, and shall be very glad to see you here. I have a String of Wampum, hereby sent.

I learned from the said three Six Nation Indians that there is several more by the way between Wiomink and Testiallen. that will come in if timely Notice was sent to them. the said Six Nation Indians behaves very sober and seem to be charged with some particular Business, or they come to put Teedyuscung in the right. I told them every thing in the Mohock Language what I said to Teedyuscung, and at the request of Teedyuscung.

I am apt to think that Teedyuscung's authority & influence is not so great among the Indians as he first gave out, or was represented to this Government, but I take him to be entirely in our Interest, and will do what ever he can to serve Pennsylvania. It is my humble opinion that these Indians should be Cloathed against the Winter.

Major Parsons gives himself a great deal of Trouble with these Indians he is in very good state of health tho' on the mending Hand, but these Indians cannot let him rest.

The Moment I was about closing this Letter in comes Teedyuscung into Mr Parsons's House and tells us that two Indians arrived in Town as Messengers from a greater Number on the other side the Hills between Fort Allen and Shamokin sent on purpose to see how Teedyuscung fared and whether he was alive with his Companions. and Mr Parsons desired Teedyuscung to bring said two Men to us, which was immediately complied with, and they both appeared chearfull, and when Teedyuscung will be in a Condition to do business he will send these Indians back with a proper answer as far as lies in our power. however Teedyuscung now says they shan't go back till the arrival of the Governor. I have nothing to add will therefore conclude with asking your Honours Pardon for not Writing a better Letter. I have been too often interrupted by the Indians and have not time to write it over again, I am,

Honoured Sir,

Your very Obedient

and humble Servant.

Easton. Conrad Weiser.

The Governor expressed great dissatisfaction at this Journey, thought it ridiculous to humour the Indians in such a manner, and that no Treaty should be held with them, out of this City, however since ——— it was deemed necessary he would tho' unwillingly undertake the Journey, and invited the Members of Council to accompany him. he likewise sent the following verbal Message to the House.

A Message from the Governor, by the Secretary.

Sir,

The Governor informs the House that he proposes to go to Easton to Morrow if the Weather will permit. and would be pleased with the Company of any of the Members that the House shall think proper to appoint to attend the Conferences with the Indian Chief.

Pennsylvania 1756.

Whilst the Council was sitting, The Governor received the following address from some of the Quakers of this City and advised with the Council about a proper answer. The Members said the Petitioners had asked no more of him than they had of the late Governor, and that it might be granted without any inconvenience whereupon the Secretary was directed to give the following Answer

To the Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania &ca.

The Address of a considerable number of the People called Quakers in the City of Philadelphia, on behalf of themselves and their brethren in other parts of the said Province.

Sheweth.

That the Calamities and desolation of our fellow Subjects on the Frontiers of this Province having been the painful Subject of our frequent Consideration with desires to be instrumental by every means in our power consistent with the Peaceable principles we profess, By the permission of Governor Morris some of us had some conferences the last Spring with some Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations from whence we were confirmed in our Apprehensions that there was a prospect of some good Effect by further Endeavours to promote pacific Measures with the Delaware Indians living on the Northern Frontiers of this Province.

That immediately after the said Conferences Governor Morris sent a Message to these Indians, in which he particularly mentioned our earnest desires to interpose with the Government to receive their submission and to Establish a firm and lasting Peace with them.

That from the Accounts given us by the Indians who delivered this Message we were informed that those Indians expressed great confidence in the continuance of our endeavours to that purpose, and after the receipt of a second Message some of them were induced to meet Governor Morris at Easton and there layd the foundation of a more general Treaty.

That a considerable Number of us attended the said Treaty at Easton and from the Conduct and express declaration of the Indians were assured, that our personally attending there was very acceptable to them and conducive to the general Service.

That in Confirmation of the Sincerity of our desires to promote the restoration of Peace. We had provided a present of such Cloathing for these Indians, as they then appeared to be immediately in want of, which Governor Morris was pleased to deliver them on our behalf.

That we are now informed there is a much larger Number of Indians waiting to meet the Governor at Easton being still desirous of promoting the restoration and establishment of Peace with them, We are ready and willing by personally attending the Treaty to manifest the Continuance of our care and concern herein and our hearty disposition to regain and improve the Friendship of the Indians to the general Interest of our Country, and if our furnishing a supply of Cloathing for these Indians, against the approaching Winter, in Addition to those provided at the publick expence may in any measure tend to these purposes and our doing it will be consistent with the Governors pleasure, We shall chearfully provide and send them to the place appointed for the Treaty to be delivered them by the Governor in such manner as will most effectually promote the publick service and express our Friendly disposition towards them. All which is with much respect submitted to the Consideration of the Governor. Signed on behalf and at the request of Our Brethren.

Sam^d. Preston Moore
Abraham Dawes.
Jonathan Mifflin
Jno. Lemberton.

pp. 74-77.

(77)

Dennsylvania 1756

The Governors answer to the foregoing Address by the Secretary

The Governor has considered the Address presented him this Morning in behalf of a considerable Number of the People called Quakers, and is willing to receive such goods as they shall put into his Hands for the use of the Indians and deliver them along with the Provincial Present in the same manner Mr. Morris did. The Governor likewise thanks the Gentlemen for their kind offer of attending the Indian Conference and shall be glad to see them at Easton.

A Message was delivered from the Assembly desiring the Governor would be pleased to Commissionate Samuel Finh to be Sergeant at Arms with the usual powers, and a Commission of the same Tenor with his present one was made out, executed and delivered to him

A Bill Entituled An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers Commissioned and Raised by the Governor for the defence of this Province, was delivered to the Governor by the Governor for his Concurrence, read, agreed to, returned to the House, passed, Sealed and Lodged in the Rolls Office.

Opinion that the Treaty begun by the late Governor (before Sir William Johnson's powers were made known), in pursuance of which the Indians are now come down, shou'd not be wholly discontinued on our part, lest the Opportunity of bringing them to a general Peace with all the British Colonies be lost. We rather think it adviseable that your Honour would give them an Interview, make them the Customary presents in behalf of this Government, to relieve their Necessities, and assure them of Our sincere Inclination to take them again into Friendship, forgive their Offences, and make a firm Peace with them, but at the same time to let them know that the Government of this Province cannot agree to make Peace with them for itself, and leave them at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the Neighbouring Colonies; That we are all Subjects of one great King, and must for the future be all at Peace or all at War with other Nations at the same time; That our King has appointed Sir William Johnson to manage these general Treaties for all the Governments in this part of America, and to him, therefore, we must refer the Indians for a final Conclusion and Ratification of this Treaty, promising also to write to him, acquaint him with the good dispositions the Indians have shewn at these Conferences, and recommend it to him to make the agreement firm and lasting to all Parties. An Interview oft his kind with the Indians, we apprehend, may at this Time be greatly for his Majesty's Service, and for the Advantage not only of this but of all the Neighbouring Colonies, and not inconsistent with the Intention of Lord Loudoun's Letter, which we, nevertheless, submit to your Honour's prudent Consideration.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"29th October, 1756."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 3rd November, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	John Mifflin,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter received this Morning from Mr. Weiser, relating to Teedyuscung and the Indians now at Easton, was read in these Words:

"Honoured Sir:

"In pursuance of your Orders I arrived at this place last night; about a quarter of an Hour after my Arrival came in Teedyuscung

and several of the Indians nów in Easton; the Old Man appeared extreamly glad to see me and, so was the rest, especially three of the Six Nation of Indians, to wit, two Cayeukers and one Mohock, signified a good deal of Satisfaction in their Countenances as well as words; having had a quarter of an hour's Conversation with Them, they told me that several of their Cousins the Delawares stood back at Gnadenhutten, and some further off, till they shou'd understand whether or no it would be safe for them to come, and that they had sent a Mohock to Fort Allen to keep the Indians there in better order, they having been unruly for want of Liquor, and to inform them of the kind reception they met with at Easton.

"This Morning Teedyuscung and about twelve or thirteen more met me at Mr. Parsons', according to appointment of last Night. I spoke to them to the following purport in English (John Pumpshire served as Interpreter): 'Brother Teedyuscung, please to hear. The Governor of Pennsylvania (Onas) sent me up here to bid you welcome within the Inhabitant part of this Province, and to signify to you that it gives him a great deal of satisfaction that you was as good as your Word; and by this string of Wampum he ordered me to wipe off the Sweat from your Body, occasioned by your long Journey, and that it shou'd serve you as a dose of Physick, which shall serve you as a vomit to clear your Body from that distemper usually occasioned from eating poisoned herbs or roots, & occasions the overflowing of the Gall; and as you are now arrived among your Brethren, let these two Rows serve to wipe the dust from your Eyes and clear your Ears, so that you may look clear & freely at your Brethren and to distinguish what the Governor of Pennsylvania in Council shall say to you from the Singing of the Birds.'

"Gave him a String of Wampum of four Rows.

"I took another String of Wampum, and spoke to him as follows:

"'Brother Teedyuscung: When the Governor of Pennsylvania first heard of your arrival at Fort Allen, he Convened the Old and wise Men of Pennsylvania who were then Met and are now sitting, in order to consult with, in these matters in which you are engaged, and the Governor & the said old and wise Men, gives you a hearty Invitation to come to the principal City, where you could be entertained better, and every thing might be done with more Solemnity; but the Governor don't press upon you, if you think it disconvenient to go to Philadelphia, say so to me, and I will send an Express to your Brother, the Governor, and you need not doubt but he will come up with all possible speed, accompanied with some of the old and wise Men; and I must tell you (in order to deal fair with you) that the Small Pox are in Philadelphia, but not very bad, and you

perhaps are not afraid of them, as of late you had them among yourselves.'

"Here I gave a String of Wampum.

"Teedyuscung, after about 10 or 15 Minutes, made answer to the following purport:

"'Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania: you remember very well that in time of darkness and Danger I came in here at your invitation, and at this place (meaning Easton) we kindled a small Council Fire, to which I am now returned, and several other Indians of different Nations, and some more are by the way to come, so that if you shou'd put out this little Fire, it will be said of it, that it was only a Jack Lanthorn (what the Germans call Irrwish) kindled on purpose to deceive those that approach it; therefore, Brother, I think it by no means adviseable to put out this little Fire, but rather to put more sticks upon it, and I desire that you will come to it as soon as possible, bringing your Old and Wise Men along with you, and shall be very glad to see you here.'

"Gave a String of Wampum hereby sent.

"I learned from the said three Six Nation Indians, that there is several more by the way, between Wiomink and Fort Allen, that will come in if Timely Notice was sent to them; the said Six Nation Indians behave very Sober, and seem to be charged with some particular Business, or they come to put Teedyuscung in the right; I told them every thing in the Mohock Language what I said to Teedyuscung, and at the request of Teedyuscung.

"I am apt to think that Teedyuscung's authority, or influence, is not so great among the Indians as he first gave out, or was represented to this Government, but I take him to be entirely in our Interest, and will do what ever he can to serve Pennsylvania. It is my humble opinion that these Indians shou'd be Cloathed against the Winter.

"Major Parsons gives himself a great deal of Trouble with These Indians; he is in a very poor state of health, tho' on the mending Hand, but the Indians cannot let him rest.

"The Moment I was about closing this Letter, in comes Teedyuscung into Mr. Parsons' House, and tells us that two Indians arrived in Town as Messengers from a greater Number, on the other side the Hills, between Fort Allen and Shamokin, sent on purpose to see how Teedyuscung fared, and whether he was alive with his Companions. I and Mr. Parsons desired Teedyuscung to bring said two Men to us, which was immediately complied with, and they both appeared chearfull; and when Teedyuscung will be in a Condition to do business, he will send these Indians back with a proper answer as far as lies in our power; however, Teedyuscung now says they shan't go back till the arrival of the Governor. I have nothing to add, will therefore conclude with asking your

Honour's Pardon for not Writing a better Letter. I have been too often interrupted by the Indians and have not time to write it over again.

"I am, Honoured Sir,

"Your very obedient, and humble Servant,

"CONRAD WEISER.

"Easton."

The Governor expressed great dissatisfaction at this Journey, thought it rediculous to humour the Indians in such a manner, and that no Treaty should be held with them out of this City; however, since it was deemed necessary he wou'd, tho' unwillingly, undertake the Journey, and invited the Members of Council to accompany him; he likewise sent the following verbal Message to the House:

A Message from the Governor by the Secretary.

"Sir:

"The Governor informs the House that he proposes to go to Easton to-Morrow, if the Weather will permit, and wou'd be pleased with the Company of any of the Members that the House shall think proper to appoint, to attend the Conferences with the Indian Chief."

Whilst the Council was sitting, The Governor received the following address from some of the Quakers of this City, and advised with the Council about a proper answer. The Members said the Petitioners had asked no more of him than they had of the late Governor, and that it might be granted without any inconvenience; whereupon, the Secretary was directed to give the following answer:

"*To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &ca.*

"*The address of a considerable number of the People called Quakers, in this City of Philadelphia, on behalf of themselves and their Brethren in other parts of the said Province, Sheweth:*

"That the Calamities and desolation of our fellow-subjects on the frontiers of this Province having been the painful Subject of our frequent Consideration, with desires to be instrumental by every means in our power consistent with the Peaceable principles we Profess; By the permission of Governor Morris some of us had some Conferences the last Spring with some Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations, from whence we were confermed in our Apprehensions that there was a prospect of some good Effect by further Endeavours to promote pacific measures with the Delaware Indians living on the Northern Frontiers of this Province.

"That immediately after the said Conferences Governor Morris sent a Message to these Indians, in which he particularly mentioned our earnest desires to interpose with the Governm^t to receive their submission, and to Establish a firm and lasting Peace with them.

"That from the Accounts given us by the Indians who delivered this Message, we were informed that those Indians reposed great confidence in the continuance of our endeavours to that purpose, and after the receipt of a Second Message some of them were induced to meet Governor Morris at Easton, and there layd the foundation of a more general Treaty.

"That a considerable Number of us attended the said Treaty at Easton, and from the Conduct and Express declaration of the Indians were assured that our Personally attending there was very acceptable to them and conducive to the general Service.

"That in Confirmation of the Sencerity of our desires to promote the restoration of Peace, We had provided a present of such Cloathing for these Indians as they then appeared to be immediately in want of, which Governor Morris was pleased to deliver them on our behalf.

"That we are now informed there is a much larger Number of Indians waiting to meet the Governor at Easton, being still desirous of promoting the restoration and establishment of Peace with them, We are ready and willing, by personally attending the Treaty, to manifest the Continuance of our care and concern herein, and our hearty disposition to regain and improve the Friendship of the Indians to the general Interest of our Country, and if our furnishing a supply of Cloathing for these Indians against the approaching Winter, in Addition to those provided at the Publick expence, may in any measure tend to those purposes, and our doing it will be consistent with the Governor's pleasure, We shall chearfully provide and send them to the place appointed for the Treaty, to be delivered them by the Governor in such manner as will most effectually promote the publick service and express our Friendly disposition towards them. All which is with much respect submitted to the Consideration of the Governor. Signed on behalf and at the request of our Brethren.

"SAM. PRESTON MOORE,
"ABRAHAM DAWES,
"JONATHAN MIFFLIN,
"JS. PEMBERTON."

—

The Governor's answer to the foregoing Address, by the Secretary.

"The Governor has considered the Address presented him this Morning in behalf of a considerable Number of the People called

Quakers, and is willing to receive such goods as they shall put into his Hands for the use of the Indians, and deliver them along with the Provincial Present, in the same manner Mr. Morris did. The Governor likewise thanks the Gentlemen for their kind offer of attending the Indian Conference, and shall be glad to see them at Easton."

A Message was delivered from the Assembly, desiring the Governor wou'd be pleased to Commissionate Samuel Kirk to be Serjeant-at-Arms, with the usual powers. And a Commission of the same Tenor with his present one was made out, executed and delivered to him.

A Bill Entituled "An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers, Commissioned and raised by the Governor for the Defence of this Province," was delivered to the Governor for his Concurrence, read, agreed to, returned to the House, passed, sealed and lodged in the Roll's Office.

—

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, on Monday the 8 Novr 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox, William Masters, John Hughes, } Commissioners.

Teedyuscuug, the Delaware King, Speaker,
Four of the Six Nations,
Sixteen Delaware Indians,
Two Shawonese,
Six Mohiccons,
Pumpshire, a Jersey Delaware Indian, Interpreter.

Colonel Weiser, Major Parsons, Cap. Weatherholt, Cap. Vanellen, Cap. Reynolds, } Officers of the Provincial Forces.

Lieut. McAlpin, Ensign Jeffrys, } Recruiting Officers of the Royal Americans.

A Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders from the several counties, and from the City of Philadelphia.

Minutes of Indian Conferences
held at Easton in 11. Month
(called November) 1756

On Seventh day Morning being ye 6th day of ye 11th Month (called November) 1756. The Governor Whilst at Samuel Dean's Tavern On his Journey to Easton Received Intelligence from Horsfield. that a Party of Indians who came to Tedyuscung from Diahogo Stayed behind at a little Distance from Fort Allen, and had some bad Designs in doing so. Whereupon the Moravian Brother who brought the Intelligence was dispatched immediately to Easton, and the Next Morning (that is ye 7th) the Governor receives a Letter from Colonel Conrad Weiser informing him that the Matter Communicated to him by Horsfield had been Groundless, and was without foundation, On Which the Governor proceeded On his Journey and Came to Town in the Afternoon, and as he alighted the Delaware King Tedyuscung and two of the Six Nation Indians Came to Wait On him, by whom he was told, that Colonel Weiser and two Indians were gone to Meet him but had taken a Different Road — C. Weiser and the two Indians came afterwards and Expressed their Concern at Missing the Governor.

This Morning the Eighth day of the Month ye Governor sent C. Weiser with his Compliments to the Indian Chief Tedyuscung and desired to know whether he Intended to Speak first and When. And Tedyuscung Saying it was his Duty to Speak first Wished it might be this

On which the Governor appointed at which

which time the Governor marches from his Lodgings to the Place of Conference guarded by a Party of the Royal Americans in the Front and On the Flanks. And a Detachment of Colo. Weisers Provincials in Subdivisions. In the Rear w.th Colours flying, Drums beating, and Musick Playing w.ch Order was always Observed in going to the Place of Conference.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Easton on the Eighth of the 11 Month. 1756.

Present.

The Honble William Denny Esq.r Lieut.t Governor

William Logan }
Richard Peters }

Benjamin Franklin } Commissrs.
Joseph Fox }
William Masters }
John Hughes }

Teedyuscung. the Delaware King Speaker
Of the Six Nations.
Delaware Indians
Shawanese
Mohickons
Jno Pumpshire Jersey Indian } Delaware Interpreters

Coll.o C. Weiser }
Major Wm Parsons. }
Captain Weltzholtz } Officers of the Provincial
Capt.n Vanmatten } Forces.
Capt.n Reynolds }

Lieut.t M.c Alpin } Recruiting Officers of the
Ensign Jeffreys } Roy.l Americans.

A Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders from Several Counties and from the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor addresses.

A Conference held with the Indians at Easton
the 7th & 8th of 1756
at Richard's House. P.M.
Present
William Denny Esqr. Govern.
Wm Logan } Members of
Richard Peters } Council —
Benjamin Franklin Wm Masters } Commissioners
Joseph Fox. & John Hyndes
Many of the Inhabitants of the several Counties & Sundry Friends from
Philadelphia
Tedyuscung the Delaware Chief & Sundry Delaware Indians with
6 of the 6 Nation Indians —
Conrad Weiser & Mr Peter Chambers, Interpreters

The Govern. acquainted the Indian Chief that He was ready to hear what he had to say — And Tedyuscung agreeable to what had been mention'd by him before, & Agreed upon between him & the Six Nations Opened the Conferences in the following Manner. Addressing himself to the Govern.

Brother.

May it Your Excellency to hear a few Words —

I Will put the Govern. & Gentlemen in mind that Conferences were held here in the Summer and what Passed there is Well known — I have taken all the Pains possible to Execute what I then undertook, and I have brought with me Several of the Different Indian Tribes Nations as of the Delawares as of the 6 Nation Indians —

I Held up the Encouragements I Received from the English and Spread them forth far and near, to all the Tribes. I promised to go to, as Well among the Delawares as 6 Nations, and I Assure You I have been true and faithfull to my Promises, and us'd all Diligence in my Power. In Testimony whereof I give these

4 Strings of Wampum

Brother.

In Confirmation that I have faithfully Published what Was

Confirm'd

4

Committed to my Care. Several Indians of Different places as
Well Six Nation Indians, as Delawares, are come along with me &
being now present Will put their hands & Seals to the Truth of what
I Say — They have Acted upon What I delivered in ye Behalf
of this Government and their Minds are Intent On the good Work
that is going On — Some of them Were here before —

In Conformity to an Ancient & Good Custom Established among
Our Ancestors I now proceed to Open Your Eyes & Ears, & to remove
all Obstructions out of your Throats, That Nothing may Impede
the Attention necessary to be used in a Matter of such Importance
as is now going On — Some lately Bad Reports have lately been
Spread which deserve to be no more minded than the Whistling
of Birds — These I Would remove by this Belt and take away
all bad Impressions that may have been made by them

Gave a Belt.

Brother.

I have now done for the present — and another time if God Spares
Life I Will begin the Main Matter I have to do —

The Governor then Spoke as follows addressing himself to
Tedyuscung —

Brother.

I Return you thanks for your kind Speech and
likewise for the Regard You have Shewed me in Sending two of
the Six Nations Indians along with Mr Weiser to meet me.
I unfortunately took a different Road and so we missed of One
another But it gave me great Satisfaction to hear by Mr Weiser
that he and those Indians had Waited for me On the Road.

Brethren — Many idle Reports are spread by foolish & Busy people
I agree with You that on both Sides they Ought to be no more regarded
than the Whistling of Birds in the Woods —

Gave a String.

Brethren —

Brethren

By this Belt I Open Your Eyes & Ears, & particularly the Passage from Your heart to Your Mouth, that in What You have to say to this Government they may concur, & the Mouth may not utter anything but What is first conceived in the Heart and I promise you Openness & Sincerity in Everything I shall speak — Gave a Belt.

The Govern.r then said he had now finished and would be ready to hear what Tedyuscung had further to say at Eleven a Clock to Morrow Morning — & thus ended the Conference for this time ——

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the 9th: Inst. 1756 —

Present.

The Governor William Denny

Wm Logan } — Benj.a Franklin } Wm Masters } with the Indians
Rd Peters } Joseph Fox } Jno Hughes } &c as before —

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to Acquaint Tedyuscung that He Was Ready to hear what he had to say. & Tedyuscung holding four Strings of Wampum in his hand Spoke as follows ——

Brother.

This is to Notify to You that at the Treaty held here in Last Summer I promised to publish What Was then Delivered to me to all Nations On Whom I could have any Influence, What I have performed all I promised and done my Duty faithfully with respect to all the Nations which Hostilities by Some of those I have now brought Down with me, and are now here at Your Pleasure ready to hear what You have to say to Us and disposed to do Everything in their Power ——

In Confirmation of What has hitherto been transacted

Laid down 4 Strings.

6

Brother. / Holding a Belt in his hand. /

This Belt Signifies that I took Notice of Remembred and paid a Due Regard to Everything mentioned by the Messengers You sent to me at Diahoga whom I Received kindly Journey in Particular Remember that You took hold of my hand & thereupon I came to this place, where the Council was appointed to be kindled — When I came I found Everything Said by Your Messengers Was true which On my Return I made known as well as Everything else that Was then transacted & Delivered to me to ten Different Nations / Delawares & Six Nations / And as many as I have prevailed upon to come with me Can Witness the Truth of this — We are all Putt in mind of the Ancient Leagues & Covenants made by Our Forefathers & of the former Union & Mutual kind Actions of Our & Their Ancestors. What Was Proposed here renewed the Remembrance of those former happy times — And tho' We are but as little Children in Compason of them, and of little Ability as You Well know Yet We have Picked up a few Chips and Will add them to the Fire, and make it blaze So high that it may be seen by all the Different Indian Nations who are now Looking at Us / Or Spectators of what We are about

Then laid down a Belt of 10 Rows —

Brother.

I Remember that Conversation or Discourse that Passed among Our Ancient People Especially Our Brother William Penn what He said to the Indians is now fresh in Our memory and I believe and hope it is in Yours — Tho' even Penn and Indian agreed Well together, This We all Remember, and it Was not a small matter that Would then have Seperated Us & You as You & the same Nations & Represent them in this Province This is in Your

Your power to act the same part he did——

I am now before You just what You see me Represent myself to be Only as a Boy, Really am no More—Now as Misfortunes have happened by the bad Spirit, by Our Enemy, and by some of Our foolish People I declare unto You the Truth that I have ever been sorry for it & feel them and far as I knew myself, If it cost me my life I would make it otherwise, and have already paved a great Way to prevail with such as have strayed out of the Way, All Ware in my Power And also Or many of whom I had no Expectation to Enter into Peaceable Measures and I now call upon You to Use Your Abilities which are much Greater than Ours to Assist in this Good Work and to Strengthen & to Encourage it, & to Confirm it to Good Advantage

Laid down a Belt of 7 Rows

Taking the Belt up again He added What You have Said I have truly imparted to all, and What You Shall now Say I Shall likewise hold up I Shall not put it into my Bosom, but declare it and distribute it to all, that it may have a good Effect

At a Council held at Easton ye 10th Day of 8^ber 1756—

Present.

The Honble Wm Denny Esq. Lieutenant Govern^r.

Wm Logan & Richard Peters——

Conrad Weiser from Tedyuscung Acquainted the Govern^r that last Night an Indian named Lacheues brought an Acct from Fort Allen that about forty Indian Warriors Were come to Nishamecachton, a Lake about three Miles beyond that Fort from Diahogo where they Where informed by some Indians who first left Outw^d Tedyuscung

to Accompany him to the Treaty at Easton, That He and all his Company Were Cutt off and they Were come to Revenge his Death in Case they found it true. But hearing Teedyuscung was Safe, and kindly received by the English they Were Glad, and Would remain there. Teedyuscung being asked by Mr. Weiser if it Would not be Proper to send an Invitation to them to come to the Treaty He said it Would, and desired the Govern.r might Join with him in it. Which being approved by the Govern.r Moses Tetamy an Indian & Lieutenant Stoller Were Dispatched with the Message.

The Minutes of Yesterdays Conference Were read & the Answ.r Considered and Agreed to, but Desired they Reasons of the Messengers from the Indians beyond Fort Allen.

Conrad Weiser was Ordered to inform the Indians by Moses Tatemy, That Parties of the Enemy Indians had lately Committed Murders on the Borders of this County, Even since Teedyuscung is coming amongst us, but Were Retreated and that the Inhabitants Were Determined to Persue the Murderers, & to desire these Indians not to Straggle, but to keep together least they Should be Mistaken for Enemy Indians.

At a Meeting of the Govern.rs & the Commissioners It was mentioned that the Indians had Surmised as if Injustice had been done them in Land Affairs, the Govern.r Thereupon added to his Answer a Paragraph Putting a Question in plain Terms.

At a Council held at Easton the 10th of July 1756.

Present.

The Honble Wm Denny Esq.r Lieut.t Govern.r

William Logan & Richard Peters.

The Messenger Moses Tatemy returned this Morning from the Indians and Reported that his Journey near Gayes's about

Half

Half Way to Fort Allen, He met two Indians and a Soldier coming to see their Friends, and to know What they Were doing Where Incamped, but as he told the Indians he Was going up with a Message from the Governor & Teedyuscung, They Were Satisfied, and Returned to hear it, That He came to the Indians at Nine a Clock Yesterday at Noon & delivered his Message After Which they Were in Council till Three in the Afternoon, & then Gave him an Answer to the following Effect That they thanked the Governor for the kind Notice he had taken of them and for his Invitation to Come to the Treaty But as it Was Agreed between Teedyuscung and them that they Should Come no further Then then the Place they Were, & that the Goods in Case of Success Were to be bought & divided at Fort Allen, they Intended to stay whilst the Treaty continued. They Were glad to hear y^d Indians were treated as Friends, and that a Peace was likely to be made and if it Should be So, they Should all heartily Rejoice and Would agree to and Confirm Whatever Teedyuscung Should do ——

Tallapy also told the Govern^r that He had likewise Informed them of the Murders lately Committed, desiring them to be Cautious of Straggling or going at a Great Distance: for which Notice they Were thankfule and Promised to keep their Indians together, and if they Saw any Parties of Indians going towards the Forks to give immediate Notice of it to the Governor.

The Messengers being asked if the Indians had Empowered Teedyuscung to transact Business for them at the Treaty He Answered, That they said in Express terms, they had Given him their Authority and if any good Should be done / Meaning if a Firm Peace Should be concluded, Not Only They, But all the Indians at Diahoga and many More Different Tribes or Towns Would be Exceeding glad with it and Would Confirm it. ——

The Draught of the Governors Answer to the Indians as Settled at the last Council Was read and some Alterations made. Then the Indians had Notice the Governor Would Speak to them this Afternoon ——

At a Conference with the Indians on the 12th of 11th Mo. 1756 P.M.

Present

The Honble. Wm Denny Esqr. Lieut. Govern.
Wm Logan & Richd Peters —

The same Commissioners — Gentlemen — Officers & Indians as before — —

The Govern. addressd them this day & Spoke as follows —

Brother.

I am going to give You an Answer to what was said by You at our last Meting, and Would have done it Sooner if I had not Expected to have seen More of Your Indian Brethren here. I shall use the Utmost Sincerity On my Part, and desire You will Hearken attentively — — — a String —

Brother.

I observe what You have said in Regard to Your faithfull Performance of all the Matters given You in Charge by the Government when You Were last here, and do heartily thank You for the diligent Care You have taken to make known to all the Indian Nations our good Dispositions for Peace and for inviting them to Come to this Council Fire, and for the further Assurances You make in behalf of the present and of many Nations who are absent, Even Some of whom You had like to Speak'd for. That all Will be Done as their and Your Power to bring the Same to a happy Issue.

a Belt

Brother.

You have done Well to Consider & Ancient Leagues subsisting between You and this Government from its Very first Beginning, I am Pleased to hear You Express Yourself So Affectionately in Favour of the first Proprietor. He Very well deserves it at the Hands of all the Indians, He was always

Just,

Just and kind to them, and he gave it in charge to his Governors Children, the Present Proprietors to treat them as he did, with the utmost Affection and to do them all Manner of Good Offices, which has always been done by them as far as it's come to my Knowledge —

As to my self after the Present Proprietors had appointed me to this Government They recommended the Care of the Indians in a very particular Manner to me And I assure You I shall be ready on all Occasions to do the Indians Every Service in my Power, and most heartily Assist in bringing about a lasting and durable Peace — Shou'd any Disturbance arise between the Indians and the People of Pennsylvania I shall immediately kindle a Council Fire that it may blaze up to the Heavens & spread the Blessings of Peace far and Wide —

This Belt confirms my Words — a Belt.

Brother Tedyuscung —

What I am now going to say to You should have been mentioned Sometime ago — I now desire Your Strict Attention to it.

You was pleased to tell me the Other day that the League of Friendship made by our Forefathers was as yet fresh in your memory — You said it was made so Strong that a small thing would not easily break it. As We are now together at a Council Fire kindled by us both, and have promised on both sides to be free and Open to One another, I must ask You how that League of Friendship came to be broken — Have We the Governor or People of Pennsylvania done You any kind of Injury? If You think We have, You should be Honest & tell us your hearts, You should have made Complaint before You struck us, for so it was Agreed in Our Ancient League However Now the Great Spirit has thus happily brought us Once more together, Speak Your mind plainly on this

head

Head, and tell us if You have any Just Cause of Complaint.
What it is, That I may obtain a full Answer to this Point. I
give this Belt ——— a Belt.)

Ted-yus-neng thanked the Governor & desired time to Con-
(sider the Matter, and He Would give an Answer at such
time as the Governor Would be pleased to appoint ———
The Governor desired he Would take full time to Consider
it, as it Was a Matter of Consequence and let him know
when He Was ready, & desired He Would at the same time
Offer what He had further to say on any other Matter.)

At a Conference held at Easton on ye 13th of Novr 1756

Present.

The Govern.r:

Wm Logan
Peter } Esq.rs Franklin and the other Commissioners
and Number of the Inhabitants of the several Counties
of the City of Philadelphia

Present with the Chief Delaware Indians, Six Nations,
Shawanese, Mingoes, Moravian Indians, & other Indians
living in New Jersey

Conrad Weiser Esq.r Interpreter

Teedyuscung spoke as follows laying before him the several Strings &
Belts given him Yesterday by the Govern.r

Brother.

Remember Yesterday You told me by these Strings that You
Would have had a Conference Some what like unto that of the Indians
who were invited Would have come to this Council fire. I thank
You for the Kind Things You then spoke, and for remembring me of what
passed in former times. I Will endeavour to tell You the truth from
the Bottom of my heart, and hope You Will have Patience to hear
me, all I shall deliver shall be according to the Authority I have
received, As those who are With me Will Witness.

Gave three Strings of Black & White Wampum

Brother.

The Minds are not now as they Were in the Days of our Grandfathers,
then it Was peace, But now Wars & Disturbances, I am sorry for what
has happened, and now take off Wipe the Tears from Your Eyes, as
this is a great Reason for Mourning. This I do not only on my own
Part, but on the Part of the Six Nations, who Will put their Seals to
it — Take away the Blood from Your Bodys with which they
are sprinkled, I clear the Ground & the Leaves that You may sit
down With Quietness, and When You see the Day Light You may
Enjoy it — I declare this not only from my Self but for the Six
Nations, who With them make up Ten, all Which Nations have
With us put their hands to these Words.

Gave a Belt of 9 Rows

Brother

Now I have done Wiping Your Eyes & in Body, and Clear'd your Head where you sit, I will also heal Your Wounds, not only on Top but to the Bottom, I will apply to them the great Plaister which the great Creator has made for the Six Nations, I say I will heal the Wound so as it may never break out more, but be soon perfectly Cured, & in this the Six Nations also Join me

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows

Brother.

Now as I have healed your Wound & Sore is like that of two Brothers; when One has been sick & has Recovered his Health it is usual for the Other to be glad, just so it is with me, now your Wound is Cured — I am pleased to see you face to face as it has pleased the Good Spirit to bring us together. I also remember every thing you have said, and this is to that I have said or have left to say the Other Nations will Confirm

Gave a Belt of 11 Rows

Brother.

I am now going to tell You some things in a few Words in Answer to your Request Last Night, that I should give You a true Acct. how I came to strike you —

In the Beginning of the Late War that happened the Late before this, I lived in the Middle of the Road leading from the Six Nations to Philadelphia, where I was ordered by my Uncles to sit down, and there I sate in Profound Peace under no Apprehension of Danger — When I looked Eastwards Philadelphia I saw my Brother the Governor, and every thing in Peace about him, and when I look'd the other Way towards my Uncles the Six Nations. every thing was also in Peace there, So it was to me, until a Man whose Name is Charles Broadhead, an Inhabitant of this Province came to me at Wyomink, and told me as if he had such a Message from the Governor, that I had struck my Brethren the English, which I denied, and when I

I could not prevail upon him to believe me — took two handfulls of Wampum and desired him to go down with them to the Govern.r and assure him that it Was not I who struck y.e English — I also desired the Governor to let me know what further Measures I should take to satisfy him, and my Brethren the English of the Truth of this — I also desired by the same Messenger that the Govern.r would take all the prudent Methods he could to relate this to Colo Johnson, & to my Uncles the first Nations, and as I was under a good deal of Concern for this Charge made against me. There were two Kings present besides me who Joined with me in this Message, and likewise desired the Govern.r to send me Word what he do; from which I expected I was Out of Patience, and obliged to flee & leave my Town & Land ——— Gave a String ———

Brother. ——— According to your desire Question & Proposal last Night to know of me Why I struck you without first giving you a Reason for it. I will tell you the Truth why I have unfortunately struck you. Pay Brother I will tell you the very truth in Answer to your Question — I never can know any of our Ancient Kings ever to have had it in their Minds — Now I tell you, that Came from a Great King or at least I think so. The King of England and of France have settled or wrought this Land so as it is Cooped up as if in a Pen — Our foolish & Ignorant Young Men when they saw proceedings of this kind, and the things that were done them, they Believed them, & were persuaded by that false hearted King to strike our Brethren the English — According to your desire I will now tell you the Truth with an honest heart, as far as is in my Power — After this Unfortunate Engagement Once prevailed, It is easy for you English if you look into your hearts to find the Cause, why this Blow came harder upon you than it would otherwise have done — But this it is not the principal

Principal Cause. Sometimes has Rum Passed in former times both in this and the Other Governments Were not Pleasing to the Indians. Indeed they thought them Wrong, But as I said before they Were not the Principal Cause — and Being ask'd what other Governments — I mentioned the Province of New Jersey — Now Brother I have told You the truth as You desired me, and all the Uneasiness of my mind because I Verily believe it Was Our Duty to go to the Very Bottom — Be it as bad as it Will, and that it is necessary We Should both Open Our Whole minds to One Another, that We may agree to heal the Wound — Gave a Belt of 12 Rows

Brother.

When I was here at the last Treaty I did according to what I promised. took the Belt I Received from this Government & Held it up to all the Nations. I understood to go to, and took them all by the hand / meaning I invited them all to Council fire — One of the Delaware Nations / meaning the Minisinks Indians, now come down near Fort Allen / gave me this Belt saying he was glad to hear what I said, and laying hold of the same hand / meaning he accepted of Invitation / but his Head go a Little part of the Way no further than a certain Place, and there he would stay But that I might proceed for he Would agree to what-ever I did, being led by the same hand, Giving me Authority to Act for him at this Council —

Then Delivered the Belt of 10 Rows given him by those Indians Who he said Were Minisinks —

Brother.

Brother

By this String I also let you know that I would not have you think that I have finished Everything at this Meeting, tho' what I have now done is of great Moment. If We are spared till another day, that is until next Spring, I will let you know something further in Another Meeting, for You must be sensible We cannot at one time finish a thing of so great Moment, In the Meantime I write use my faithful Endeavours to Accomplish Everything for the Good of Both of us — ——— Gave a String —

Remaining a While, Ledyuseung said, he had forgot Something and taking up the String again he Proceeded —

I will let You know fully & freely my Mind what is my Determination to do — When I Return into my Own Country, I will look about me, I will see & hear for You — If I hear of any Enemy coming towards You, I will find a Suitable Messenger to give You Notice, tho' it should be at Midnight — I will also take Every Prudent Measure to prevent any Damage that may be likely to befall You, & tho' if the Enemy be but a few I may not Come to know it, Yet if I can be Master I shall be the likelier to know it — However be they more or less I will let You know ——— Then he laid down the String again —

Then the Governor desired Ledyuseung That as he had mentioned Your Enemies to be the Indians from the Other Governments to Us, to know who they were, We desire his Mind freely & fully in what any Offence — Upon which Ledyuseung Spoke as follows!

Brother — You have not so much knowledge of things done in this Country as Others, who have lived longer in it, being but lately come among us — I have not far back to go from whence — This Very Ground under me, sinking it with his foot, was my Land &

& Inheritance, and is taken from me by fraud — When I say this Ground, I mean all the Lands lying between Tohickon Creek, & Wyomink On the River Sasquehannah, I have not Only been Served So in this Government but the same thing has been done by me as to Several Tracts in New Jersey Over the River —

When I have Sold Lands fairly & look upon them to be Sold a Bargain is a Bargain, tho I have sometimes had nothing for the Lands, I have Sold, but Broken Pipes, or such trifles, Yet when I have Sold them, this for such trifles, yet look upon a Bargain as to be good, Yet I think I Should not be ill used on this Acct. by the Very People who have had such an advantage in their Purchases, nor be called a fool for it — Indians are not such fools as not to bear this in their Minds — The Proprietors who have purchased their Lands from Us Cheap, have Sold them Dear to their People, thus Indians have Suffered for it, and it Would have been more Prudent in the Proprietor to have Sold of Lands Cheaper and have given it in Charge to the Purchasers who Bought from him to use the Indians with Kindness on that Acct —

Now Brother I am Supposing You had a Pipe in Your Mouth Smoking, this it be of little Value, I Ignorantly took it from You, & Stand by, when You See me again You remember it, & take Notice I had forgot, & Wonder at the Cause & ask You, Brother why have You done so — This makes me remember the Injury I did You and makes me more careful for the future —

Now this You have Supposed Our Lands from Our Forefathers On Reasonable terms, Yet now at length You Will not allow us to cut a little Wood, to make a Fire, and hinder us from Getting our Livelihood by Hunting — Now Brother I am pleased You have asked me this Question, I have thereby given me an

an Opportunity of Speaking my Mind freely as to any Uneasiness I Was under — You are Wise Enough to see these things & understand how to provide Remedy for them ——

Then Teedyuscung produced a Belt from William Parsons for a Bundle of Deer Skins he had sent from Fort Allen as a present from Govern.r Morris, and Desired Richard Peters to let him know if he had Recd them for the Governor. — Which R.d Pet.rs said he had. He then asked Richard Peters what Was done with y.e Minutes he gave Govern.r Morris when he Was in Philadelphia in June 1765. containing a Claim Which he said he had to a small Piece of Land in Northampton — to Which R.d Peters answered.

That Govern.r Morris had promised to Enquire into that Matter and if the Memorandum Would be Returned to him at any time with Govern.r Morris's Report upon it. ——

The Govern.r then asked Teedyuscung that as he had mentioned his Lands were taken from him, he Would tell what he Meant by the Words. Scaped. — To which Teedyuscung replied.

When Onas Man had formerly Liberty to purchase Lands We took his Deed from the Indians for it, and Ran Deed — After his Death his Children Forged a Deed like y.e true One with Some Indian Names to it, and Thereby take Lands from them Which they never Sold — This is Fraud ——

As When One King has Land by and the River, and another King has Lands on the Side, Both bounded by Rivers Mountains or Springs which cannot be Moved, and the Proprietor Agents come over to Buy Lands of One of the Kings his Boat, and by that Purchase claims what belongs to the other King. This is likewise Fraud.

The Governor then asked Teedyuscung Whether he had ever been used in that Manner — He Answered, Yes, Shamokin Served to. all the Land Standing from Tohickon Over the Great Mountain to Wyomink has been taken from me by Fraud. For When he had

agreed

Agreed to sell the Land to the Old Proprietor by the Course of the River, the Young Proprietor came & Got it Run by a Trail Course by the Compass, and by that Means took in Double the Quantity intended to be sold ——.

Brother as You have desired me to tell my Particular Thoughts to You the Truth, and have Opened my mind freely. I did not intend now to speak of this, but I have done it at this time at Your Request, Not that I desire You Should Purchase these Lands but that You Should look into Your own hearts, and Consider what is Right, and that Do ——

The Governor Thanked him for the Freedom that Openness he had used With him and told him, When he Was Ready to speak to him, he Would let him know it.

At a Council Held at Easton the 6th of the 11th Month 1756 ——

Present

The Honble Wm Denny Esq. Lieut. Govern.

Wm Logan & Richd Peters

Conrad Weiser by the Govern.r Order attended & Read the Minutes of Yesterdays Conference Were Read Over & then Last Paragraph but One Conr. Weiser said He apprehended Yesterdays Relation of what passed between him & Charles Broadhead in a Light Manner differ from What Was Set down in the Minutes Viz. That Charles Broadhead had in the Name of the Govern.t Charged on Yesterdays the Indians Committed on the Inhabitants of this Province Desired Satisfaction for them, That the King denied the Charge & sent a Message by him With a Belt of Wampum to the Governor of Pennsylvania to Assure him of his Love & Not having Join with Hostilities; and further desired to Know Right Receive Orders from the Governor What to do, Promising to Execute it Faithfully And if it Should be Judged Necessary He Would Undertake to Call

Johnson ——

Johnson and the Six Nation Country with any Message the Governor
Would please to send by him, but Desired it Might be Sent in a Certain
Number of Days, After Which if it did not come, He should Take
it for granted the Governor believed the Stories told of him —
The Governor Enquired of Conrad Weiser into the foundation
of the Complaint made by the Indians as to the Frauds said
to be Committed in Purchases of Lands made of them by the
Proprietors, And He told the Governor few or None of the
Delawares present As he could recollect Originally Pennsylvania
of these Lands, Or any Land in this Province, that if Any
Injury was done, It Was done to Others, Who Were either Dead or
Gone Some to the Ohio, & Some to Other Places. That as to the Lands
particularly insisted On by Teedyuscung. He heard that they Were
Sold to and the Consideration Money paid by, the first Proprietor Wm.
Penn. That When John Penn and Thomas Penn Were here, a
Meeting was then had With the Principal Indians living on the
Lands; and the former Agreement renewed and the Limits again
Settled between the Proprietors, and their Chiefs of the Delawares,
And accordingly a Line Was soon after Run by Indians and
Surveyors. That the Delawares complaining afterwards, their
Complaint Was heard in a great Council of the Six Nations
held at Philadelphia in the Year 1742 In which several Deeds
Executed by Delawares to the Proprietaries were Read, & Interpreted,
and the Signing Names and Marks Explained, and after a long
Hearing, the Six Nations declared the Complaints of their Cousins
the Delawares to be unreasonable, and Were very angry with them
for Complaining without Cause. —

Richard Peters being likewise asked by the Governor
Said, He had heard things to the same Effect and was present
at the Council when the Delawares Complaints were heard, &
Settled by the Six Nations, that it Was a Very large Council, con-
sisting of the Principal Chiefs of the Delawares and Others of the Six
Nations

Nations, and of the Principal Chiefs of the Delawares. & added He believed when the Matter Should come to be well Examined into, the Proprietors Would not be found to have done Injustice to ye Delaware, or to hold any of their Lands for which those Indians had not given Deeds Duly interpreted to them, & received a Consideration. But as neither C. Weiser nor He was Concerned in the Transaction and the Papers to prove it Were in Philadelphia, this matter might on the Governt. return be thoroughly Enquired into, and if it Should appear that Injustice has been done to the Delawares in this or In Any Other of their Sales, they Ought to receive Satisfaction. After Which the Governor Proposed to let the Indians know yt. as to the Particular Grievances they had mentioned, they Should Thoroughly Examined into, Well Considered, and if justly found (ed) Amply redressed as Quickly as the Nature of ye Business would admit.

But upon Conferring with the Commissioners. He was told by them that Such Promises had been frequently made the Indians by Governors of other Provences, and not Performed, and that People might Consider them as Now made with a Design to Evade giving them Redress.

The Commissioners Said further as many Goods were brought to Carlisle Proper at this time to be given to this Great Number of Indians assembled, It would be better whether the Claim Was Just or unJust, to Offer them immediately Satisfaction, Which they on the part of the Publick with the Governor Approbation were willing to do, Judging this Would Effectually remove all their Uneasiness.

The Governor conferring with them in Sentiments, An Answer to their Complaints was framed accordingly.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton 4mo 15: 1756

Present as Before

The Govern.r Spoke to Tedyuscung as follows

Brother:

You at the last Meeting Exprest your Concern for what has happen'd, Wiped the Tears from Our Eyes, and the Blood from Our Bodys, and have Made clean the Council Seat. I heartily thank You for it, I do likewise Wipe the Tears from Your Eyes. I wash the Blood from Your Bodys, and from the Council Seat, that there may not remain the least Defilement — Gave a Belt.

Brother. I make You my Acknowledgements for Your having Searched Our Wounds to the Bottom and the good Remedy You have applied for their Cure, And I pray the Great Creator may Bless Our Mutual Endeavours that they may be so effectually healed as not to leave behind them the least Scar, or ever break out again, Whilst the Rivers run or the Sun & Moon give Light to the Earth — a Belt

Brother We are both of us in a State of Recovery from a very dangerous Sickness, and it Gives me Pleasure now I Walk is likely to be restored to meet You Once more in Council and particularly, as it is by the Authority of Your Uncles of the Nations — a Belt.

Brother. As to what You say of the Message delivered to You at Wyomink by Chiefs Brother. The Governor did not Send

Send him, and I Could have wished You had Sent Some of Your
Your Own People to me On So Weighty an Occasion, and for
the future I must Caution You not to Hearken to any Mes-
Sages as from this Government unless the Persons charged
with them are known to be Publick Officers usually Em-
ployed for Such Purposes, Or the Papers they produce
are Sealed of the Government. a String

Brother I Thank You for the Openness with which You have
Expressed Yourselves as to the Causes why You Struck Us —
The French practise very Art they are Masters of to Deceive
the Indians, and I am Sorry Our Young men Should
have been So foolish as to have Hearkned to them. I hope.
they have Sufficiently Seen their Error & will hereafter
Keep themselves Clear of being deluded by that Deceitfull
People — a Belt

The Governor taking the Belt Given by the Minisink Indians
Repeated what had passed during Said Visit & then Answered it —

Brother. As I Conceive this Belt to be Your Authority for
acting as this Council fire in Behalf of the Minisink Indians
will Only Smoke a Part of the Way, I will Keep it, & Will put
it in the Council Bag I Shall be glad to hear they have put
their hand to the Belt I Sent, this I Should have Been
better Pleased to have Seen them here —

Brother. You give me hopes of another Visit. Assure
Yourself it Will always give me Pleasure to Receive You
and any other of Our Indian Friends with You —
Your kind offer of giving me timely Notice of Your Approach
I

of an Enemy is an Incontestable proof of the Warmth of Your heart to me, And as You have so freely offered it I Shall have an intire dependance upon You, And Whatever persons are sent us Intelligence of this sort Shall be handsomely rewarded — I Expect & desire You will give the same Intelligence to any other Governor whose Country You apprehend to be in Danger — As all the English are of the same Flesh & Blood & Subjects of the same King

Gave Each Sorry

Brother.

Asks the Particular Occasions Jauenation to have Received Belts & Strings Lying in his Possession.

{NB. The two Paragraphs on the Next Leaf marked N.1. & 2 Read}
{Come in the Next}

Brother: You have opened your heart & Shewn us the Reason You thought You had so differing with us — You have done well in Speaking so plainly as Most head. But You Should have made your Complaint to us before You lifted your hand to Strike, & that might have Prevented the Mischief. When the great Creator made Man he gave him a Tongue to Complain of Wrongs, two Ears to Hear a Brothers Complaints, & two Hands to do him Justice by Removing the Cause, All these were made before the Hatchet and should be first used —

Has the Man in Your Company whose Pipe was taken from him Said, Brother? You took my Pipe from me at such a time and I must have Satisfaction, His Brother might have answered I did not think You have Valued a Pipe so much Don't let us differ about a Small Matter Shew Brotherly love two of mine — That this Method agreeable to Our Ancient Treaties may be remembred and Complaints always made by You to us, by us to you. in a Publick Manner. & Justice demanded before We Strike I give You this Belt —

26

Brethren.

I am but lately come among You, the Injuries you Mention are of Old Date. If former Indian Kings have, as You say sometimes Sold more Land than they had Right to Sell, in so doing they Injured Us and We as We do You have Cause to Complain of them — But sometimes tho' they Sold us More than their Own, Sold it fairly, and it Was honestly paid for by the English, & When the Indian Children grow up they may forget that their Fathers Sold the Lands, & divided the Goods And some Evil Spirit Or Bad Man that loves to make Mischief may tell them. The Land is Still Yours. Your Fathers never Sold it, the Writings are false. Moreover many People both English & Indians concerned in former Purchases of Lands are now Dead, And as You don't understand Writings and Deeds, it may be hard for me to Satisfy You of the Truth, tho my Predecessors dealt ever so uprightly in Order to shew our sincere Desire to heal the present Differences, and live in Eternal Peace with You Our Brethren Tell me what Will Satisfy You for the Injustice You suppose has been done You in the Purchase of Lands in this Province And if it be in my Power You shall have immediate Satisfaction, whether it be justly due to You or not. The good People of this Province are Willing & Ready to Open their hands & help me by Contributing freely to this good Work. Or if You are not Impowered to receive Such Satisfaction at this time & have not Convenience to Carry away the Goods &c. may be given You in that Kind, Then I Will lodge the Goods in Such Hands as You Shall appoint till You bring Your Deputy Meeting Your Old Men of Several Nations

who

Who may have Right to a Share in the Division of those Goods
where they Shall be Ready to be delivered to them and You ——
This only be done at a Council Fire to be Kindled at Philadelphia
for You and us. Or here as You Shall Chuse. When We Meet
& Insist that You bring down all the Captives that Still Remain
in Your Country ——
And as You mention Grievances
from the Neighbouring Governments I make no Doubt but
On Proper Application You Will have the Utmost Justice
done You, and if I Can be of any Service to You in making the
application It Will Give me great Pleasure ——
In Testimony Whereof I give You this Belt.

a Belt.

Brethren.

I have very glad You have been So good as your Word in
Coming down to this Council fire Which Was Kindled on this
Particular Occasion. I Believe You have used your best
Endeavours with great Faithfulness to Effect Everything You
undertook I Heartily Agree to the Peace as You proposed it
Provided all the English Colonies be included in it. But We
cannot Agree to make Peace for this Government alone I leave
You at Liberty to continue War with Our Brethren of the
Neighbouring Colonies for We the English are all Subjects of
One Great King, and must for the future be all at Peace or all
at War With Other Nations at the same time ——

a Belt

Brother. You may Remember it Was Stipulated in the Conferences
held here last Summer that all the Prisoners You had taken
Should be brought to the Council Fire & there delivered up, &
as You have Only delivered up five Prisoners, and I am sure
many

many More have been taken I desire to know why they have not all
not all been brought They are our own Flesh & Blood and
We cannot be easy whilst they are kept in Captivity a thing
Brother.

You told us last Summer that formerly there Were many
Indian Chiefs who made Treaties Some in one Place & Some
in Another from Whence Misunderstandings had often arisen
It Was so formerly with the English Governments,
Each made War or Peace with the Indians for itself. They
Were not United in their great Affairs as Subjects of the same
King Ought to be, and so We need Wonder — Our Wise
King has now Ordered things better, and put all Indian Affairs
Affairs under One general Direction — I shall Send a full
Acct of all that has passed between this Government and the
Indians On this present Occasion to Sir William Johnson to
whom his Majesty has been pleased to Commit the General
Management of Indian Affairs for his Approbation and
Ratification — And as this Gentleman in Quality of his
being the Kings & Your Uncles Agent in this part of
America has in Conjunction With Your Uncles the Six Nations
and all their Allies kindled a great Council Fire at his House
On the Mohocks River, I must insist upon it of Your Sending
Your Deputation of Your Chief Men Sachems to this Council Fire
and there Communicate every thing to Obtain Confirmation
and take Advice as to Your future Conduct that there may
be a perfect Union both of Council & Measures as Well
on the Part of all the Indians as Well as Other his
Majesty's Subjects — a Belt

Brethren.

The Good People of this Province affected with the Distresses which their Brethren the Indians must Needs Suffer in this Severe Season for Want of Cloaths and Other Necessaries have furnished me With a Quantity of Goods to the Value of Three hundred pounds to supply their Wants A Large part of them is Given by the People Called Quakers who are the Decendants of those who Came Over With William Penn as a particular Testimony of their Regard & Affection for y^d Indians and their Sincere desire to promote this Good Work of Peace ——— and as Some of You Propose to Drink With me to day after Dinner they Shall be Delivered to You Such of You as Shall be appointed to receive them ———

The Govern^r. Then informed Teedyuscung he had now finished and as Soon as he Was prepared to make Answer to Those Particular Questions he Would be Ready to hear him ———

At a Conference held at Easton 11th Month 16th 1756

Present.

The Honble Wm Denny Esqr Lieut Govern.
Wm Logan & Richd Peters

The same Commissioners — Gentlemen. Officers. & Indians as before

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he was ready to hear him

Then Teedyuscung taking a String of Wampum spoke in these Words.

Brother. I desire you would hear me a few Words with patience. You may remember I often desired You to endeavour to appoint me an Night when I am speaking of Matters of Importance.

Brother. Hear me with Patience I am going to offer a Comparison in order to represent to You the better what We Ought to do.

When You chuse a Spot of Ground for Planting You first prepare the Ground, then You put the Seed into the Earth, but if You do not take Pains afterwards You will not obtain Fruit — So Instance in the Indian Corn which is mine / Meaning a Native Plant of this Country / I as is Customary put seven Grains in One Hill, Yet unless further Care & Pains be taken afterwards You will not obtain Fruit — So Instance in the Comparison I take Prudent Steps, but if I neglect it afterwards, this it may spoil up into Stalks and Leaves, and there may be the Appearance of Corn, there will be only Leaves & Stalks — So In like Manner in the present Business that We have begun We, & if we have recourse to prudent Means, We shall not have Success answerable to our Expectations — God that is above has furnished us both with Powers and Abilities — As for my own Part I must confess to my Shame I have not made such Improvements of the Powers given me as I Ought, but as I look upon You to be more highly favoured from above than I am, I would desire You, that like Wise You'd Join Your Endeavours to promote this good Work, and that the Causes of our Uneasiness begun in the Time of our Forefathers

may-

may be removed, and if You look into Your hearts and act according to the Abilities given You. You will know the Grounds of our Uneasiness in some Measure. From what I said before in the Companies of Fire that tho' I was but a Boy Yet I would according to my Abilities bring a few Chips. So With regard to the Corn I can do but little. You may do great Deals, therefore let all of us Men Women & Children assist in pulling up the Weeds that Nothing may hinder them from growing to Perfection — When this is done tho We may not live to Enjoy the Fruit Ourselves, Yet We should remember our Children may live, and Enjoy the Blessings of this Good Fruit and it is Our Duty to Act for their Good — a String —

Brother.

I desire You will attend to these few Words and I will with all Diligence Endeavour to tell You the Truth — The Great Log You enquired of when kindled Will make a great Flame but it Will not kindle of it Self nor continue flaming unless there be Air and Leaves, as well as Coals to make it kindle. I desire We may use Our Utmost Endeavours to make it kindle & Let this What I have told You may relate to Matters disagreeable to You & if We Act Ourselves, & act according to the Abilities given from above, the Event will be agreeable and Pleasing to Ourselves, and of Service to Our Children —

Brother: Take Pains therefore and this You are desired &. Do not Put off these things from time to time as Our Forefathers did — ——— The Interpreter was desired to tell in other Words what was the Meaning of what was said in the last Articles, and having requested Leave of Lady saying He said He alluded to the Beginning of the War, the Quarrels between the King of England & of France & their People on both sides, & that their Young men were deluded by the French. This was the first & principal Cause, this: Other things helped to make the Blow fall Quicker & Heavier —

a String

Brother.

I Will now in a few Words acording to my Abilities give You an Answer — You Desired me to Acquaint You what the Grounds of my Uneasiness were, and I Complied this it Was not the Main Thing I came about But When You put me in Mind I was pleased, for before I thought it not Proper to Mention it in these Difficult times — It was not the Cause of the Stroke, tho it Was the foundation of Our Uneasiness — Now Brother. In Answer to Your Question What Will Satisfy us? It is not usual nor Reasonable, nor I Can Tell You what the Damage is, and Adjust it as in a Balance the true Value at that time, and these times. Formerly it Might be lighter but being delayed it is now dearer. The Interest is to be added — Besides there are Many more concerned in this Matter not now present, And tho Many Who have Suffered are now in their Graves, Yet their Decendants feel the Weight the More now for the Time they have Waited — —

Also Brother I Require You Would Know down Severe that Cousins Some of my Brethren and Relations in the Jerseys, that they may, if they See Cause, come for their Relations. I do not Want to Compel any of them to Come or to Stay against their Will. If they are Inclined to Stay and Live among the English I am quite Willing they Should Come back Again, but I want they Should Come & See me that Thereby I may Convince their Children and the other Nations afar off that I am now treating with that they are not Servants but a free People — I do not Request that all Men Women & Children Should Come, but Some, or as many as may be Sufficient to Convince other Nations that they are not Confined. but have Liberty as Well as We. In Particular One Called Philip — He has a Wife & Relations among us. To my Grief I heard he Was Carried to Goal & there Confined with Some Others & Put to Death, but I Understand if Rest of his Death

was

was false. I desire he may have Liberty to Come & See his Relations. I also request that You Would apply to the Governor on the Other Side the River / Visc. of the Jerseys / and to use Your Utmost Endeavours with him that He Would give them Leave to Come, and that they may Come under Your Protection, Be they more or less, in the Great Road to us Opened by this Province — But tho. You Should not do this, Yet I Will use my Utmost Endeavours to bring You down your Prisoners. There are Only two in my Power You may hear Otherwise, but I declare I have no more than two in my Power. There are More in the Possession of others, and these with Your assistance I may be able to bring down, and I Will Endeavour to gather & scrape up in as many as I Can but I Shall Want Your help to do it.)

Brother.) I have to request You that You Would give Liberty to all Persons & Friends to Search into these Matters, As We are all Children of the most High We Should Endeavour to assist and make use of One Another. And not Only so But from what I have Said I believe there is a future State besides this Flesh, Now I Endeavour to Act On both these Principles & Will according to What I have Promised if the Great Spirit Save my Life Come next Spring with a Great Store of Indians as May Get to Your Satisfaction — a String —

Brother.) By the String now delivered and lying before You have Spoken on all Matters the Best I Could according to my Mean Capacity & Abilities — I Shall depend On my Interpreter who I believe is an Honest Man, But I think it Prudent in Order to Prevent Misunderstandings that I Should be furnished with a Copy of what is Done as Well in the Conferences held here last Summer as at this time, for tho I am not able to Read, Yet others may. It Will be a Great Satisfaction to have it in my Power —

Power to Shew to Others what has passed between this Government & me — What is committed to Writing will not Easily be Lost, and will be of great Use to all and better Regarded, and I should have my Names and Seals of all that have been Concerned in transacting this Business put to it. I don't desire the Copy now, but that it may be ready for me when I Come again. —— The Interpreter M.r Crumpton informed the Governor that What Tee-dyuscung was going to say was not Material or of much Importance as it Related to Him & adding that altho' He might be Considered as a simple Man, Yet throughout all this Affair He had acted uprightly & Honestly. ——

Brother. I will Speak in fav.r of the Interpreter, He acted as such in Govern.r Morris's time as Well as Yours, and I am pleased w.th his Conduct on both Occasions. If We Should have any further Business to transact I desire He may be employed — You know he Lives in another Province and is in that Acco.t at some Expence — Reward his Well for his Services and do it Well for my Sake, but I shall leave it to You. ——

Brother. I have something this of no great Consequence yet to mention, I am in the Circumstances and have not things Suitable, I wish I had. However I have fifteen Deer Skins which as I Know You love to have Your hands Covered I present You to make Gloves of, or for any other Use You Shall think proper — Eighty five large Ones were brought at first, but on Our Journey from Diahoga to Wyomink Some of the Indians With me Were so discouraged by Alarms, that they returned home and took with them all but fifteen which I desire Your Acceptance of.

The Governor returned him thanks & told him he Accepted of them as a mark of his Affection without Regard to the Value of the

Skins

the Skins ——— He then Remended Teedyuscung that it Was Intended the Goods Should have been delivered Yesterday, but as it grew late and the Room in Which they Sate at Dinner was So small, It was agreed they Should be brought here and delivered which Was done and the Indians left to divide the Goods ———

At a Council held at Easton 4th & 5th of July 1756 ———

Present.

The Honble Wm Denny Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan & Richard Peters. ———

The Commissioners advising the Governor to Sit at this Meeting of them to hear them in full Satisfaction of all Injuries done to the Indians & to offer it to them now ——— Conrad Weiser was Sent to Consult w. Teedyuscung If this Would be Agreable, and Conrad Weiser Having done So, Reported that the King declared against it Saying He had no power to take any Sum, tho' the Govern. Should offer him never So much, the People to Whom the Land belonged being Absent, But He Would Indeavour to bring as many of them down as He could find to the next Meeting, when it Might be further Considered ———

Several Matters remaining to be Done to the Indians. The Governor Sent for Teedyuscung, the four Six Nation Indians, the two Shawanese, and One or two Delawares and in the Presence of the Commissioners and some other Gentlemen He Spoke as follows ———

Brother: Only One thing of what was Said Yesterday Requires an Answer which I am now going to Give You —

By this thing You desired me to make application to

— the

the Governor of the Jersey that the Fence might be broke down which confined the Indians, and that they or some of them might have liberty to go into the Indian Country, and Correspond with their Relations & Friends as formerly, and Particularly to Obtain his Liberty for One Philip ——— The Province of Jersey You know is a Different Government from this — I Will use my Best Endeavours with the Governor to grant Your Request, but I apprehend I Shall meet with this Difficulty that as You have Some of their People Prisoners with You, before they grant Your Request they will expect they Shall be returned, which I think would be advisable for to do. Particularly You have with You a Boy whose Name is, Hunt; taken near Paulin's Skill in that Province whose Mother is now here, and Requests he may be sent down among the first. a String —

Brother. I Consider You as the Councellor and Agent of this Province and as such Obliged to Assist us all You can. By this String I Confirm Your Appointment. a String —

Brother. As Our Prisoners may Suffer for Want of Cloaths & other necessarys in this Severe Season. We Would Wish to have them as soon as Possible, and to that End propose to Send with You two Messengers who may Collect them together, and bring them down. & I desire You Will Give them your Assistance Which Will be a further Proof of your Sincerity ——— a String ———

N.B. Two of the Six Nation Indians were employed in this Service ———

Brother. If any of Your Indians Shall incline to Come into this Province and live among their Brethren the English I do now assure You that they Shall be kindly Received and Supported and

Live together in One Place) the most Convenient that Can be got for the Purpose, Or as there is now a Strong Fort at Shamokin built at the Request of Your Uncles the Six Nations for the Protection of Our Friendly Indians. I Propose to have a Store of Goods in it, the Direction & Management of which will be given to an Honest Man who shall not be suffered to impose upon the Indians, and I shall be glad all Our Friendly Indians who are scattered and dispersed in these troublesome times Will Come & live near it. There they will be protected from the French, there they Will have a large unhabited Country to Hunt in, and there they may Will be furnished with Cloaths, and all other Necessarys of life at the Easiest Rates — a String —

Brother. You know that at the last Treaty the Road was Opened for us to go to Each Other. I now Give You this Belt to preserve the Communication free and Clear of all Obstructions — Let there be nothing in it that Can hurt the Feet or Wound the Body of Either. a Belt.

Brother. Since I Set Out I have heard of the Death of several of our Indian Friends by the Small Pox at Philadelphia, and Particularly Capt. Newcastle is dead, who was Very Instrumental and Joined with You as Agent in Carrying On this good Work of Peace. I Wipe away Your Tears, Take the Grief from Your hearts, I Cover their Graves, Eternal Rest be With their Spirits — Gave a String — Eleven Black Stroods with Some Handkerchiefs —

Brother.

Brother.

Peace is now Settled betweenus by the Assistance of the most high, but the Indians in the French Interest Still Commit Murders On Our Frontiers and Our Soldiers are in Pursuit of them. I desire You will Order Your Young Men not to straggle about, but keep in the Strait Path to Your Town's So that they may not be mistaken by our Soldiers for French Indians —

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor for his Kind Speeches, & Said He Was Very Glad that the Governor had thought of Sending two Messengers with him for the Prisoners & Promised to Assist them.

After the Condolance made On Captn Newcastle's Death, the King made an Address, as is Usual, to the Other Indians on this Occasion. They Continued Silent for Some time and then One of the Oldest of them Spoke an Exhortation in the Nature of a Funeral Oration After Which Teedyuscung Expressed to the Governor the Great Satisfaction given to him at his Condoling ye Death of Captn Newcastle, Who He said was a Good Man, and had Promoted the Good Work of Peace with Great Care. His Death Would Put him in Mind of his Duty, as it Should all of Us —

He then Spoke in a Warm & Pathetic Manner in favr of ye Peace now Settled, and Implored the Assistance of the most High to bring it to Perfection —

The Governor understanding that Several of ye Indians inclined to Stay Desired Teedyuscung to Give him the Names of Such as Could live with their Brethren the English —

Teedyuscung mistaking the Governor as if He had Said they must Stay, Answered Smiling, He did not understand any Indians Were to be forced to Stay but left to their Liberty.

If

If the Governor wanted any to stay, and desired it, He would stay himself, and his Wife and Family With him —
The Governor Set the Matter right, thanked him, and Wished him Well, & took his leave of him, saying They had met and parted Friends and he hoped they would meet again, as good Friends as Now.

Tea by us (Shews great Pleasure in his Countenance and took a kind Leave of the Governor and all Present.)

Notes on Conferences held by Sundry of the Delawares & the Head

Page 6
Paragraph. 2.

It was very Surprizing to Observe on the Indians coming up their Prisoners at Lancaster to the Governor their Strong Attachment to the Indians and their Manner of Living. Tho absent from their Friends & Relations so very few Years & with what Great Reluctancy they Could be Persuaded to let the Indians Return Without them — The Governor Was Obliged to Confine them & place a Guard over them During their Stay — One of Which Would not be Persuaded tho Stay a Late

See page 9 & 10
Tho. Peters's Prisoner Young Man abt. 19 or 20 Yrs. old —

tho the Governor Conversed Privately With him & used all the Arguments he Was Master of to Convince him of his Error. Yet Notwithstanding their Strong Attachments they Should be all forced to Stay among the Whites As their Remaining among the Indians only Tends to Strengthen their Nation & may be of Dangerous Consequence hereafter —

Note to be Stated

N.B. This Treaty was Intended only to meet the Western & Delaware Indians — The Six Nations or Northern Indians Were never Invited down tho They Expected But as there are always as

Page 7 —

Jealous and Suspicious Dreaming the Western Indians were Coming to a Treaty with his Excellency They came down to hear what Profits & Get what Presents They Could —

This relates to all 3 =

10. The Governor Sent agreeable to this Promise two Gentlemen to Pittsburg to receive the Prisoners from the Indians. but a Great Sickness happening among them They had only Eleven but all Very few of them — These Commissioners are to go again for the Remainder this Spring as Soon as Weather Suits —

Note to all 3 =

Page 14 The Reason of telling the Delaware and Western Indians that
We Should apply to the Six Nations (their Uncles) about the Carrying
the Trade up the West Branch of Susquehannah. &c. Was
Note to all 3 That as the Six Nation Indians are the Chiefs of all the Others
Nothing can be done With Other Indians without first applying
to them and Obtaining their Consent — Which They on Ap
= plication Refuse positively — See y^e Answer page 31 — —

Ditto page 2^d paragraph. This Question Was thought Necessary to be put Close to y^e Western
Delaware Indians at Allegheny As Our Proprietors always
Declared their Innocency of the Fraud Vc Against them about
their Lands not being bought & Paid for And When ye Commiss^rs
of our Province at the Treaty held at Easton in Novr 1756
with Tedyuscung offered him Satisfaction As He knew y^e
neither He nor Any Indians of his Party who lived near him
Could make any Just Claim to those Lands or Delaware said
He had Complained off as being defrauded in Value Justly &
That He had no Power to take any Sum the the Govern:
Should offer him Ever so much — Alledging That the People to
whom the Land belonged Were Absent but that He Would
Endeavour to bring as Many of them Down as He could find to
Note to D^o & ye Next Meeting When it might be further Considered (Saying
Thos not Employed in the Treaty That those Indians lived at Alle
gheny). But from that time to the time of the Holding of this
Present Treaty the Opinion for never Came Down They Lived
Come & This Question being put to them Beaver who was y^e
Head of all those Tribes Answered — That Neither He nor An
of his People Knew Any thing about Lands On the River

Delaware nor of the Delawares Claim to them &c — Supposed that there Might be Some Spots or Tract of Lands in Some Parts of the Province that the Delawares Claimed but that Neither He nor Any of his People Knew Anything of them &c

This Answer is Gratly Agreeable to my Own Sentiments & what I frequently declared to Our People from our first treating with the Indians as I thought it well Knew the Reason of their Coming at the Commencement of Our Troubles — Viz That the Delaware Nation had no Cause for this Complaint & Charge of Tedyuscungs as a Nation but that Some few Family's of the Delaware Tribe had been always Uneasy as they had never Recd Any Part of the Consideration from the Delawares for the Land they Sold & That the Complaint Should have been Lodged against the Delawares apart & Alone & that it would Was a pand In the End before So & Offered if the Governor would Confide in Conrad Weiser Who Was Our Indian Interpreter & myself to Settle the Whole Affair with the Indians and at the Small Expence of a Very few Hundred Pounds make them fully Satisfied — — But Some of Our Warm Zealots Both at this & home Did all their Interest to oppose it under a Pretence of Something Better than the Truth could be Hereby the Matter Why the Pensylvania Character Must be Exposed — — But there it has Ended after the Loss of many Innocent Lives & the Cost of about £20,000 to the Province — Those of them who Were then So very Warm are now Gratly as they are disappointed in their Views Who are now Quite Silent & Do not chuse to hear as little as they can about it & Who Were Greatly Laid in Making the Indians Great Presents — Were with Great Difficulty at this beat Persuaded to allow the Governor a Present to be Laid Down Sufficient for the Number Which Was by the Greatest for that Was ever Known at one time Or Any Occasion —

Page 16 — Obyns
See Thomas Kings Declaration as Speaker & One of the Chiefs of ye
Nd to all 3 Wee he Says (Meaning those People) Had never any Occasion to
go to War against those People the English —
= What He means by the Evil Spirit is The French Emissaries as
See page 18 —— *
Do page 17. He means by the Prisonrs being taken from him (or his People) Was his
being Returned to the French or Set at Liberty — As they have No Notion
among them of Such as are Once taken & made Prisonrs being ever
Released Or Given up Again to the Enemy.
What He means by Some of the Prisonrs being taken away from him
It thought to be thus true That Some base Designing People among
Nd to all 3 the Back Inhabitants having heard these Indians Were Coming
in with Some Prisoners Have Way Layd them near Fort
made them Drunk and then Carried Off the Prisonrs & have
Sold Some of the Young Ones as Servants to the Back Settlers
for a Sum of Money as a Consideration of their Redemption

Do. It was very Evident here to the Indians meant by the two Govern.
as the Flaming Governor it is Plain appeared Greatly Confused
& Some say Troubled But the Indians Seeing the Governor Dis
pleased & Gone —— Confusion only looked Names by & from
Nd to Dft & all the last
& P. W. alike but Wee to Flaming as not to mention Names but
looked it And Our Governor as Umpire of the Party and Es
tablishing a Peace Seemed to be the Whole Bent of his Mind &
Only Hint but afterwards in his Answer (See page 23) Prudently
saying any more On the Subject But what Was Really Design
to Prevent the Indians from being Imposed on by false Messages (coming in
his Name)
Do What he means here by his Wife is that the Young Woman he brought
Nd to all 3 down as a Prisoner he has Since adopted for his Wife in y Indian
Country in Lieu of his Deceased Wife —

Conferrences

Page 18 What he says of the Mohocks Oneidas &c being the first Who
Brought about the Good Work of Peace is True for Altho much
has been Said of Tedyuscung and the Treaties held with him
Yet a Message was Sent On the first and we had of any Murders
on the Back Parts of the Province by Indians by Govern Morris
to the Six Nation Indians to know the Cause of the Delawares
Striking us (As the most Regular Step and most Agreable to
Indian Customs & Forms Agreed On between us) & they immediately
dispatched Messengers to the Delawares ordering them to lay
Note to all & down their Hatchets & to endeavour to be Reconciled to their
Brethren the English — This was transacted Probably by Gov Morris
some Months before the Probably Any Conferences were held with the Delawares
and was the first Step that Enabled us to come to Any
See their Customs described in the next Paragraph but One #
The Indians have Different Councils Who are all Consulted before
Any thing of Great Importance that Affects the Nation can be
Concluded — Their Old Men Wise called Counsellors — Their Middle
Aged Men Who Transact their Common Business & their
Warriors — When these Seperate Councils (for they are Really so)
all Agree on Any Matter It is immediately put in Execution
See Page 19 — #

Do. page. They Desire their Lands may not be Settled beyond ye Boundaries
of it is Without their full approbation & Peaceable Colonies will
Note to all 3 never be Clear of Trouble & War with these People

Do: — This Unkindness towards Tedyuscung arises from his being drunk so frequently
When transacting Business & his Assuming to himself the Power
Note to D^o & of a Great Man Which the Six Nat^s Will never allow him to be
D. H. But now make a Watchman of him over their Lands See next Page

Pay ..... 21. On this Occasion a Present was made the Delawares Which Was £1200 of which the Prov^e
Pays One half And the Province the Other —
Note to Last Page
Note to ye other two 22 A Happy End this without much Real foundation of Complaint (further
as I have before Observed from all Very Few & those Wrongs by the
Delawares themselves —

Conferences

Page 22 By this Part of the Six Nations Speech We may See how Watchful
Note to all 3 the Indians are that Our Agreement with them Should be fulfilled
in not having their Lands Settled — Also that a Peace is fixed
with them as Promised — — as to Lenox & the Soldiers Gave us as
Proper an Answ. for the Time as he Could — Said Page 32 #

24. General Amherst Order that to Supply them with Powder but
In Very Small Quantitys After a Peace had been Concluded w
Note to all 3 them They take Very ill & is the Occasion of this Request

This Remark of the French Kind resp is true They never refused
them Anything that they would Attack them In their Alliance
but on the Contrary Were always Send'g Some Men of Note among
Note to all 3 to See them & Confer with them familiarly in their Towns who
always Carried Presents with them — & it has been an Observation
made in Conversation by Indians at Several Treaties That the
French in peaceable Times always Shewed them Great Respect
by Coming to See them in their Towns & Informing them any News
they thought Would be Agreable &c. When on the Contrary The
English never did So nor took any Notice of them but in Times
when they Wanted to Purchase their Lands
of War When they Wanted their Assistance

26. Prisoners Cannot be delivered but by Consent of the Party Enemies
as they are Looked On When Once Taken & Adopted by y^m in the Room
Note to all 3 of their Deceased Relations to be Part of their Family & often buy
Such Prisoners from the Warriors at a Considerable Price to be So
Replaced

3p These two Paragraphs Relate to the Settlement the People of
Connecticut Want to make from their Unfair Private Purchase
Note to all 3 from a few Private Indians Who had no Power to Sell Lands
the Indians Say about it — Unless these Matters are Agreed
On by the Indians in a General Council as may be Listened
Occasions They are never looked upon as Sales or Grants by the Indians
Mr Penn's Answ. to the Govr Application for Liberty to Settle River
Susquehanah to Indes as Proposed Page 18. & Answered Page 21 plainly
Shows it

Page 36) This has been in part Answered by the Govr before in page 32 #

Pennsylvania 1756

The Governors answer to the foregoing Address by the Secretary

The Governor has considered the Address presented him this Morning in behalf of a considerable Number of the People called Quakers, and is willing to receive such goods as they shall put into his Hands for the use of the Indians and deliver them along with the Provincial Presents in the same manner Mr Morris did. The Governor likewise thanks the Gentlemen for their kind offer of attending the Indian Conference and shall be glad to see them at Easton.

A Message was delivered from the Assembly desiring the Governor would be pleased to commissionate Samuel Kirk to be Seargeant at Arms with the usual powers, and a Commission of the same Tenor with his present one was made out, executed and delivered to him

A Bill Entituled An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commissioned and raised by the Governor for the defence of this Province, was delivered to the Governor by the Governor for his Concurrence, read, agreed to, returned to the House, passed, sealed and lodged in the Rolls Office.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Easton on Monday the 8th Novr 1756

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters } Esquires

Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox, William Masters, John Hughes } Commissioners.

Teedyuscung the Delaware King, Speaker
Four of the Six Nations
Fifteen Delaware Indians
Two Shawanese
Six Mohiccons.
Tompsshine a Jersey Delaware Indian Interpreter,

Colonel Weiser, Major Parsons, Capt. Weatherholt, Capt. Vanetten, Capt. Reynolds } Officers of the Provincial Forces.

Lieut. McAlpin, Ensign Jeffreys } Recruiting Officers of the Royal Americans.

A Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders from the several Counties and from the City of Philadelphia.

On Saturday Morning the Governor whilst at Samuel Deans received Intelligence from Mr Horsfield that a party of Indians who came with Teedyuscung from Diahogo stayd behind at a little distance from Fort Allen and had some bad designs in doing so, whereupon the Moravian Brother who brought the Intelligence was immediately dispatched to Easton and the next Morning the Governor received a Letter from Col. Weiser informing him that the matter communicated to him by Mr Horsfield had been examined into along with Teedyuscung and was without foundation, on which the Governor proceeded on his Journey and came to Town in the Afternoon and as soon as he light the Delaware King and two of the Six Nation Indians came to wait on him, by whom he was told that Colonel Weiser and two other of the Six Nations were gone to meet him but had taken a

different

different Road. Mr Weiser and the two Indians came afterwards and expressed their concern at missing the Governor.

This Morning the Governor sent Mr Weiser with his Compliements to the Indian Chief and desired to know whether he intended to speak first and when, and the King saying it was his duty to speak first wished it might be this forenoon, on which the Governor appointed Three a Clock PM. at which time the Governor Marched from his Lodging to the place of Conference, guarded by a party of the Royal Americans in the Front and on the Flanks, and a Detachment of Colonel Weisers Provincials in Subdivisions in the Rear with Colours flying. Drums beating and Musick playing; which order was always observed in going to the place of Conference.

Teedyuscung opened the Conferences with the following Speech.

Brother the Governor.

May it please your Excellency to hear a few Words. I will put the Governor and Gentlemen in mind that Conferences were held here in the Summer and what passed there, is well known.

I have taken all the pains possible to Execute what I then undertook and have brought with me several of different Tribes as well Delawares as Six Nation Indians.

I held up the encouragements I received from the English, and spread them forth far and near to all the Tribes I promised to go to as well among the Delawares as Six Nations and assure you I have been true and faithful to my promises and used all the Deligence in my power in Testimony whereof I give these four Strings.

In Confirmation that I have faithfully published what was committed to my care, several Indians of different places as well Six Nation Indians as Delawares are come along with me and being now present will put their Hands and Seals to the Truth of what I say, they have acted upon what I have delivered in their behalf of this Government and their minds are intent on the good work that is going on, some of them were here before.

In Conformity to an Ancient and good Custom established among our Ancestors I now proceed to open your Eyes and Ears and remove all obstructions out of your Throats that nothing may impede the attention necessary to be used in a matter of such Importance as is now going on.

Some bad reports have lately been spread which deserves to be no more minded than the wistling of Birds. These I would remove by this Belt and take away all bad Impressions that may have been made by them. Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother.

I have done for the present and another time if God spares Life I will begin the main matter I came to do.

The Governor Replied.

Brother.

I return you thanks for your kind Speech and likewise for the regard you shewed me in sending two of the Six Nation Indians along with Mr Weiser to meet me. I unfortunately took a different Road and so we missed of one another, but it gave me great Satisfaction to hear by Mr Weiser that he and those Indians were desirous to meet me and conduct me to Town.

Brother,

Many idle Reports are spread by foolish and busy People I agree with you

that

(79)

Pennsylvania 1756

that on both sides they ought to be no more regarded than the chirping of Birds in the Woods.

A String.

Brethren. By this Belt I open your Eyes and Ears and particularly the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth, that in what you have to say to this Government they may both concur nor the Mouth utter anything but what is first conceived in the Heart: And I promise you openness and sincerity in everything I shall speak: A Belt.

The Governor said he would be ready to hear what Teedyuscung had further to say at 11 O'Clock to Morrow Morning.

Quakers, and is willing to receive such goods as they shall put into his Hands for the use of the Indians, and deliver them along with the Provincial Present, in the same manner Mr. Morris did. The Governor likewise thanks the Gentlemen for their kind offer of attending the Indian Conference, and shall be glad to see them at Easton."

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This Morning the Governor sent Mr. Weiser with his Complements to the Indian Chief, and desired to know whether he intended to speak first and when; and the King saying it was his duty to Speak first, wished it might be this forenoon, on which the Governor appointed Three a'Clock, P. M., at which time the Governor Marched from his Lodging to the place of Conference, guarded by a party of the Royal Americans in the Front and on the Flanks, and a Detachment of Colonel Weiser's Provincials in Subdivisions in the Rear, with Colours flying, Drums beating, and Musick playing, which order was always observed in going to the place of Conference.

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A Belt.

The Governor said he wou'd be ready to hear what Teedyuscung had further to say at 11 O'Clock to-Morrow Morning.

To the Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

The Report of the Committee of the Council Appointed to enquire into the Complaints of the Indians at the Treaty at Easton the Eighth Day of November 1756.

May it Please your Honour

Agreeable to the Order of Council appointing us a Committee to Enquire into the Pretended Cause Assigned by the Indians at the said Treaty for their Striking the English and destroying so many of Our back Inhabitants and their Complaints of Injustice said to be done them by the Proprietaries in Some of their Indian Purchases; We have carefully looked into and Considered the same; and also the Proprietaries Deeds for their several Indian Purchases from the first Settlement of the Province down to this Time; with all the Instruments, Books, Papers and Evidences which could furnish us with any Lights in the Affair.

We conceive the substance of Tedyuscung's Charge and Complaints made on behalf of the Delaware Indians &c. at the said Treaty may be reduced to these five Heads.

1st That the Ground he then Stood on, the Land on the Forks of Delaware was his Land and Inheritance and was Taken from him by Fraud; & when he said this ground, he meant all the Land between Tohiccon Creek and Wyomink.

2d Being called on to Explain what he meant by Fraud he Answered that when a Man had Liberty to Purchase Land and has took an Indian Deed for it and then dies, after his Death his Children forge a Deed like the true one with the

same Indian Names to it whereby ~~they~~ they take Land from the Indians which they never Sold. This is Fraud.

3. That when one King has Land beyond the River and another King has Land on this side, both Bounded by Rivers Mountains and Springs which cannot be moved: and the Proprietaries greedy to Purchase Lands, buy of one King what belongs to the other; this is also Fraud.

4. Being asked if he had been used in that Manner, he answered yes, I have been served so in this Province, All the Land from Schiccon over the great Mountains to Wyomink has been taken from me by Fraud; for when I agreed to sell the Land to the Old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got it run out by a Straight Line by the Compass, and by that means took in Double the Quantity intended to be Sold.

5. That the Indians had been ill treated by the Cut setters in being refused the Liberty of Cutting their Wood and Materials in their Cabins.

In Answer to which Charges we Observe in General that upon a diligent Enquiry and Examination of the Proprietaries Deeds for their several Indian Purchases and of other Original Instruments and Papers Relating thereto or authentick Copies thereof and also of the Council Books and other Records and Evidences on the Subject, we find that all the Proprietaries Transactions with the Indians, more Specially in their Purchases have been always managed with great Justice, Candour & Fairness and that all imaginable Caution and Care were Constantly taken by the Proprietaries and their Agents to have all their Bargains and Dealings with the Indians clearly explained to them by Interpreters either of their own Choosing or with whom they were well Acquainted and in whom they had an entire Confidence. And that when the agreements were so Explained and fully understood by the Indians the same Care and Caution were used with Respect to the Deeds which were always well interpreted and Explained to them and then Executed by the Indians in the most Solemn and Publick Manner, and

Witnessed by Persons of undoubted Character and Veracity: And not Content with having one Deed for Each Purchace, we find the Proprietaries got many of them ratified and confirmed by the Proper Indian Owners of the Land or their Successors over and over by subsequent, Deeds Executed in the same Solemn and Publick Manner.

And with respect to the Consideration or Value Paid for the several Purchases which Tedyuscung says was sometimes but Trifling and not sufficient, We are of Opinion that Considering it is the Selling, Cultivation and Improvement of those Lands which at the Time of the Purchace from the Indians were all a Wilderness) that principally make their Value, we Cannot but think that the Consideration or Value Paid by the Proprietaries on those Purchases was Reasonable and as we believe always at least equal to and generally much Exceeded the Consideration Paid by the Neighbouring Provinces on their Purchases from the Indians and a great part was generally Paid in Cash and the rest Chiefly in Valuable Woolen and Linnen Indian goods and such Parts as were not so Paid were laid out in the Purchace of Other Commodities equally Suitable and Agreeable to the Indians

Note the Consideration in the Deed of Release Dated the 25th September 1718 from the Delaware Chiefs for all the Lands between the River Delaware and Susquehannah from Duck Creek to the Mountains on this side Lehaigh is Small but that Deed was only a kind of Quit Claim for the Lands which had been Sold and fully Paid for before.

See Printed Copy of Indian Treaty in June 1720 in archives (pp. 12 & 13) a Copy of this Deed is Inserted with a full Acknowledgement by Sassoonan and Opekasset two of the Parties to it and the Other Indians then Present of it's being genuine and fair & that they had been Paid for all the Lands therein Mentioned (No 20).

Before we enter upon a Particular Answer to this Charge against the Proprietaries we think it Necessary to Premise and Observe, that the Indians being utterly unacquainted with reading and Writing, keep no records of the Sales of Land or other Transactions and that therefore their Knowledge of what their Ancestors did, being only Traditional, is imperfect and often very Erroneous: A most glaring Instance whereof Appeares in the Present Complaintants against the Proprietaries, in their Ignorance (if real) with Respect to the Purchase made of their Ancestors by the Old Proprietor Mr. Penn of the Land in and near the Forks of Delaware to which they now pretend to set up this Claim, though it was actually and fairly Sold by the Indian Owners thereof so long ago as the year 1686 as we expect fully to make Appear to Your Honours; and then the whole of the said Charge against the Proprietaries will be fully answered and Confuted. As to such part of the Complaint as may be thought to Affect or extend to the Proprietaries Purchases in General, We think they are fully answered by our foregoing general Observations of all the Proprietaries Purchases Appearing fair and just and presuming that general Charges can be no otherwise answered than by general Answers.

To proceed then with our Particular Answer, We Learn from ancient Books and Minutes found among the Proprietaries Deeds and Papers Relating to the Transactions of those Times (Extracts or Copies whereof are hereto annexed) that the Purchase of the Land in the Forks of Delaware &c. was made in the Reign of the Old Proprietor by Captain Thomas Holme his Surveyor General and Principal Agent for Land Affairs and one of the Provincial Council for a full and large Consideration of Cash and Valuable Goods; and that the Original Deed which was dated the 28th August 1686 was Executed and Delivered to him for the Use of the Proprietor and a Copy thereof soon after sent by him to the Proprietor in England. The Original of that Deed We understand is lost but the said ancient Copy being Preserved and found Amongst the

Proprietaries Old Papers in England was brought Over here by Mr. Thomas Penn in 1732 as Appears by a Letter of his to the Secretary which we have seen, and being Proved to be the Hand Writing of Mr. Ph. Lehman then a noted Clerk in the Secretary and Land Offices (who died in the year 1607) and in whose Hand many of the Warrants, Entries and Papers of those Times in both the said Offices appear to be wrote; and the said Copy being Indorsed by the said Captain Holme himself and Attended with Other corroborating Circumstances and Proofs Particularly some Entries in an Ancient Diary of Willm. Markham Esqr. (Sometime Secretary and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and one of the Provincial Council) which Mention the said Mr. Markham and Captain Holmes treating with the said Delaware Indians for the Purchase of the said Lands in the Forks just before the Date of the said Deed of the 28th August 1686; These Reasons joined with the Proofs hereto Annexed (to which We refer Your Honour) induces us to look upon the said Ancient Copy of the said Original lost Deed to be as Authentick in Law and as much to be Regarded as the said Original it self. Besides we find that this Purchase in 1686 was Allowed to be fair by the Delaware Indians themselves at a Treaty Held on Purpose to Settle the Dispute between them and the Proprietaries about these Lands, at Philadelphia in August 1737 when they Signed a Deed of Confirmation for the same; and the Proprietaries out of their generosity and in Compassion to the Indians Poverty (and not as any further Consideration as Appears in Mr. Allens Part of the Annexed Affidavit N. 10) then made those Indians a handsome Present of Goods,

The said Copy thus Appearing to us to be Genuine, fair, Anciently wrote and by the Proper Persons whose business it was to write & transmit it to the Old Proprietor; We therefore Cannot but impute the said Teedyuscung's making making that Base

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Note if the Indians (who as we observed before are so very Ignorant and Illiterate) could be supposed capable of distinguishing between a Copy and an Original Writing we think that if they had thought it false or forged they would have spoke of it, when this Copy was for want of an Original as we imagine shewn and Explained to them at the said Treaty at Philad.a in August 1737 and not have declared themselves fully satisfied therewith and Expressed in the Minute of that Treaty whereof a Copy is hereto Annexed with the Affidavit N. 10.

base Charge of Forgery Against the Proprietors for which we Suppose this Copy being Offered in Stead of an Original Deed was the sole Foundation to the Malicious Suggestions and management of some Wicked People Enemies to the Proprietaries who had come to the Knowledge of that Circumstance of the said Deeds being lost and that there was nothing but a Copy of it now to be found, which they would have it believed was a forged one, being Ignorant that the Truth and Fairness of the said Copy could be so well Proved, and Perhaps it would not be unjust in us if we were to impute it to some of those Busy forward People, who in Disregard of the Express Injunctions of his Majesty's Ministers Against it and your Honours Repeated Notices thereof served on them, would nevertheless Appear in such Crouds at all the late Indian Treaties and there shew themselves so busy and Active in the Management and support of the Indians in those Complaints Against the Proprietaries.

Presuming then that the Charge of Forgery mentioned in Our Second Head of the Indians Complaints is fully Answered; and that by the said Proofs of the Genuiness of the said Copy and by the said Deed of Confirmation of that Purchase of the said Disputed Lands, the Proprietaries Title thereto from the Indians Appears to be Good and Fair; we shall now (after reserving Your Honour for the Description of the Land granted by the said Deed in 1686 and Confirmation Deed in 1737 which is in the same words in both, to the Exact Annexed Copies - P. 1831) go on to State and Answer the Several Objections to which the said Deeds for that Purchase may be thought Liable,

The Principal Objections we conceive are,

1st. That Blanks are left for the Course and Distance of the Southerly Side Line of the Tract granted and for the Head Line which being two such Blanks, the one and half days Walk could not Sufficiently Supply and cure that Defect in the Deed.

2d. If it could, yet that the one and half days Journey required and directed by the Deeds to be gone for Ascertaining those Lines was not fairly Performed by Yeates and Marshall in 1737 for the Reasons the Indians gave, as mentioned in Marshall's Affidavit viz:

3d That instead of beginning at Wright's Town and going back into the woods a North Westerly Course as they did, they should have gone Along by the Courses of the River Delaware or the Nearest Path to it.

4th That they walked too fast and should not have kept Walking Constantly but have frequently stopped to smoke a Pipe &c.

5th And that the length of the Walk was unreasonable and extravagant.

In Answer to which Objections we beg leave to Observe, that in the Month Next after the Date of the said Conformation Deed and in pursuance of the Agreement therein Specified, the said One and half Days walk was regularly performed, in the Presence of Mr. Eastburn the then Surveyor General since deceased & Mr. Timothy Smith the then High Sheriff of Bucks County in which those Lands lay, who were Appointed by and on the Part of the Proprietaries to Superintend and see the same fairly performed with Mr. Scull and Divers Other Persons and of Some Delaware Indians Appointed by their Chiefs for that Purpose; and after the same had been fairly Performed as set forth in the hereto Annexed Affidavits of Edward Marshall the Survivor of the Walkers, Mr. Scull the Present Surveyor General, the said Mr. Smith & Several Others present thereat (to which we refer your Honours for the Particulars about the said Walk) the said Mr. Eastburn laid Down the Exact Course, Beginning and End of the said Walk in a fair map which he drew of the Contiguous Lands &c. in order to Ascertain and Compleat the Extent and Description of the said disputed Land in the Parts for which Blanks had been left; until the said One and half Days Journey should be performed; and the said Map was accordingly lodged in and is now found with the Proprietaries Indian Deeds as Mentioned in the hereto Annexed Affidavit N. 10.

[Note Tho' the said Marshall, Scull, Smith &c. differ in their Evidence in some not very material Circumstances except that of the Indians expressing their Dissatisfaction with the walk at the time as mentioned by one or two of the Witnesses but Contradicted by much the Greater Part particularly by those who we think most Worthy of Credit, Yet they all Agree that the Walk was fairly performed in Eighteen Hours with the Necessary Intermissions only of One Nights Rest and Meal times; and being Greatly Surprized that these Affidavits of so many of the Principal Persons present at the Walk Should be so diametrically Opposite

and Contradictory to the Report of the four Provincial Commis-
=sioners who Attended your Honour at the said Treaty at Easton,
which we see Subjoined to the Assembly's Printed Publication
of that Treaty in which Report those Commissioners take upon
them to Assert (" that the Transaction of ... that Walk was at
" that Treaty Universally given up as unfair and not to be defend-
" ed even from the Accounts of Some of our Own People who were Present
" at the Walking" and that even the Secretary, tho he said he believed
" that Satisfaction was afterwards made the Indians & that this
" was the Only Instance in which any foundation of Complaint had
" ever been given them, yet he allowed this to be unworthy of any
" Government) We after finishing the Examinations of all the
Persons Present at the said Walk who we could learn were
Now to be had, desired the Secretary to Inform us whether
those or any Other Persons who were Present at the Walk
were Examined upon Oath at the said Treaty at Easton or on
what else it was that those Commissioners founded these positive
Assertions of theirs, that the said Walk was then Universally
given up as unfair and not to be Attended, when the direct Con-
trary so clearly Appeared to us by the Affidavits of All the Persons
Present at it; and those Testimony only was worth regarding; to which
the Secretary Answered, that none of those or any other Persons were
to his Knowledge Examined on Oath, or Otherwise about the said
Walk at the said Treaty, but that some Persons who Dined there
with the Governor taking upon them to Speak of the Unfairness
of the Walk with great Positiveness and as a thing Certain and
Allowed by all or most of those that were present at it and Par-
ticularizing many Aggravating Circumstances of the fraudulent and
unjust performance of it, and throwing out some Insinuations &
Reflections against the Proprietaries, as if they were privy to it,
he believed he might say if those things were true, such a Pro-
ceedure was unworthy of any Government, but Avers that he not
being concerned in the Proprietaries Affairs Till after that
Transaction, was an Absolute Stranger to it and that anything
he might say about the Proprietaries making the Indians
Satisfaction for it, was not from any Knowledge he had of the
Fact (for that he knew nothing at all about it) but Merely from

his Opinion of their strict Regard for Justice and in short that the those Gentlemen had in their said report pronounced so Positive by about that Affair, he believes it could only be founded upon the said Talle Tuck and Coop hear say, and that in fact they knew no more about it than he did.] but Perhaps it may be Objected that Mr. Eastburn took more Liberty in his Map than he was Warranted to do by the said Deeds for that Purchase in making the Head Line to run at right Angles with the Line or Course of the Walk: To obviate and Answer which Objection and also those against the Place of Beginning the walk and Course of it &c. We Observe that after the Description in the Deed has Carried ~~he Course of~~ the Boundary Line of this Purchase from the Spruce Tree away to the White Oak Marked P and so Westward to Neshameny Creek (being so far the Line of the Contiguous Purchase in 1682) it goes on thus from which said Line the said Tract hereby granted does Extend it self back into the woods "as far as a man can go in one day and a half "and bounded on the Westerly side with the Creek called Nesh "ameny ~~or the~~ or the most Westerly Branch thereof so far as the "said Branch does Extend and from thence by a Line (blank in "the Deed but as we construe it, to run parallel with &) to the "utmost Extent of the said one and half Days Journey and from "thence by a Line (blank in the Deed) to the aforesaid Delaware "and from thence down by the said several Courses thereof to "the first mentioned Spruce Tree the Place of Beginning.

And in Comparing and Considering the several Parts of the said Description and that of the Contiguous Purchase in the south westerly side thereof between Neshameny and Pennapeck &c. made by four several Deeds all Dated 23. June 1683 (of which Deeds we have also annexed a copy No. 11) we think it clearly Appears that the Walk might Consistently with the Deed have begun at the End of the said Line running Westward from the said White Oak to where it Strikes Neshameny, which would have been more in Favour of the Propietaries than beginning it, at Wrights Town, as it would have made the Walk Considerably shorter, and that the Southwesterly side Line from the Utmost Extent of the most westerly Branch of Neshameny was to be Parallel with the Course of the Walk, which accordingly

to the words of the Deed was to be back into the Woods as far as a man can go in one day and a half. In order to Understand and Ascertain what Course the Indians and Proprietaries meant by those Words we had recourse to the other Purchase Deeds within we find those words frequently used to signify or denote the Line that was to run back into the Country from or at right Angles with the General Course of that Part of the River Delaware from New Castle to the End of the River above Pennsbury, where the Delaware Indians then Lived; and where the New Settlements and Cleared Lands were then encreasing and Spreading each way from the City, which general Course of the Delaware being from about North East to South West a Line at right Angles from it back into the Woods must Consequently be North Westerly as it is Expresly called in the Deed for the Purchase of the Land between Duhlin & Pennapecka & Neshamony Creeks dated 30th July 1685 a Copy whereof is hereto Annexed and Marked N.o 12) from whence it Necessarily follows that the Course of the said Walk and of the South Westerly side Line of this disputed Purch was from the utmost Extent of the most Westerly Branch of Neshamony which was to be Settled and Ascertained by the Course of the Walk) must be North Westerly as Mr Eastburn has laid it Down in his map and exactly corresponds with the Line of the next contiguous Purchase on that side between Neshamony and Pennapeck and then as the Deed Requires that the Head or Cross Line shall go directly from the End of the said South Westerly Side Line and of the Walk to the River Delaware in One Line or Course as we understand it we Cannot entirely think as Mr Eastburn did, that it is most rationable & Equitable that the said Head or Cross Line should run at Right Angles from the Course of the Walk and End of the South Westerly side Line (that being the Medium) and without favouring one Side or the other; and especially when it is considered that the Kittatinny Mountaines are made the Boundary of the Proprietaries New Purchase in 1749 (in which Nutimus and Another Delaware Chief also Joined with the six Nations) of the Lands to the North Westward of those Mountains, which

Run Near at Right Angles with the Course of the Walk and therefore we Conclude Must be the most Proper Boundary of the said Purchase in 1686 as well as that of the said New Purchased Tract on the other side of those Mountains. See Copy Copy of Deed for Purchase in 1749 N. 21.

As to the Indians insisting that the Walkers should have begun at and gone up along Delaware side, we shall only add to what we have observed on that Head Before, that the Deed Expressly says the finishing or closing line of the Description is down by the several Courses of Delaware to the Place of Beginning at the Spruce Tree, this may serve to show the Ignorance of the Indians and the Wickedness of those who put them on making so unjust and groundless a Charge.

And it Appears to us equally absurd and Ridiculous in the Indians to say that Instead of it's being a Journey as far as a Man can go in One Day and an half as the Deed expresses it should only be an idle trifling walk such as a Person could take who had Little else in view but to spend the time in Pleasure, killing game and every now and then Sitting down to smoke his pipe. And as it was not to be such a Walk but a Real Day and half's Journey on an Affair of so much Importance as the Settling the Boundaries of so large a Purchase and considering that according to the Natural Construction of those Words (a Journey as far as a Man can go in a Day and half) the Walkers were not Strictly to be confined to Walking, tho' by the Affidavits of the said Persons Present it Appears they did, we think the Length of the Walk (especially stopping at the Kittatinny Mountains, where according to Mr. Thomas Penns Directions as mentioned in Mr. Smiths Deposition and whereby the said Purchase in 1749 that Head Line was fixed as aforesaid) it being Only as We are well informed, about forty seven Miles from Wrights Town to those Mountains, was not at all extravagant or unreasonable and Ought not to have been Objected to, as we find most of the Deeds for the Prior Purchase fix the North Western [illegible] Boundary at two full Days Journey with a Horse from the River Delaware.

For Answer to the Third Head of the Compliant, and supposing it to Allude as we apprehend it does, to the Proprietaries Purchases from the six Nations Indians, we find by several Minutes of Council (Particularly the Entries in the Council Journals Book D, Fol. 121 &c.) a Copy whereof is hereto Annexed Marked No. 13 and other Proofs that the Delaware Indians had before the Settlement of Pennsylvania, been conquered by the five now six Nation Indians and that they were and Continued ever since their Tributaries and dependents and were looked upon to have no right to sell any Lands within this Provinces by the said Confederate Indians of the six Nations who therefore repeatedly for bad and cautioned the Old Proprietary and his sons against Purchasing any Lands from the Delaware Indians; and therefore the Old and Present Proprietaries not only took Deeds for all their Lands Bought of the Indians, from the Delaware, Susquehannah Schuilkill &c. and all ~~~ Other Indians who claimed the Right of Possession as well Particular Chiefs and Possessors of Large Tracts and Districts as the Sachems and Heads of the Several Communities of those Indians; and Paid for many of the Purchases two or Three times over in taking the Deeds of Confirmation thereof; but they also took Deeds for many of their Lands from the six Nations Indians, that they might the better guard against any Cavil with any of the Indians about their Lands.

We don't find that any of the Proprietaries Indian Purchases were ever run Out by a Compass, nor can we Apprehend that it would be of any Use in laying them out, as they seem all to be described in the Deeds by Natural Bounds and therefore we are very much at a loss to understand what Teedyuscung means by that Part of his Charge against the Proprietaries (in our fourth Head) wherein he Complains, that when he (meaning we suppose the Ancestors of the Present Delaware Indians) had Agreed to sell the Land to the old Proprietary by the Course of the River

the Young Proprietaries came and got it Run out by a Straight line by the Compass and by that means took in double the quantity intended to be sold; unless he Alludes to the Circumstance of a Compass being used in the going the said one & half Days Walk as mentioned in one or two of the Depositions of the Witnesses whom we examined about the Walk, Particularly Marshall, who says he carried a Compass at the time of his going the Walk, but besides his being contradicted in that Circumstance by almost all the Witnesses, we think it very improbable that he should, as it must so much retard his Walking if he stopped frequently to make any use of it that he could not Possibly walk so far in the Eighteen Hours as he says in his Deposition he did; and further we find by Mr Smiths Deposition that there could be little or no occasion for Marshalls carrying or using a Compass; for that in Order to Prevent the Walkers loosing themselves and Wandering out of the way when they quitted the Great Road and Old Paths the Proprietaries Agents had some time before going the walk, tried the course and Previously Marked the Trees to direct the walkers where they were Obliged by the Course of the Walk to Leave the Great Road and Old Paths, which indeed as it appears by almost all the Evidence, was very little till they came near the Kittatinny Mountains where they should have Stopped, as we have before Observed.

In the Year 1740 & 1741 we find that the said Nutimus and some Others of the Delaware Indians Notwithstanding their said Deed of Confirmation in August 1737 for the said Purchase of the said Land in and near the Forks ~~made a~~, made a Complaint about the White People's settling these Disputed Lands, but did not make any Objection to or so much as Mention the said Walk, Pretending or Affecting to be quite ignorant both of the said Deed Viz 1686 and of their own

said Deed in 1737 and only said they had never sold the Proprietary that Land in Consequence of which Complaint and of their Appealing to or desiring to have their Uncles the six Nation Indians present when the Pretended Causes for that Complaint were examined into, we find that at a Treaty held in Philadelphia in July 1742 with the six Nation Indians at which there was a Numerous Appearance of them with their Chiefs and the Delawares as well from Shamokin with their Chiefs as those from the Forks of Delaware with their Chiefs also attending, the said Complaint was fully enquired into in the presence of the six Nation Indians; after hearing every thing that the Complainers could say in Support of it and what the Agent of the Proprietaries had to say in their Vindication and Perusing and carefully considering the Proprietaries Purchase Deeds relating to that Disputed Land and after the Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations had by themselves considered and with the Assistance of their Interpretor Mr. Weiser perused and fully examined the Delawares and their own Letters on the Subject with the Draught of the Land and the Proprietaries Deeds and Writings relating thereto which were all laid before them; they moved with the Proper Spirit of Resentment and concern, which such base conduct of their Cousins the Delawares has raised in them, declared to the Governor and Council that they saw with their own Eyes and were fully convinced "that their said Cousins had been a very unruly People and were Altogether in the Wrong and then their famous Speaker Canaassatego applying himself to the Delawares with a Belt of Wampum in his hand, reprimanded them in a most warm and Pathetick Speech

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* See Copies of the Minutes of Council with their Letter of 21st of November 1740 and Governor Thomas's Answer of 27th March 1741 No. 14

Speech which is so Strong expressive and Pertinent to the Subject of this Enquiry, that we could not omit inserting the following extract from it Viz.t

" Let this Belt of Wampum serve to Chastise you, you " ought to be taken by the Hair " of the Head and Shaked " Soundly till you recover your senses again and become Sober " you don't know what Ground you Stand upon nor what " you are doing. Our Brother Penn's / Meaning the Proprietor / Cause is very Just and plain. on the Other Hand " your Cause is Bad, your Heart far from being Upright; and " you are Maleciously bent to break the Chain of Friendship " with our Brother Penn and his People. We have Seen with " Our Eyes a Deed Signed by Nine of your Ancestors above fifty " years ago for this Very Land and a Release Signed not many " Years Since by some of your Selves and Chiefs now living to the Number of fifteen or upwards. But how came you to sell " Land at all? We conquered you; we made Women of You; you " know you are Women and can no more sell Land than the " Women nor is it fit you should have the Power of Selling Lands " Since you would Abuse it. This Land that you Claim is gone " through your Guts; you have been furnished with Cloaths " Meal and Drink by the Goods Paid you for it and now you " want it again like Children as you are" + Wrighside

And after upbraiding 'em with Selling the Land without their Privity or giving them any Part of the Purchase Money & with their having in their Excuse told them a blind Story that they had sent a Messenger to Acquaint the six Nations with that Sale but that he Never Arrived, and Charging them with being Dishonest and greedy to hear and Receive Slanderous Reports of their Brethren the English he charges them to remove Instantly off the Land to the Other side of Delaward where they came from. But on Reflection that they might have sold that Land too he assigns them two Places to go to, Either to Wyominh or Shamokin that their future behaviour might be easier and

better Observed by their Uncles the six Nations, and then Orders them to depart the Council,

Accordingly we find the Delawares, Acquiescing and Satisfied with their Uncles Judgment and Determination of their Differences with the Proprietaries about the said Land, did in Obedience thereto Settle on the River Susquehannah at Wyomink Shamokin and other Places thereabouts, taking with them Several Jersey and Minisink Indians and Continued ever since, till their late Ravages upon Our Borders, to live in harmony with the Six Nations and a kind friendly Intercourse and good Agreement with the People of this Province, carrying on a Considerable Trade with them, and thereby Supplying themselves with all the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, without ever complaining, or expressing any Dissatisfaction about the said Land. And we find by the Council Minutes, that in the Year 1754 when Some of the People of Connecticut, Setting up a Claim to the Wyomink Lands, sent some Persons to the Susquehannah to View the Country, who were imprudent enough to make Draughts of the Lands and Rivers in the Presence of the Indians and to make some Attempts to corrupt our back Inhabitants and engage them to Purchase from them and to Joyn with them in Settling the Wyomink Lands, Governor Hamilton coming to the Knowledge of these Pretensions and Designs of the New England People and being Apprehensive of the Bad Consequences that might Attend these New Claims; and

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a See this Speech and Transactions in the Printed Treaty in July 1742 N.o 15 and in Colden's History of the five Nations Page 77 &c.

and the imprudent Conduct of these People sent Mr. Weiser and his Son to Shamokin and Wyoming to those Indians, with Friendly Messages to be delivered at their Towns on Susquehannah, to Enquire after their Health and to acquaint them that something had been insinuated to him, as if they had Cause of Complaint against some of Our Inhabitants and if they had to Impart their Grievances to him Assuring them Justice should be done to their Satisfaction.

See Copy Minutes of Council N.º 16.

This Message was taken very kindly by these Indians and they in Consequence thereof, in April 1753 came to Philadelphia to make their Acknowledgments for that Favour, as they Esteemed it and tho' so fair an Opportunity was given them to have Signified to the Governor, their Dissatisfaction about the said Land Purchased by the Proprietaries in 1686 or any other Cause of Uneasiness, if any they had Entertained or conceived against the Proprietaries or People of this Government; yet they made not the Least Mention of any but on the Contrary, did, by their Speaker the said Tedyuscung, then give this Government the most Solemn and full Assurance of their Warmest Affection and most earnest Desire of Renewing, establishing and Confirming to the End of Time that Covenant of Friendship, which the Old Proprietor William Penn had so happily Settled with their Ancestors and them & their Children the Six Nations. See Copy Minutes of Council N.º 17.

And in the Treaty held at Philadelphia in August 1756 with the Owendats Accompanied by Scarrooyady & Nat.º Chief of the six Nations and some other Indians Just after the Unhappy Defeat of General Braddock we also find that these Delawares were then so far from having any thoughts or just Cause to fall out with us, that after Expressing some Resentment for their not being asked to Joyn the English in that Expedition, they by Scarrooyady, promised in the Strongest Terms that if we would give them the Hatchet, they would most Heartily Joyn us and their Uncles the Six Nations against the French. See Copy Minutes of Council N.º 18.

Besides what appears on the Subject in the said Treaty

in August 1755 We further Observe that at a subsequent Treaty or Conference at Philadelphia the Eighth of the following November with Sarrooyady Andrew Montour and Jagrear Carrooyady Acquainted the Governor and Speaker of the House of Assembly convened by the Governor at the Instance of Carrooyady to be present on that Occasion) that he was sent on Purpose by all the Nations of Indians on Susquehannah (then our Hearty Friends and Allies and at the Head of whom were those Delawares) to renew their Application and earnest Request to us to give them the Hatchet and to Aid Protect and Join with them Against the French; and that he came to Obtain Our categorical Answer whether we could fight or not and after he had used many other Arguments he Addressed himself to the Governor and Assembly in these Words, "Brethren I must deal Plain with you and tell you, if you will not fight with us we will go somewhere else, We Warriors can not never will put up the Affront. If we cannot be safe where we are, we will go somewhere else for Protection and take Care of our Selves) And tho' the Governor at the Close of that Conference, after he had dismissed the Indians, did in the most pressing manner entreat the Speaker and Assembly to Return to their House, to consider well what the Indians said on that Important Occasion, and to Strengthen his Hands and enable him to make them a Proper Answer to what they had then Proposed and expected from us; and telling the House knew that without their Aid he could not do it; Yet we find that Nothing could Prevail with the Assembly to agree to our giving the Hatchet to the Indians and joining with them against the French, the Consequence whereof was that the Governor was obliged to let the Indians go away dissatisfied; and soon after the Delawares joined the Enemy and began to fall upon and Destroy our frontier Inhabitants.

See Copy Minutes of Council N.º 19.

And thus this grand extraordinary Crisis was neglected and that Critical and most favourable Opportunity of keeping those Indians in Our Interest taken they with such earnest, and repeated solicitations and Importunities, courted and Prayed us to it) and of Preventing a great Part of the fatal miseries that have since befallen this unhappy Country, was lost.

As to the fifth Head of the Said Indians complaint that they have been ill treated by the out settlers in being refused the Liberty of Cutting fire wood and Interupted in their Hunting; We being Strangers to the Facts can only say that nothing of this kind Appears to us to have been done with the Privity of the Proprietaries or this Government and in general believe that they have been extreamly well Treated by the People of this Province, There may perhaps have been some few rash and indiscreet Persons on the back Parts who may have had differences with some of the Indians; and if that has been Really the Case, they should have complained of it to the Government; where they knew from many Gold Esperience, they might be sure of always Meeting with Redress and full Satisfaction for any Injuries they might have Sustained whether of a Publick or Private Nature, and not have Resorted it and taken their own Revenge in so Unjust and so cruel a manner against the whole Province.

Upon the whole it is very evident to us and so we presume it must appear to all unprejudiced Persons that there is not the Least Shadow of Foundation for any part of the Complaint made by Teedyuscung on Behalf of the Indians against the Proprietaries; We must therefore Attribute his exhibiting that False and Groundless Charge against them to some undue Influence, or to the Difficulty he was under to invent any other Plausible Excuse . . for the Cruel Murders and horrid Devastations committed by them on our back Inhabitants, and for their base ungrateful Breach of Faith and the many Treaties made and so Solemnly and frequently renewed with us, even so lately as the Spring before they Committed those Shocking Murders and Cruelties on our Borders; and we cannot but think that Instead of this false Cause which Teedyuscung has thought fit to Assign for their taking part with the Enemy against us, he might with great Truth have mentioned that of our Refusing or Neglecting (tho' so frequently and earnestly Requested) to afford them Protection and give them the Hatchett and to Joyn and go out with them against the French, as we have before observed. But the People who have since that time Appeared so indefatigably industrious

to engross all the Management of the Indians to themselves in which your Honour must be sensible as well as we they have but too well succeeded were chiefly the same who made up a great Majority of the Assembly at the time when the Cause from their avowed Religious Principles or from what other Motive they best know, refused or declined to concur with with the governor in giving the Hatchet to and joining with those Indians against the Enemy:

And as they cannot but be conscious that they justly deserve and must have incurr'd great Blame on that Account, if the Indians should have given that for the Reason of their joining with the French against us, we are better able to account for those People being so Numerous at all the late Indian Treaties and upon all Occasions so very forward and Anxious to ingratiate themselves with the Indians; and for Teedyuscungs chusing to offer those imaginary Reasons for their Quarrels with us rather than the true one. We are

Sir your Most humble Servants

1757.

1.

Copy of intended
Report of Council
on Indian Affairs

(10) 1756.

A Conference with the Indians held at Easton on monday the 8th November 1756

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esq.r Lieutenant Governor
William Logan } Esq.rs
Richard Peters }

Benjamin Franklin
Joseph Fox
Willm. Masters } Commissioners
John Hughes

Teedyuscung the Delaware King Speaker
of the six Nations &c.

Delaware Indians } abt. Forty in all.
Shawanese 2
Mohicons
The Pumpshire a Jersey Delaware Indian, Interpreter

Colonel Weiser
Major Parsons
Capt. Weatherholt
Capt. Vanetton
Capt. Reynolds } Officers of the Provincial Forces

Lieutenant McAlpine } Recruiting Officers of
Ensign Jeffreys } the Royal Americans

A Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders from the several Counties, and from the City of Philadelphia, chiefly of the People called Quakers.

On Saturday Morning the Governor whilst at Samuel Lewis's received Intelligence from Mr Horsfield that a party of Indians who came with Teedyuscung from Diahoga staid behind at a little distance from Fort Allen and had some bad designs in doing so, whereupon the Moravian Brother who brought the Intelligence was immediately dispatched to Easton and the next Morning the Governor received a Letter from Colonel Weiser informing him that the Matter communicated to him by Mr Horsfield had been examined into along with Teedyuscung and was without foundation on which the Governor proceeded on his Journey and came to Town in the afternoon; and

as soon as he Light, the Delaware King and two of the Six Nation Indians came to wait on him, by whom he was told that Colonel Weiser and two other of the Six Nations were gone to meet him but had taken a different Rd

Mr Weiser and the two Indians came after wards and expressed the Concern at missing the Governor

This Morning the Governor sent Mr Weiser with his Compliments to the Indian Chief, and desired to know whether he intended to speak first and when, and the King saying it was his Duty to speak first wished it might be this forenoon, in which the Governor appointed 11 o Clock. At which time the Governor marched from his Lodging to the place of Conference, Guarded by a party of the Royal Americans in the Front and on the Flanks, and a Detachment of Colonel Weisers Provincials in Subdivisions in the Rear with Colours flying Drums beating and Musick playing, which order was always observed in going to the place of Conference.

Teedyuscung opened the Conference with the following Speech,

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the 10th. day of November 1756

Present

The honourable Wm Denny Esqr Lieutenant Governor

Wm Logan
Richd Peters } Esqrs

Conrad Weiser from Sadyuseung acquainted the Governor that last night an Indian named Tatheus brought an Acct from Fort Allen that about forty Indian Warriors were come to Nishamekachton a Creek about three Miles beyond that Place, from Diahoga, where they were informed by some Indians who first set out with Sadyuseung to accompany him to the Treaty at Easton, that he and all his Company were cut off, and they were come to revenge his Death, in case they should have found it true, but hearing Sadyuseung was safe and kindly received by the English they were glad and would remain there. Sadyuseung being asked by Mr Weiser if it would not be proper to send an Invitation to them to come to the Treaty, he said it would and desired that the Governor might join with him in it, which being approved by the Governor Moses Tattamy and Lieutenant Hollet were dispatched with the Message and accompanied by Saml Hunter, John Pemberton & Benjamin Horlon. Sadyuseung having applied to the Labors to go in the Messenger

The Minutes of yesterdays Conference were read and the Answer Considered and agreed to, but referred till the return of the Messengers from the Indians beyond Fort Allen.

Conrad Weiser was ordered to inform the Indians by Moses Tattamy that Parties of the Enemy Indians had lately committed Murders on the Borders of this County even since Sadyuseung's coming amongst us, but were retreated, and that the Inhabitants were determined to pursue the Murderers, and to desire those Indians not to straggle but keep together least they should be mistaken for Enemy Indians

At a meeting of the Governor and Commissioners it was mentioned that the Indians had surmised as if Injustice had been done them in Land Affairs, the Governor therefore added to this Answer a paragraph putting the Question in plain Terms

At a Council held at Easton Friday 12th Novr 1756 —

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esqr Lieutenant Governor

Wm Logan
Richd Peters } Esqrs

The Messenger Moses Tattamy returned this Morning from the Indians and reported that in his journey was Mayed about halfway to Fort Allen he met

two Indians and a Soldier coming down to see their Friends, and know what they were doing and how received: but as he told the Indians he was going up with a Message from the Governor and Sadyquarang, they were satisfied & return'd to Canada, that he came to the Indians at 9 o'Clock yesterday morn and deliver'd his Message, after which they were in Council till three in the afternoon, and then gave him an Answer to the following Effect — That they Thanked the Governor for the kind Notice he had taken of their and his Brethren to come to the Treaty, but as it was agreed between Sadyquarang and them that they should come no further than the place where they were, and that the goods in Case of Success were to be brought and distributed at that Place they intended to stay whilst the Treaty continued; they were glad to hear the Indians were to meet as Friends and that Peace was likely to be made and if it should be so they should all heartily rejoice and would accept and confirm everything Sadyquarang should do — Nathaniel told the Governor that he had likewise informed them of the Murders lately committed desiring them to be cautious of Straglers going at a great distance, for which Notice they were thankful, and promised to keep their Indians together, and if they saw any Bands of Indians going towards this Province to give immediate Notice of it to the Governor

The Messenger being asked if those Indians had impowered Sadyaquarang to transact Business for them at this Treaty, he answered that they said in express Terms they had given him their Authority and if any good should be done, meaning if a firm Peace should be concluded not only they but all the Indians at Diahoga, and many more different Tribes or Towns would be exceedingly pleased with it, and would confirm it.

The Draught of the Governors Answer to the Indians as settled at the last Council was read and some Alterations made, then the Indians had Notice that the Governor would speak to them this afternoon

At a Council held at Easton 14th November 1756

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr Lieutenant Governor

William Logan
Richd Peters
} Esqrs

Mr Weiser by the Governors Order attended the Council. The Minutes of yesterday's Conference were read over, and then each Paragraph by it self. Mr Weiser said he apprehended Sadyaquarangs Relation of what passed between

between him and Charles Broadhead in a Light something different from what was set down in the Minutes vizt (That Charles Broadhead had in the name of the Governor charged an Ill-disposed man the Murders committed on the Inhabitants of this Province and demanded Satisfaction for them; that the King denied the Charge, and sent a Message by him with a Bundle of Wampum to the Governor of Pennsylvania to assure him of his not having committed Hostilities, and further desired he might receive Orders from the Governor what to do proceeding to execute their Guilty and if it should be judged Necessary he would soon go to Colonel Johnson and the six Nation Country with any Message the Governor would please to send Either by him, but desired it might be sent in a certain Number of Days after which if it did not come he would take it for granted the Governor believed the Worst told of him.

The Governor enquired of Mr Weiser into the foundation of the Complaint made by the Indians as to the Frauds said to be committed in purchases of Land made of them by the Proprietors, and he told the Governor that Some or none of the Delawares present, as he could recollect originally owned any of these Lands or any Land in this Province, that if any Injury was done it was done to others who were either Dead or gone, some to the West and some to other Places — That as to the Lands particularly Instanced by the Governor many years he heard that they were sold to, and the Consideration Money paid by the first Proprietor William Penn — That when Mr John Penn and Mr Thomas Penn were here a Meeting was then had with the principal Indians then living on these Lands and the former Agreement renewed and the Limits again settled between the Proprietors and those Chiefs of the Delawares; and accordingly a Line was soon after run by Indians and Surveyors. That the Delawares complaining afterwards, their Complaint was heard in a great Council of the Six Nations held at Philadelphia in the Year 1742. in which several Deeds executed by the Delawares to the Proprietors were read and interpreted and the Signers Names and Marks examined and after a long hearing the Six Nations declared the Complaints of their Cousins the Delawares to be unreasonable and were very angry with them for complaining without Cause.

Mr Peters being asked by the Governor said he had likewise heard things to the same Effect, and was present at the Council when the Delawares Complaints were heard and settled by the Six Nations; That it was a very large Council consisting of the Principal Chiefs of the Delawares — and added he believed when the Matter should come to be well examined into, the Proprietors would not be found to have done injustice to the Delawares or to hold any of their Lands for which those Indians had not given Deeds truly interpreted to them and

and receive a Consideration.

But as neither Mr Weiser, nor he was concerned in this Transaction, and the Papers to prove it were at Philadelphia, this Matter might on the Governors Return be thoroughly enquired into and if it should appear that Injustice had been done them Reparation in this or any other of their Sales they sought to receive Satisfaction —— after which the Governor proposed to let the Indians know that as to the particular Grievances they had mentioned they should be thoroughly examined into well considered, and if justly found redressed as quickly as the Nature of the Business would admit

But upon conferring with the Commissioners He was told by them that such promises had been frequently made the Indians by Governors of other Provinces and not performed, and their People might consider them as now made with a design to amuse giving them Redress.

The Commissioners said so far that as more Goods were brought than were proper at this time to give to the small Number of Indians come down it would be better whether the Claim was just or unjust, to offer them immediate Satisfaction which they on the part of the Publick with the Governors Approbation were willing to do. Judging this would effectually remove all their Uneasiness. The Governor concurring with them in sentiment an Answer to their Complaints was framed accordingly.

[illegible] Minute of the Grounds &c (as said)

At a Council held at Easton 17th November 1756

Present

The Honourable Wm Denny Esqr Lieutenant Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters } Esqrs

The Commissioners advised the Governor to fix at this Meeting the Sum to be given in full Satisfaction of all Injuries done to the Indians and to offer it to them now. Mr Weiser was sent to consult with Teedyuscung if this would be agreeable, and Mr Weiser having done so reported that the Thing declared against it, saying he had no Power to take any Sum, tho' the Governor should offer him ever so much, the People to whom the Land belonged being absent, But he would endeavour to bring as many of them down as he could soon to the next Meeting where it might be further Considered

Several Matters remaining to be mentioned to the Indians, the Governor sent for Teedyuscung the four Six Nation Indians, the two Shawonese, and one

of two Delawares and in the presence of the Commissioners and divers other Gentlemen he spake as follows.

Brother Only one thing of what was said yesterday requires an Answer which I am now going to give you.

By this String you desired me to make Application to the Governor of Jersey that the Fence might be broke down which confines the Indians, and that they or some of them might have liberty to go into the Indian Country and Correspond with their Relations and Friends as formerly and particularly to obtain this Liberty for one Philip.

The province of Jersey you know is a different Government from this I will use my best Endeavours with the Governor to grant your Request but I apprehend I shall meet with this Difficulty, that as you have some of their People Prisoners with you, before they grant your Request they will expect they shall be returned, which I think would be advisable for you to do, particularly you have with you a Boy whose Name is Hunt taken near Paulins Kill in the Province where Mother is now here and to request he may be sent down among the first. telling

Brother I consider you as the Councellor and Agent of this Province and as such obliged to assist us all you can, By this String I confirm your Appointment a String

Brother As our Prisoners may suffer for want of Cloaths and other Necessaries in this severe Season we would wish to have them as soon as possible and to that End propose to send with you two Messengers who may collect them together and bring them down, and I desire you will give them your Assistance which will be a further Proof of your Sincerity telling

N.B. two of the Six Nation Indians were employed in this Service.

Brother If any of our Indians shall incline to come into the Province and live among their Brethren the English, I do now assure you that they shall be kindly received and supported and live together in one place. the most convenient that can be got for the purpose.

Or as there is near Easton a Fort at Shamokin built at the Request of your Uncles the Six Nations for the protection of the Friendly Indians. I propose to have a Store of Goods in it, the direction and management of which will be given to an honest man who shall not be suffered to impose upon the Indians, and I shall be glad all our Friendly Indians who are scattered and distressed in these Troublesome Times will come and live near it, there they will be protected from the French. there they will have a large uninhabited Country to hunt in and there they may be furnished with Cloaths and all other Necessaries of Life at the easiest Rates a String

Brother You know that at the last Treaty the Road was opened for us to go to each other, I now give you this Belt to preserve the Communication clear and Clean of all Obstructions, so there be nothing in it that can hurt the Feet, wound the Body or Head.

A Belt,

Brother I give you to understand I have heard of the Death of four Indian Friends by the small Pox at Philadelphia, and particularly Capt. Newcastle in Kent who was my Instrument and joined with you as Agent in carrying on this good work of Peace. I wipe away your Tears. I take the Grief from your Hearts. I cover the Graves; Eternal Rest be with their Spirits

A String of Wampum
11 Black Strouds with some
Handkerchiefs.

Brother Peace is now settled between us by the Assistance of the most High, and the Indians in the French Interest still commit Murders on our Frontiers and our Soldiers are in pursuit of them. I desire you will order your young men not to straggle about, but keep in the Road back to your Towns, so that they may not be mistaken by our Soldiers for French Indians.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor for his kind Speech, and said he was very glad that the Governor had thought of sending two Messengers with him for the Prisoners, and promised to assist them.

After the Congratulance made on Captain Newcastles Death, the King made an Address as is usual to the other Indians on this mournful occasion. They continued Silent for some time, and then one of the Chiefs of them spoke an Exhortation, in the Nature of a funeral Oration, after which Teedyuscung expressed to the Governor the Great Satisfaction given to him at his condoling the Death of Capt. Newcastle who he said was a good Man and had promoted the good Work of Peace and great care, His Death would put him in mind of his Duty, as it should all of us.

He then spoke in a warm and pathetick manner in favour of the Peace now settled, and inspired the Assistance of the most High to bring it to perfection.

The Governor understanding that several of the Indians intended to stay, [illegible] their Brethren the English — Teedyuscung mistaking the Governor as if he had said they must stay, answered something, he did not understand any Indian were to be forced to stay; but left to their Liberty: If the Governor wanted any to stay, and desired it he would stay himself, and his Wife and Family with him. The Governor set the matter right, thanked him and wished him well, took his Leave of him as they Live and parted Friends: and he hoped they should meet again as good Friends as now.

Teedyuscung shewed great Pleasure in his Countenance and took a kind Leave of the Governor and all present

By his Honours Command
Richard Peters Secretary

that on both sides they ought to be no more regarded than the chirping of Birds in the Woods.

A String.

Brethren. By this Belt I open your Eyes and Ears and particularly the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth, that in what you have to say to this Government they may both conceal nor their Mouth utter anything but what is first conceived in the Heart: And I promise you openness and sincerity in every thing I shall speak.

A Belt.

The Governor said he would be ready to hear what Teedyuscung had further to say at 11 O Clock to Morrow Morning.

At a Conference with the Indians on Tuesday the 9th day of December 1756.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant governor.

William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires

The Commissioners
Freeholders
Magistrates
Officers

Indians as before.

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to acquaint Teedyuscung that he was ready to hear him and he delivered himself as follows.

Brothers.

This is to notify to you that at the Treaty held here in the Summer, I promised to publish what was then delivered to me, to all the Nations I could have any influence upon, and that I have performed all I promised and done my duty faithfully with respect to all these Nations, I can evidence by some of them who are come with me, and are now here, at your pleasure ready to hear what you have to say to us, and disposed to do every thing in their power, in confirmation of what has been or will be transacted

Brethren.

A String.

This Belt signifies that I took notice of and paid due regard to every thing mentioned by the Messengers you sent to me at Diahogo, whom I received kindly. You may in particular remember that you took hold of my Hand, and thereupon I came to this place where the Council Fire was appointed to be kindled: when I came here I found every thing said by your Messengers true, which on my return I made known as well as every thing else that was then delivered to me, To ten different Nations Delawares and Six Nations, and as many of them as I have prevailed upon to come with me can evidence the truth of this.

We are all put in mind of the Ancient Leagues and Covenants made by our Forefathers and of the former Union and mutual kind Actions of ours and their Ancestors, what was proposed here renewed the remembrance of these former happy Times.

Tho' we are but Children in Comparison of them, and of little ability as you well know, yet we have picked up a few Chips, and will add them to the Fire, and hope it will grow a great Fire, and blaze high, and be seen by all the different Indian Nations who wait to know what we are now doing.

A Belt of Ten Rows.

Pennsylvania 1756

Brethren.

I remember what has passed in discourse and Conversation among your Old Ancient People especially about Governor Penn what he said to the Indians to fresh in our minds and memory and I believe it is in yours. The Indians and Governor Penn agreed well together this we all remember and it was not a small matter that would then have separated us, and now you fill the same Station he did in this Province it is in your power to act the same part.

I am now before you, just what you see me, I represent myself to be or is a Boy. I am really no more: Now as misfortunes have happened by the bad Spirit, by our Enemy and by some of our Foolish young People. I declare unto you the Truth that I have ever been sorry to see it thus, and as far as I know my self if it cost me my life, I would make it otherwise. As I have already proceed a great way and prevailed on those who have stepped out of the way, and on many of whom I had little or no Expectation, to enter into peaceable measures. I now call upon you to use your Ability, which are much greater than ours to assist this good work; to encourage it; and to confirm it to good purpose.

A Belt of seven Rows

Taking the Belt up again he added what you have said I have truly imparted to all and what you shall now say I shall likewise hold up, I shall not put it into my Bosom to declare it and distribute it to all that it may have a good effect.

At a Conference with the Indians on Tuesday the 9 day of November, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

The Commissioners.

Freeholders.

Magistrates.

Officers.

Indians as before.

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to acquaint Teedyuscung that he was ready to hear him, and he delivered himself as follows:

"Brother:

"This is to notify to you that at the Treaty held here in the Summer, I promised to publish what was then delivered to me to all the Nations I could have any influence upon; and that I have performed all I promised, and done my duty faithfully with respect to all these Nations, I can evidence by some of them who are come with me, and are now here at your pleasure, ready to hear what you have to say to us, and disposed to do every thing in their power; in Confirmation of what has been or will be transacted."

A String.

"Brethren:

"This Belt signifies that I took notice of and paid a due regard to every thing mentioned by the Messengers you sent to me at Diahogo, whom I received kindly. You may, in particular, remember that you took hold of my Hand, and thereupon I came to this place where the Council Fire was appointed to be kindled; when I came here I found every thing said by your Messengers to be true, which, on my return, I made known, as well as every thing else that was then delivered to me, To ten different Nations, Delawares and Six Nations, and as many of them as I have prevailed upon to come with me can evidence the truth of this.

"We are all put in mind of the Ancient Leagues and Covenants made by Our Forefathers, and of the former Union and mutual kind Actions of our and their Ancestors; what was proposed here renewed the remembrance of these former happy Times.

"Tho' we are but Children in Comparison of them, and of little ability, as you well know, yet we have picked up a few Chips, and will add them to the Fire, and hope it will grow a great Fire,

and blaze high, and be seen by all the different Indian Nations who wait to know what we are now doing."

A Belt of Ten Rows.

"Brethren:

"I remember what has passed in discourse and Conversation among your Old Ancient People, especially about Governor Penn; what he said to the Indians is fresh in our minds and memory, and I believe it is in yours. The Indians and Governor Penn agreed well together; this we all remember, and it was not a small matter that wou'd then have separated us, and now you fill the same Station he did in this Province, it is in your power to act the same part.

"I am now before you, just what you see me. I represent myself to be only a Boy. I am really no more. Now, as misfortunes have happened by the bad Spirit, by our Enemy and by some of our Foolish young People, I declare unto you the Truth that I have ever been sorry to see it thus, and as far as I know myself, if it cost me my Life, I wou'd make it otherwise. As I have already proceed a great way and prevailed on those who have steped out of the way, and on many of whom I had little or no Expectation to enter into peaceable measures; I now call upon you to use your Ability, which are much greater than ours, to assist this good work, to encourage it, and to confirm it to good purpose."

A Belt of seven rows.

Taking the Belt up again, he added: "what you have said I have truly imparted to all, and what you shall now say, I shall likewise hold up. I shall not put it into my Bosom to declare it and destribute it to all, that it may have a good effect."

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

Conrad Weiser, from Teedyuscung, acquainted the Governor that last Night an Indian named Zacheus, brought an Account from Fort Allen, that about Forty Indian Warriors were come to Nishamekachton, a Creek about three miles beyond that Fort, from Diahogo, where they were informed by some Indians who first set out with Teedyuscung to accompany him to the Treaty at Easton, that he and all his Company were cut off and they were come to revenge his Death, in case they shou'd have found it true, but hearing Tee-

Brethren,

I remember what has passed in discourse and Conversation among your Old Ancient People especially about Governor Penn what he said to the Indians is fresh in our minds and memory and I believe it is in yours. The Indians and Governor Penn agreed well together this we all remember and it was not a small matter that would then have separated us, and now you fill the same Station he did in this Province it is in your power to act the same part.

I am now before you just what you see me, I represent myself to be or ly a Boy. I am really no more: How as misfortunes have happened by the bad Spirit, by our Enemy and by some of our Foolish young People. I declare unto you the Truth that I have ever been sorry to see it thus, and as far as I know my self if it cost me my life, I would make it otherwise. As I have already proceed a great way and prevailed on those who have stepped out of the way, and on many of whom I had little or no Expectation, to enter into peaceable measures. I now call upon you to use your Ability, which are much greater than ours to assist this good work, to encourage it, and to confirm it to good purpose

A Belt of seven Rows

Taking the Belt up again he added what you have said I have truly imparted to all and what you shall now say I shall likewise hold up, I shall not put it into my Bosom to declare it and destribute it to all that it may have a good effect.

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the 10th day of November 1756.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters } Esquires

Conrad Weiser from Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor that last Night an Indian named Zacheus brought an Account from Fort Allen that about Forty Indian Warriors were come to Nishamachachton a Creek about three Miles beyond that Fort, from Diahogo where they were informed by some Indians who first set out with Teedyuscung to accompany him to the Treaty at Easton, that he and all his Company were cut off and they were come to revenge his Death, in case they should have found it true, but hearing Teedyuscung was safe and kindley received by the English they were glad and would remain there.

Teedyuscung then asked by Mr Weiser if it would not be proper to send an Invitation to them to come to the Treaty he said it would and desired the Governor might Join with him in it, which being approved by the Governor Moses Tattamy and Lieutenant Holler were dispatched with the Message.

The Minutes of Yesterday's Conference were read and the Answer Considered and agreed to, but deferred till the Return of the Messengers from the Indians beyond Fort Allen.

Conrad Weiser was ordered to inform the Indians by Moses Tattamy that Parties of the Enemy Indians had lately committed Murders on the Borders of this County, even since Teedyuscung's coming amongst us, but were retreated and that the Inhabitants were — determined to pursue the Murderers and to desire these Indians not to straggle but keep together least they should be mistaken for Enemy Indians.

At

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Pennsylvania 1756.

At a Meeting of the Governor and Commissions it was mentioned that the Indians had surmised as if Injustice had been done them in Land Affairs. the Governor therefore added to his Answer a Paragraph putting the Question in plain Terms.

COUN.MIN, 7: 317-318.

and blaze high, and be seen by all the different Indian Nations who wait to know what we are now doing."

A Belt of Ten Rows.

"Brethren:

"I remember what has passed in discourse and Conversation among your Old Ancient People, especially about Governor Penn; what he said to the Indians is fresh in our minds and memory, and I believe it is in yours. The Indians and Governor Penn agreed well together; this we all remember, and it was not a small matter that wou'd then have separated us, and now you fill the same Station he did in this Province, it is in your power to act the same part.

"I am now before you, just what you see me. I represent myself to be only a Boy. I am really no more. Now, as misfortunes have happened by the bad Spirit, by our Enemy and by some of our Foolish young People, I declare unto you the Truth that I have ever been sorry to see it thus, and as far as I know myself, if it cost me my Life, I wou'd make it otherwise. As I have already proceed a great way and prevailed on those who have steped out of the way, and on many of whom I had little or no Expectation to enter into peaceable measures; I now call upon you to use your Ability, which are much greater than ours, to assist this good work, to encourage it, and to confirm it to good purpose."

A Belt of seven rows.

Taking the Belt up again, he added: "what you have said I have truly imparted to all, and what you shall now say, I shall likewise hold up. I shall not put it into my Bosom to declare it and destribute it to all, that it may have a good effect."

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan,
Richard Peters, } Esquires.

Conrad Weiser, from Teedyuscung, acquainted the Governor that last Night an Indian named Zacheus, brought an Account from Fort Allen, that about Forty Indian Warriors were come to Nishamekachton, a Creek about three miles beyond that Fort, from Diahogo, where they were informed by some Indians who first set out with Teedyuscung to accompany him to the Treaty at Easton, that he and all his Company were cut off and they were come to revenge his Death, in case they shou'd have found it true, but hearing Tee-

COUN.MIN, 7: 317-318.

dyuscung was safe and kindly received by the English they were glad and wou'd remain there; Teedyuscung being asked by Mr. Weiser if it wou'd not be proper to send an Invitation to them to come to the Treaty, he said it wou'd; and desired the Governor might Join with him in it, Which being approved by the Governor, Moses Tattamy and Lieutenant Hotter were dispatched with the Message.

The Minutes of Yesterday's Conference were read, and the Answer Considered and agreed to, but deferred till the Return of the Messengers from the Indians beyond F^t^ Allen.

Conrad Weiser was ordered to inform the Indians by Moses Tattamy, that Parties of the Enemy Indians had lately committed Murders on the Borders of this County, even since Teedyuscung's coming amongst us, but were retreated and that the Inhabitants were determined to pursue the Murderers and to desire these Indians not to straggle, but keep together least they shou'd be mistaken for Enemy Indians.

At a Meeting of the Governor and Commissions it was mentioned that the Indians had surmised as if Injustice had been done them in Land Affairs; the Governor, therefore, added to his Answer a Paragraph putting the Question in plain Terms.

Treaty held at Easton

Present His Honour the Go
His Council Mr Logan
Mr Franklin &c.
Mr Peters Secretary
Conrad Weiser
King Tattegyuskund & C
Pownshire Interpret

First the Governor spoke to
Brother, I thank you very kindly,
to your promise last Treaty, &
to invite the Indians to this Co
told them the good Words of go

Brother, this Government
Penn at all Times acted & dea
allways endavoured to do all that
might be done to them. And as
this Province, I do assure you,
Power, that Justice may be do
Service on all Occasions.

Brother, as you have told me th
of Friendship with your Brethr
that it could not be broken;
came to be broken, & what
have a just Cause, why you
you struck us. If you have a
us uprightly. However we will
to perform a peace, & I there
Council Fire, that it may ever

Heaven

Paragraph B

r of 10 of Novemb.— 16. 1756.

Governor Willm Denney Esqr.

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Comps:
ster
to Tattegushkand:
dly, that you now came according
& didst all that was in your Power
Council Fire, & also that you have
l your Brethren the English.
gave a String

t & especially the Proprietor Willm
dealt upright with the Indians, &
t was in his Power that no Injury
d as the Proprietor has sent me into
u, that I shall do all what is in my
e done to the Indians, and will be to your

gave a Belt

e the other Day, that the Chaine
Brethren the English was so strong
en; tell me therefore, how that Chaine
hat was the Reason of it, & if you
you did not make Complaints before
ve any reason or Complaint you will tell
will endavour to do all what we can
therefore throw a large Log into this
encrease & its Flame blaze up to

gave a large Belt

2d Session.

Tatteyaskund Spoke as follows:

Brethren, some time ago, you was not such people as you are now, because I see Tears in your Eyes & Blood on your Body. I therefore wipe of the Tears from your Eyes, & the Blood from your Body; I also clean the place & the leaves of the Blood, that you may sit down again & enjoy the light of the Day. This not only I do, but also the ten Nations with me put our Hands to the Same

Gave a Belt

Brethren, as I now have wipt the Tears from your Eyes & the Blood from your Body, & have cleand the place that you can sit down, I will also cure the Wounds, & put Plaisters on, & such plaisters, which the great God has created in such Case. I will not only cure the top or the outside of it but from the bottom, that it never shall breake out again:

Gave a Belt.

Brethren, whereas I now also have cured the Wounds, we rejoyce with one another like two Brothers, when one has been sick & is recovered, of which they are both glad. I hope we shall see each other again and rejoyce together. And I and the ten Nations with me will put our Hands & Seale to what has been said & what shall be said in future.

Gave a Belt.

Brother, I will now tell you the truth concerning the late troubles: In the beginning we looked upon our Bro.r the English & saw them quiet & in peace, we looked on the other side upon the Six Nations our Cousins & saw them at peace also & we sat still & quiet till one named Charles Broadhead came & brought us a Report, that we had struck our Brethren the English, which I denyed. I gave him three Strings of Wampum with a Message to the Governor, that he might let us know what we should do, & how we should behave at such a Time, & also that he might send to Mr. Johnson & the Six Nations to consult about it but I never had any Answer.

Gave a String

Brother, upon your question yesterday, I will now tell you the Truth, wheg I have done so: Br. I had never before any thoughts to do such a thing; & I believe it comes from a great King. The King of England & France took Possession of this Country & we was left in the Middle. My young foolish people believed what was told them & was persuaded to strike our Brethren the English.

Gave a Belt

Brother, when I was here last, & after I was gone, I have done according to my promise, & have published those words you have told me to the Six Nations & all the Indians, & I have invited them, took them by the Hand & desired them to come with me, they accepted & received these good words very kindly & though they are not present, they assured me, they would come & sit down & wait upon you & me and hold fast to the Belt

Gave a Belt

Brother, by this String I let you know, that it is not the last Time I intend to be here, but we shall see one another again I hope next Spring, when there will be more Chiefs or Kings of the ten Nations present, which will be to your Satisfaction

delivered a String

Brother, I will also let you know my whole mind: when I shall come home, I will be carefull & hearken, & if I perceive an Enemy, it may be by Day or Night, I will send a Messenger & give you Warning

gave a String

Brother, as you are but lately come into this Country & perhaps don't know much about the Indian Affairs. I must tell you, that all the Land from Tohicon up to the Mountains formerly belonged to us, out of which we was cheated, for they only gave us a little Cloathing & some pipes & Tobacco, then we got in Liquor & when we was sober again, the pipes was broken & our Cloath torn to pieces, & then we had nothing for our Land. In the Jerseys we sold a piece of Land & was paid

for it, and I must also tell you, that we sold some Tracts of Land to the English for a reasonable price. But in general the English buys the Land very cheape & get rich by it, because they sell it again dear enough, but the poor Indians must suffer by it. ℔ Instance one Smoaks his pipe, another came & thrust the pipe out of his mouth & broke it, he that had lost his pipe could not revenge himself because there was to many for him, he must let it go over, & take no notice of it at that time, but at another time, when he finds himself strong enough, he remembers & takes revenge for it.

Delivered a Belt

The Governor: III. Session

Brother, I am very glad to hear, that you are for making a strong & everlasting peace, & that you also have invited the other Nations to joyn with us, however I wished there had come more of them to this Counsil Fire.

Gave a Belt.

Brother, you will remember, that we have concluded at our last Treaty, that all the prisoners should be brought here to this Council Fire, There is but five of them come in, & I suppose, there must be many more. I therefore desire, you will let me know, whey there is not more come; they are our flesh & blood & Desire that you may send them home to their familys again.

Delivered a Belt.

Brother, you have done well, that you have Spoken so free and open with us yesterday. I will now tell you, how you are to behave in future times on all occasions: You must never accept or hearken to a Message, except it is by a Person of authority or an officer, or such a Person that has to do with such affairs. And you likewise, if you have a Message to the Governor, you should allways send it by one of your people & he shall allways be well rewarded for. You should first have made Complaint before you struck us, that would have prevented a War; For when God created Men, he gave him Understanding & a Tongue to speak, therefore if coen Somebody thrust the pipe out of

ones

ones Mouth, he shoud not imediately seek revenge. However we will not differ & quarrell with one another about a small matter, but if such a Case happen's you shall make your Complaints first, & not imediately lift up the Hatchet.

Gave a Belt

Brother, Concerning the Land you have told us of, that you was cheated for, I must tell you, that we have bought that Land, we have Witnesses, Writings & Deeds for it; but as the Indians can't read, it will be a hard matter to explain it to them. They who sold the Land to us, are now dead, and others grown up, they want to be paid again for the same Land & say they have been cheated. However for your Satisfaction I do now ask you, what you desire for it. I will endavour to give you Satisfaction. You will also tell me, whether you will take the Goods now along with you, or whether you will leave them here till you come again, when we expect all the ten Nations here at this Council Fire.

Delivered a Belt.

Brother, as you have mentioned at our last Treaty, that there had been formerly to many Chiefs among you, I will also let you know, that our great King over the Water has appointed Sr Willm Johnson to be the only Head in Indian affairs, to act & to treat with them, I shall therefore send a full Copy of the whole Treaty & of all what is past'd, & you shall likewise send Deputies to him, that it may be confirmd by him & the six Nations

Gave a Belt.

Brother, as we now are about a weighty matter, that is to make an everlasting peace, we will not only make peace in this Province, but also in all the other English provinces, & you must not think, that after you are gone from hence, you can do Mischief in other Colonies, for we are all Subjects to one King, and we must all together with one Nation either be at war or all at peace

This Belt confirms my words.

Brother, we have made up a considerable present for you, which amounts to the Value of 300 £ & a great part of it is from the Descendents of old Willm Penn called Quakers, which they have collected for you as a token of their & our kind Love towards you.

IV Session

Tatteyuskund Said:

Brethren, you know very well when we sow fruit we take all care & diligence, & spare no labour, that it may bring forth good fruit, & if no care is taken, it will not bring good fruit if even the ground is good. We allways plant Indian Corn, which is our Corn, & we comunly put seven grains into one Hill, after it is planted, & if we then would let it grow as it is, and would take no care to clean it, the Weeds would spoil it, & it would perhaps grow a little & bring a few Ears but not good Corn, for all the ground may be good, but if Care is taken, & the ground workt well, it will bring good fruit. As we now esteem you much, that you are able, you can easily judge what was the grounds of our Uneasiness. and as we now have kindled this Council fire & every one has gathered some wood & some Chips to it, we also ought to clean the Corn of the Weeds, & take good care that it may bring good fruit. For I will that we shall endavour that all diligence shall be used as much as it is in our power, that this may be an everlasting peace with us & our Children as long as Sun & Moon Shines, & as long as the waters run down the Rivers.

Gave a Belt

Brother, I will now with a few words answer your Question, which however is not the cheef matter what I came here for, to tell you of, but as you brought it in remembrance, it has pleased me well. It is not usual nor proper, nor is it in my power to tell you, what the Value is of our Loss, in the beginning it would have been an easy matter to tell, but now I can't, & therefore leave it wholly to you

Gave a Belt

Brother, I also desire, that you may throw down the Fence, that the Indians who live in the Jerseys may have Liberty to go & see their relations. I don't desire, they shall come & stay with us, but that they may be set at Liberty to visit, as many as will go. And especially one Philip, of whom I

heard

heard to be in Confinement at Trentown, I desire that he might have his liberty to see his Wife & relation. - And likewise that the Governor may put those Indians on the Road which we now have opened at this Treaty. There are but two prisoners, which are in my power, who I also will send here, & as there may be a great deal of talk among the people, I know of none but two, & could perhaps bring more with the Governors assistance, but they are not in my power

Gave a Belt.

Brother, as we now all together have one Creator, we should make use of one another for the best of the publick, & I will do all what I can to come here next Spring, If I live, with all my force, which will be to your Satisfaction

delivered a String -

I also desire that you will let me have a full & true Copy of all what is past, though the Indians can't read, there might be one, or also our Children who grow up, that they can see & perhaps read what we have done

gave a String

Brother, we brought here a small present of a few Skins along with us for you, & as it now begins to grow cold they will perhaps serve to make a pair of gloves or the like, though it is but very little, we desire you will accept of it, as a token of our Love. We are poor & Deers are very scarce, & if we had more, we would give you more, you will be pleased to accept of it as little as it is.

Delivered a Bundel of Skins to the Governor.

Brother, as Pompshire has been our Interpreter this & last Treaty & also shall be wanted in the future, I will recommend him to your Generosity & favour, & as he travles a great Deal you will allways take care of him, that he has a little money in his pocket.

Then the Goods was delivered to the Indians

Pennsylvania 1756.

At a Meeting of the Governor and Commissions it was mentioned that the Indians had surmised as if Injustice had been done them in Land Affairs, the Governor therefore added to his Answer a Paragraph putting the Question in plain Terms.

At a Council held at Easton Friday 13th November 1756.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires

The Commissioners

The Messenger Moses Tattamy returned this Morning from the Indians and reported that in his Journey near Hages's about half way to Fort Allen, he met two Indians and a Soldier coming down to see their Friends, and know what they were doing and how received: but as he told the Indians he was going up with a Message from the Governor and Teedyuscung they were satisfied and returned to hear it. That he came to the Indians at nine o'Clock Yesterday noon and delivered his Message after which they were in Council till three in the afternoon and then gave him an Answer to the following effect— That they thanked the Governor for the kind notice he had taken of them, and for his Invitation to come to the Treaty, but as it was agreed between Teedyuscung and them that they should come no further than the place where they were, and that the Goods in case of Success, were to be brought and divided at Fort Allen they intended to stay whilst the Treaty continued; they were glad to hear the Indians were treated as Friends, and that a peace was likely to be made, and if it should be so they should all heartily rejoice and would agree to and confirm every thing Teedyuscung should do. Tattamy told the Governor that he had likewise informed them of the Murders lately committed, desiring them to be cautious of straging or going at a great distance, for which notice they were thankful, and promised to keep their Indians together, and if they saw any Tracks of Indians going towards this Province to give immediate notice of it to the Governor.

The Messenger being asked if those Indians had impowered Teedyuscung to transact Business for them at the Treaty, he answered that they said in express Terms they had given him their Authority, and if any Good should be done, meaning if a firm Peace should be concluded, not only they but all the Indians at Diahogo, and many more different Tribes or Towns would be exceedingly pleased with it and would confirm it.

The Draft of the Governor's Answer to the Indians as settled at the last Council was read and some alterations made, then the Indians had notice that the Governor would Speak to them this Afternoon.

Pennsylvania. 1756.

At a Conference with the Indians on Friday the 12th November 1756 A.M.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor
William Logan
Richard Peters } Esquire.

The same Commissioners Gentlemen — Officers Indians as before.

The Governor Spoke as follows.

Brother.

I am going to give you an Answer to what was said by you at our last Meetings and would have done it sooner if I had not expected to have seen more of our Indian Brethren here. I shall use the utmost sincerity on my part and desire you will hearken attentively.

A String.

Brother.

I observe what you have said in regard to your faithful performance of all the Mallets given you in Charge by this Government when you were last here and heartily thank you for the diligent care you have taken to make known to all the Indian Nations our good dispositions for Peace and for inviting them to this Council Fire and for the further Endeavours you made in behalf of those present and of many more who are absent, even some of whom you had little Expectations of, that all will be done in their power to bring the same to a happy issue.

A Belt.

Brother.

You have done well to consider the Ancient Leagues subsisting between you and this Government from its very first beginning. I am pleased to hear you Express your self so affectionately in favour of the first Proprietor. he very well deserves it at the hands of all the Indians. He was always just and kind to them, and he gave it in Charge to his Governors and to his Children the present Proprietaries to treat them as he did, with the utmost Affection and to do them all manner of good offices which has always been done by them as far as is come to my knowledge.

As to myself after the present Proprietors had appointed me to this Government they recommended the case of the Indians to me in a very particular manner and I assure you I shall be ready on all occasions to do the Indians every service in my power and most heartily assist in bringing about a lasting Peace — I throw a large Log into the Council fire that it may blaze up to the Heavens and spread the blessings of Peace far and wide.

This Belt confirms my words.

A Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung.)

What I am now going to say to you, should have been mentioned some time ago. I now desire your strict attention to it.

You was pleased to tell me the other day that the League of Friendship made by our Fathers was as yet fresh in your memory. You said it was made so strong that a small thing would not easily break it. — As we are now met together at a Council Fire, kindled by us both, and have promised on both sides to be free and open to one another. I must ask you how that League of Friendship came to be broken? Have we, the Governor or People of Pennsylvania done you any kind of Injury? If you think we have, you should be honest and tell us your Hearts; You should have made Complaint before you struck us; for so it was agreed in our Ancient League: However, now the great Spirit has thus

happily

Pennsylvania 1756.

happily brought us once more together, speak your mind plainly on this head, and tell us if you have any just cause of Complaint, what it is. That I may obtain a full answer to this point. I give this Belt.

A Belt.

Tedyuscung thanked the Governor and desired time to consider till to Morrow Morning and he would give an Answer at such time as the Governor would be pleased to appoint.

The Governor desired he would take full time to consider it, as it was a matter of Consequence and let him know when he was ready and desired he would at the same time offer what he had further to say on any other matter.

dyuscung was safe and kindly received by the English they were glad and wou'd remain there; Teedyuscung being asked by Mr. Weiser if it wou'd not be proper to send an Invitation to them to come to the Treaty, he said it wou'd, and desired the Governor might Join with him in it, Which being approved by the Governor, Moses Tattamy and Lieutenant Hotter were dispatched with the Message.

The Minutes of Yesterday's Conference were read, and the Answer Considered and agreed to, but deferred till the Return of the Messengers from the Indians beyond F^{t} Allen.

Conrad Weiser was ordered to inform the Indians by Moses Tattamy, that Parties of the Enemy Indians had lately committed Murders on the Borders of this County, even since Teedyuscung's coming amongst us, but were retreated and that the Inhabitants were determined to pursue the Murderers and to desire these Indians not to straggle, but keep together least they shou'd be mistaken for Enemy Indians.

At a Meeting of the Governor and Commissions it was mentioned that the Indians had surmised as if Injustice had been done them in Land Affairs; the Governor, therefore, added to his Answer a Paragraph putting the Question in plain Terms.

At a Council held at Easton, Friday, 12th November, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The Commissioners.

The Messenger, Moses Tattamy, returned this Morning from the Indians and reported that in his Journey near Hayes' about half way to Fort Allen, he met two Indians and a Soldier coming down to see their Friends, and know what they were doing and how received; but as he told the Indians he was going up with a Message from the Governor and Teedyuscung, they were satisfied and returned to hear it; that he came to the Indians at nine o'clock yesterday noon, and delivered his Message, after which they were in Council till three in the afternoon, and then gave him an Answer to the following effect: That they thanked the Governor for the kind notice he had taken of them, and for his Invitation to come to the Treaty, but as it was agreed between Teedyuscung and them that they shou'd come no further than the place where they were, and that the Goods in case of Success, were to be brought and divided at Fort Allen, they intended to stay whilst the Treaty con-

tinued; they were glad to hear the Indians were treated as Friends, and that a peace was likely to be made, and if it shou'd be so, they shou'd all heartily rejoice and wou'd agree to and confirm every thing Teedyuscung shou'd do; Tattamy told the Governor that he had likewise informed them of the Murders lately committed, desiring them to be cautious of stragling or going at a great distance, for which notice they were thankful and promised to keep their Indians together, and if they saw any Tracts of Indians going towards this Province to give immediate notice of it to the Governor.

The Messenger being asked if those Indians had impowered Teedyuscung to transact Business for them at the Treaty, he answered that they said in express Terms they had given them their Authority, and if any Good shou'd be done, meaning if a firm Peace shou'd be concluded, not only they but all the Indians at Diahogo and many more different Tribes or Towns wou'd be exceedingly pleased with it, and wou'd confirm it.

The Draft of the Governor's Answer to the Indians, as settled at the last Council, was read and some alterations made; then the Indians had notice that the Governor wou'd Speak to them this Afternoon.

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At a Conference with the Indians on Friday the 12 November, 1756, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The same Commissioners.

Officers.

Gentlemen.

Indians as before.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I am going to give you an Answer to what was said by you at Our last Meeting, and would have done it sooner If I had not expected, to have seen more of our Indian Brethren here. I shall use the utmost sincerity on my part, and desire you will hearken attentively."

A String.

"Brother:

"I observere what you have said in regard to your faithful performance of all the matters given you in Charge by this Govern-

tinued; they were glad to hear the Indians were treated as Friends, and that a peace was likely to be made, and if it shou'd be so, they shou'd all heartily rejoice and would agree to and confirm every thing Teedyuscung shou'd do; Tattamy told the Governor that he had likewise informed them of the Murders lately committed, desiring them to be cautious of straggling or going at a great distance, for which notice they were thankful and promised to keep their Indians together, and if they saw any Tracts of Indians going towards this Province to give immediate notice of it to the Governor.

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PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

The same Commissioners.

Officers.

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"Brother:

"I observere what you have said in regard to your faithful performance of all the matters given you in Charge by this Govern-

ment when you were last here, and heartily thank you for the diligent care you have taken to make known to all the Indian Nations our good dispositions for Peace, and for inviting them to this Council Fire, and for the further Assurances You made in behalf of those present and of many more who are absent, even some of whom you had little Expectations of, that all will be done in their power to bring the same to a happy issue."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"You have done well to consider the Ancient Leagues subsisting between you and this Government from its very first begining. I am pleased to hear you Express your self so affectionately in favour of the first Proprietor; he very well deserves it at the hands of all the Indians; He was always just and kind to them, and gave it in Charge of his Governor and to his Children, the present Proprietaries, to Treat them as he did, with the utmost Affection, and to do them all manner of good Offices, which has always been done by them as far as is come to my knowledge.

"As to myself, after the present Proprietors had appointed me to this Government, they recommended the care of the Indians to me in a very Particular manner, and I assure you I shall be ready on all occasions to do the Indians every service in my power, and most heartily assist in bringing about a lasting and durable Peace. I throw a large Log into the Council fire that it may blaze up to the Heavens and spread the blessings of Peace far and wide."

A Belt.

"This Belt confirms my words.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"What I am now going to say to you shou'd have been mentioned sometime ago. I now desire your strict attention to it.

"You was pleased to tell me the other day that the League of Friendship made by our Fathers was as yet fresh in your memory. You said it was made so strong that a small thing would not easily break it. As we are now met together at a Council Fire kindled by us both, and have promised on both sides to be free and open to one another, I must ask you how that League of Friendship came to be broken? Have we, the Governor or People of Pennsylvania, done you any kind of Injury? If you think we have, you shou'd be honest and tell us your Hearts. You should have made complaint before you struck us; for so it was agreed in our Ancient League. However, now the great Spirit has thus happily brought us once more together. Speak your mind plainly on this head, and tell us if you have any just cause of Complaint, what it is; That I may obtain a full answer to this Point I give this Belt."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and desired time to consider till to-morrow morning, and he wou'd give an Answer at such time as the Governor wou'd be pleased to appoint.

The Governor desired he wou'd take full time to consider it, as it was a matter of Consequence, and let him know when he was ready; and desired he wou'd at the same time offer what he had further to say on any other matter.

ment when you were last here, and heartily thank you for the diligent care you have taken to make known to all the Indian Nations our good dispositions for Peace, and for inviting them to this Council Fire, and for the further Assurances You made in behalf of those present and of many more who are absent, even some of whom you had little Expectations of, that all will be done in their power to bring the same to a happy issue."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"You have done well to consider the Ancient Leagues subsisting between you and this Government from its very first begining. I am pleased to hear you Express your self so affectionately in favour of the first Proprietor; he very well deserves it at the hands of all the Indians; He was always just and kind to them, and gave it in Charge of his Governor and to his Children, the present Proprietaries, to Treat them as he did, with the utmost Affection, and to do them all manner of good Offices, which has always been done by them as far as is come to my knowledge.

"As to myself, after the present Proprietors had appointed me to this Government, they recommended the care of the Indians to me in a very Particular manner, and I assure you I shall be ready on all occasions to do the Indians every service in my power, and most heartily assist in bringing about a lasting and durable Peace. I throw a large Log into the Council fire that it may blaze up to the Heavens and spread the blessings of Peace far and wide."

A Belt.

"This Belt confirms my words.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"What I am now going to say to you shou'd have been mentioned sometime ago. I now desire your strict attention to it.

"You was pleased to tell me the other day that the League of Friendship made by our Fathers was as yet fresh in your memory. You said it was made so strong that a small thing would not easily break it. As we are now met together at a Council Fire kindled by us both, and have promised on both sides to be free and open to one another, I must ask you how that League of Friendship came to be broken? Have we, the Governor or People of Pennsylvania, done you any kind of Injury? If you think we have, you shou'd be honest and tell us your Hearts. You should have made complaint before you struck us; for so it was agreed in our Ancient League. However, now the great Spirit has thus happily brought us once more together. Speak your mind plainly on this head, and tell us if you have any just cause of Complaint, what it is; That I may obtain a full answer to this Point I give this Belt."

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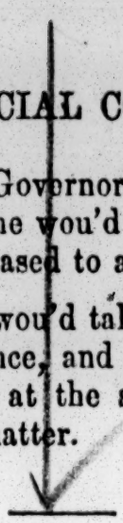

At a Conference held on Saturday, the 13 November, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The same Commissioners,

Officers,

Gentlemen,

Indians as before.

Teedyuscung Spoke as follows, laying before him the several Strings and Belts given him Yesterday by the Governor:

"Brother:

"I remember you told me Yesterday by these Strings that you would have had a Conference sooner had you not expected that the Indians who were invited wou'd have come to this Council. I thank you for the kind things you have spoke, and for reminding me of what passed in former times. I will endeavour to tell you the truth from the bottom of my heart, and hope you will have Patience to hear me. All I deliver shall be according to the Authority I have received, as those who are now with me will witness."

Gave three Strings of Black & White Wampum.

"Brother.

"The Times are not now as they were in the Days of our Grandfathers; then it was Peace, but now War and Distress. I am sorry for what has happened, and I now take and wipe the Tears from your Eyes, as there is great reason for Morning. This I not only do on my own part, but on the part of the Six Nations, who will put their Seal to it. I take away the Blood from your Bodys with which they are Sprinkled. I clear the Ground and the Leaves that you may sit down with Quietness. I clear your Eyes that when you see the Day-light you may enjoy it. I declare this not only for the Indians I represent, but for the Six Nations,

who with them make up Ten in all, which have with us, put their Hands to these words."

Gave a Belt with nine rows.

"Brother:

"Now I have done wiping your Eyes and Bodys, and cleaning the Ground where you sit; I will also heal your wounds, not only on the Top but at the Bottom. I will apply to them the good Plaister which the Great Creator has made for these purposes. I say I will heal the Wound so as it may never break out more, but be compleatly cured. In this the Six Nations will also join with me."

Gave Belt of Eight rows.

"Brother:

"Now as I have healed the wound, our Case is like that of two Brothers, when one has been Sick and has recovered his Health, 'tis usual for the other to be glad, just so it is with me now. Your wound is cured, I am glad to see you face to face, as it has pleased the good Spirit to bring us together; I also remember every thing you have said; and as to what I have said, or still have to say, the other Nations will confirm."

Gave a Belt of Eleven Rows.

"Brother:

"I am now going to tell you something in a few words, in answer to your request last Night, that I should give you a true account how I came to strike you.

"In the Beginning of the Confusion and War that happened the fall before this, I lived in the Middle of the Road leading from the Six Nations to Philadelphia, where it was ordered by my Uncles to sitt down; and there I sat in profound Peace, under no apprehensions of Danger; and when I looked toward Philadelphia, I saw my Brother the Governor, and nothing but Peace and Friendship; and when I looked the other way, towards my Uncles the Six Nations, every thing was also Peace there; so it was with me, until all at once a Man, whose Name is called Charles Broadhead, an Inhabitant of this Province, came to me at Wioming and told me, as if he had such a Message from the Governor, that I had struck my Brothers the English, which I denied over and over; and when I cou'd not prevail with him to believe me, I took two Handfulls of Wampum and desired him to go down with them to the Governor, and assure him that it was not I who struck the English. I also desired the Governor to let me know what further measures I shou'd take, to satisfy him and my Brethren the English, of the Truth of this. I also desired of the same Messenger, that the Governor wou'd take all the prudent methods he cou'd, to relate this to Col. Johnson and to my Uncles, the Six Nations,

as I was under a good deal of concern that this Charge was laid against me. There were two Kings present besides me, who joined with me in the Message; and I likewise desired the Governor to send me word what to do, for which I waited till I was out of Patience, and obliged to flee, and leave my Inheritance on that account."

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"According to your other Question or Request last Night to know of me why I struck you without first giving you a Reason for it, I will tell you the truth why I have unfortunately struck you. I say, Brother, I will tell you the very Truth in Answer to your Question. I never knew any of our Ancient Kings ever to have this in their minds. I now tell you it came from a great King, at least I think so. The King of England and of France have settled or wrought this Land so as to coop us up as if in a Penn. Our Foolish and Ignorant Young Men when they saw the proceeding of this Enemy and the things that were told them believed them, and were persuaded by this false-hearted King to strike our Brethren the English. According to your desire I will now tell you the Truth with an honest Heart as far as is in my power. After this unfortunate management once prevailed it is easy for all you English, if you took into your Hearts to find the cause why this blow came harder upon you than it wou'd otherwise have done; but this is not the principal cause; some things that have passed in former times, both in this and other Governments, were not well pleasing to the Indians; indeed, they thought them wrong, but as I said before, they were not the principal cause." Being asked in what other Governments, he answered in the Province of New Jersey. "Now, Brother, I have told you the truth as you desired me, and also the Uneasiness of my mind, because I verily believe it was our Duty to go to the very bottom, be it as bad as it will, and that it is necessary we should both open our whole minds to one another that we may agree to heal the wound."

Gave a Belt of twelve Rows.

"Brother:

"When I was here at the last Treaty I did according to what I promised. I took the Belt I received from this Government and held it up to all the Nations I undertook to go to, and I took them all by the Hand (meaning I invited them to the Council Fire). One of the Delaware Nations, meaning the Minisink Indians, now about Fort Allen, gave me this Belt, saying he was glad to hear what I said, and laid hold of the same, meaning he accepted the Invitation, but said he wou'd only go part of the Way, no farther than a Certain place, and there he would stay, but that I might proceed, for he wou'd agree to whatever I did, being led by the same Hand, and giving me authority to act for him at this Council."

Then deliverd the Belt of ten Rows, given him by those Indians who he said were Minisinks.

"Brother:

"By this string I also let you know that I wou'd not have you think I have finished every thing at this Meeting, though what I have done now is of great Moment; if we are spared till another day, that is until next Spring, I will let you know something further in another Meeting, for you must be sensible we cannot at one time finish a thing of so great Moment. In the mean time I will use my faithful endeavours to accomplish every thing for the good of both of us."

Gave a String.

Then pausing awhile, he said he had forgot something, and taking up the String again, he proceeded:

"I will let you know fully and freely my mind, and what is my determination to do. When I return into my Country, I will look about me, I will see and hear for you. If I hear of any Enemy going towards you, I will send a suitable Messenger to give you Notice, though it shou'd be at Midnight. I will also take every prudent measure to prevent any Danger that may befal you; perhaps, if the Enemy be but few, I may not come to know of it, but if the Number be great, I shall be the likelier to know it; However, be they more or less, I will let you know it."

Then laid down the String again.

Then the Governor desired of Teedyuscung, as he had mentioned Grievances received by the Indians from this and other Governments, to let him know what they were, and to speak his mind freely and fully without any reserve; upon which Teedyuscung spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"You have not so much knowledge of things done in this Country as others who have lived longer in it, being but lately come among us. I have not far to go for an Instance; this very Ground that is under me (striking it with his Foot) was my Land and Inheritance, and is taken from me by fraud. When I say this Ground, I mean all the Land lying between Tohiccon Creek and Wioming, on the River Susquahannah. I have not only been served so in this Government, but the same thing has been done to me as to several Tracts in New Jersey over the River. When I have sold Lands fairly, I look upon them to be really sold. A bargain is a bargain. Tho' I have sometimes had nothing for the Lands I have sold but broken Pipes or such Triffles, yet when I have sold them, tho' for such Triffles, I look upon the bargain to be good. Yet I think I should not be ill used on this account by those very people who have had such an Advantage in their Purchases, nor be called a Fool for it. Indians are not such Fools as

to bear this in their minds. The Proprietaries who have purchased their Lands from us cheap, have sold them to dear to poor People, and the Indians have suffered for it. It would have been more prudent in the Proprietaries to have sold their Lands cheaper, and have given it in Charge to those who brought from them, to use the Indians with kindness on that Account.

"Now, Brother, hear me; supposing you had a Pipe in your mouth smoaking a little value, I come and take it frem you; by and by, when you see me again, you remember it, and take a Revenge; I had forgot and wonder at the Cause, and ask you, Brother, why you have done so? This makes me remember the Injury I did you, and more careful for the future. Now, altho' you have purchased our Lands from our Forefathers on so reasonable terms, yet now, at length, you will not allow us to cut a Little wood to make a Fire; nay, hinder us from hunting, the only means left us of getting our Livelihood.

"Now, Brother, I am pleased you asked me this question, having hereby given me an Opportunity of Speaking my mind freely, as to any uneasiness I was under; you are wise enough to see these things, and to provide a remedy for them."

Then Teedyuscung produced a Receipt from William Parsons for a Bundle of Deer Skins he had sent from Fort Allen as a present to Governor Morris, and desired Mr. Peters to let him know if he had received them for the Governor, which he said he had.

He then asked Mr. Peters what was done with the Memorandum he gave to Governor Morris, when he was in Philadelphia, in April 1755, containing a claim to a small Pine Tract, in New Jersey; to which Mr. Peters said, that Governor Morris had promised to enquire into the matter, and the Memorandum wou'd be returned to him at any time, with Governor Morris' report on it.

The Governor then asked him what he meant by Fraud, having said his Lands were taken from him by Fraud, what it meant?

To which Teedyuscung replied: "When one Man had formerly Liberty to purchase Lands, and he took the Deed from the Indians for it, and then dies; after his death, the Children forge a Deed like the true one, with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby take Lands from the Indians they never sold, this is fraud. Also, when one King has Land beyond the River, and another King has Land on this side River, both bounded by Rivers, Mountains and Springs, which cannot be moved, and the Proprietaries greedy to purchase Lands, buy of one King what belongs to the other—This likewise is fraud."

The Governor then asked Teedyuscung, whether he had ever been used in that manner?

He answered, "Yes, I have been served so in this Province; all the Land extending from Tohiccon, over the great Mountain, to Wioming, has been taken from me by fraud; for when I had agreed to sell the Land to the old Proprietary, by the course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got it run by a straight Course by the Compass, and by that means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold.

"Brother:

"As you desired me to be very particular, I have told you the Truth, and have opened my mind fully. I did not intend to speak thus, but I have done it at this Time, at your request; not that I desire now you shou'd purchase these Lands, but that you shou'd look into your own Hearts, and consider what is right, and that do."

The Governor thanked him for the freedom and openness he had used with him, and told him when he was ready to speak to him, he wou'd let him know it.

At a Council held at Easton, November 14, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

Mr. Weiser, by the Governor's Order, attended the Council. The Minutes of Yesterday's Conference were read over, and then each Paragraph by it self. Mr. Weiser said, he apprehended Teedyuscung's relations, of what passed between him and Charles Broadhead, in a light something different from what was set down in the Minutes, vizt:—That Charles Broadhead had, in the Name of the Governor, charged on Teedyuscung the Murders committed on the Inhabitants of this Province, and demanded satisfaction for them; that the King denied the Charge, and sent a Message by him, with a Bundle of Wampum, to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to assure him of his not having committed Hostilities. And further desired he might receive orders from the Governor what to do, promising to Execute them faithfully; and if it shou'd be judged, he wou'd even go Colonel Johnson and the Six Nation Countre with any Message the Governor wou'd please to send there by him, but desired it might be sent in a Certain Number of Days, after which, if it did not come, he wou'd take it for granted the Governor believed the Stories told of him.

The Governor enquired of Mr. Weiser into the foundation of the Complaint made by the Indians, as to the frauds said to be committed in purchases of Land made of them by the Proprietaries; and

he told the Governor That few or none of the Delawares present, as he could recollect, originally owned any of these Lands, or any Land in this Province; that if any injury was done, it was done to others who were either dead or gone, some to the Ohio, and some to other places. That as to the Land particularly instanced bye Teedyuscung, he heard that they were sold to, and the Consideration Money paid by, the first Proprietary, William Penn. That when Mr. John Penn and Mr. Thomas Penn were here, a Meeting was then had with some of the principal Indians living on those Lands, and the former agreement renewed, and the limits again settled between the Proprietaries and those Chiefs of the Delawares; and accordingly a Line was soon After Run by Indians and Surveyors. That the Delawares complained afterwards; their complaint was heard in a great Council of the Six Nations, held at Philad^{a} in the Year 1742, in which several Deeds, executed by the Delawares to the Propriet^{r}, were read and interpreted, and the signers' names and marks examined, and after a long hearing, the Six Nations declared the Complaints of their Cousins, the Delawares, to be unreasonable, and were very angry with them for complaining without cause.

Mr. Peters, being asked by the Governor, said, he had likewise heared things to the same Effect, and was present at the Council when the Delawares' Complaints were heard and settled by the Six Nations; that it was a very large Council, consisting of the principal Chiefs of the Delawares. And added, he believed when the matter shou'd come to be well examined into, the Proprietaries would not be found to have done Injustice to the Delawares, or to hold any of their Lands, for which those Indians had not given Deeds truly interpreted to them, and received a Consideration.

But as neither Mr. Weiser nor he was concerned in this Transaction, and the Papers to prove it where at Philadelphia, this Matter might, on the Governor's Return, be thoroughly enquired into, and if it shou'd appear that injustice has been done the Delawares in this or any other of their Sales, they ought to receive Satisfaction. After which the Governor proposed to let the Indians know that as their particular grievances they had mentioned, they shou'd be thoroughly examined into, well considered, and, if Justly founded, amply redressed as quickly as the nature of the Business wou'd admit.

But upon conferring with the Commissioners he was told by them that such Promises had been frequently made the Indians by the Governors of other Provinces and not performed, and these people might consider them as now made with a Design to evade giving them redress.

The Commissioners said further, as more goods were brought than were proper at this Time to be given to the small number of Indians come down, it wou'd be better, whether the claim was just or unjust, to offer them immediate satisfaction, which they, on the

At a Council held at Easton November 11th. 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan } Esquires.
Richard Peters. }

Mr. Weiser, by the Governor's Order, attended the Council. The Minutes of Yesterday's Conference were read over, and then each Paragraph by it self. Mr Weiser said, he apprehended Teedyuscung's relations of what passed between him and Charles Broadhead, in a light something different from what was set down in the Minutes viz: That Charles Broadhead had, in the Name of the Governor, charged on Teedyuscung the Murders committed on the Inhabitants of this Province, and demanded satisfaction for them; that he Teedyuscung denied the Charge, and sent the Message by him, with a Bundle of Wampum to the Governor of Pennsylvania to assure him of his not having committed Hostilities. And further desired he might receive orders from the Governor what to do, promising to Execute them faithfully; and if it should be judged, he would even go Colonel Johnson and the Six Nation Councils with any Message the Governor would please to send there by him, but desired it might be sent in a Certain Number of Days, after which, if it did not come, he would take it for granted the Governor believed the Stories told of him.

The Governor enquired of Mr Weiser into the foundation of the Complaint made by the Indians, as to the frauds said to be committed in purchases of Land made of them by the Proprietaries; and he told the Governor, That few or none of the Delawares present as he could recollect, originally owned any of the said Lands, or any Land in this Province; that if any injury was done, it was done to others, who were either dead or gone, some to the Ohio, and some to other places.— That as to the Land particularly instanced by Teedyuscung, he heard that they were sold to, and the Consideration Money paid by, the late Proprietary William Penn.— That when Mr John Penn and Mr Thomas Penn were here, a Meeting was then had with some of the principal Indians living on those Lands and the former agreement renewed, and the limits again settled between the Proprietaries and those Chiefs of the Delawares; and accordingly a Line was soon after Run by Indians and Surveyors. That the Delawares complained afterwards, their complaint was heard in a great Council of the Six Nations, held at Philad.a in the Year 1742. in which several Deeds, executed by the Delawares to the Proprietaries were read, and interpreted and the Signers names and marks examined; and after a long hearing, the Six Nations declared the Complaints of their Cousins, the Delawares, to be unreasonable, and were very angry with them for complaining without cause.

Mr Peters, being asked by the Governor, said, he had likewise heard things to the same Effect, and was present at the Council when the Delawares Complaints were heard and settled by the Six Nations; that it was a very large Council, consisting of the principal Chiefs of the Delawares.— And added, he believed when the matter should come to be well examined into, the Proprietaries would not be found to have done — Injustice to the Delawares, or to hold any of their Lands, for which those Indians had

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not given Deeds truly interpreted to them and received a Consideration.

But as neither Mr Weiser, nor they, was concerned in this Transaction; and the Chiefs desired to know it where at Philadelphia, this Matter might, on the Governors Return, be thoroughly enquired into, and if it should appear that injustice has been done the Delawares in this or any other of their Sales, they ought to receive Satisfaction. After which the Governor proposed to let the Indians know, that as to their particular grievances they had mentioned, they should be thoroughly examined into, well considered, and, if justly founded, amicably redressed as quickly as the nature of the Business would admit.

But upon conferring with the Commissioners, he was told by them, that such Promises had been frequently made the Indians by the Governors of other Provinces, and not performed, and these people might consider them as now made with a Design to evade giving them redress.

The Commissioners said further, as more goods were brought than were proper at this Time to be given to the small number of Indians come down, it would be better, whether the claim was just or unjust, to offer them immediate Satisfaction; which they, on the part of the publick, with the Governors Approbation, were willing to do, judging this would effectually remove all their uneasiness. The Governor concurring with them in Sentiments, an answer to their complaints was framed accordingly.

He answered, "Yes, I have been served so in this Province; all the Land extending from Tohiccon, over the great Mountain, to Wioming, has been taken from me by fraud; for when I had agreed to sell the Land to the old Proprietary, by the course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got it run by a straight Course by the Compass, and by that means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold.

"Brother:

"As you desired me to be very particular, I have told you the Truth, and have opened my mind fully. I did not intend to speak thus, but I have done it at this Time, at your request; not that I desire now you shou'd purchase these Lands, but that you shou'd look into your own Hearts, and consider what is right, and that do."

The Governor thanked him for the freedom and openness he had used with him, and told him when he was ready to speak to him, he wou'd let him know it.

At a Council held at Easton, November 14, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

Mr. Weiser, by the Governor's Order, attended the Council. The Minutes of Yesterday's Conference were read over, and then each Paragraph by it self. Mr. Weiser said, he apprehended Teedyuscung's relations, of what passed between him and Charles Broadhead, in a light something different from what was set down in the Minutes, vizt:—That Charles Broadhead had, in the Name of the Governor, charged on Teedyuscung the Murders committed on the Inhabitants of this Province, and demanded satisfaction for them; that the King denied the Charge, and sent a Message by him, with a Bundle of Wampum, to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to assure him of his not having committed Hostilities. And further desired he might receive orders from the Governor what to do, promising to Execute them faithfully; and if it shou'd be judged, he wou'd even go Colonel Johnson and the Six Nation Countre with any Message the Governor wou'd please to send there by him, but desired it might be sent in a Certain Number of Days, after which, if it did not come, he wou'd take it for granted the Governor believed the Stories told of him.

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The Commissioners said further, as more goods were brought than were proper at this Time to be given to the small number of Indians come down, it wou'd be better, whether the claim was just or unjust, to offer them immediate satisfaction, which they, on the

part of the publick, with the Governor's Approbation, were willing to do; judging this wou'd effectually remove all their uneasiness. The Governor concurring with them in Sentiments, an answer to their complaint was framed accordingly.

At a Conference held on Saturday the 13th. November 1756

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan } Esquires.
Richard Peters }

The same Commissioners Gentlemen
Officers Indians as before

Tedyuscung Spoke as follows laying before him the several Strings and Belts given him yesterday by the Governor.

Brother,

I remember you told me Yesterday by these Strings that you would have had a Conference sooner had you not expected that the Indians who were invited would have come to this Council. I thank you for the kind things you have spoke and for reminding me of what passed in former times. I will endeavour to tell you the truth from the bottom of my Heart, and hope you will have patience to hear me, All I deliver shall be according to the Authority I have received, as those who are now with me will Witness.

Gave three Strings of Black & White Wampum.

Brother,

The times are not now as they were in the Days of our Grandfathers, then it was Peace, but now War and Distress. I am sorry for what has happened, and I now take and wipe the Tears from your Eyes as there is great reason for Morning. This I not only do on my own part, but on the part of the Six Nations, who will put their Seal to it. I take away the Blood from your Bodys with which they are Sprinkled. I clear the Ground and the Leaves that you may sit down with Quietness. I clear your Eyes that when you see the Day-Light you may enjoy it— I declare this not only for the Indians I represent but for the Six Nations who with them make up Ten in all, which have with us put their Hands to these words.

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Brother,

Now I have done wiping your Eyes and Bodys, and cleaning the Ground where you sit; I will also heal your wounds, not only on the Top but at the Bottom. I will apply to them the good Plaister which the Great Creator has made for these purposes I say I will heal the Wound, so as it may never break out more but be compleatly cured. In this the Six Nations also join with me.

Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother.

Pennsylvania 1756.

Brother.

Now as I have heard the Wound, our Case is like that of two Brothers, when one has been Sick and has recovered his Health, 'tis usual for the other to be glad, just so it is with me now. Your wound is cured— I am glad to see you face to face, as it has pleased the good Spirit to bring us together I also remember every thing you have said, And as to what I have said, or still have to say, the other Nations will confirm.

Gave a Belt of Eleven Rows.

Brother.

I am now going to tell you something in a few Words, in answer to your Request last Night, that I shoud give you a true account how I came to strike you.

In the Beginning of the Confusion and War that happened the Fall before this, I lived in the Middle of the Road leading from the Six Nations to Philadelphia, where I was induced by my Uncles to sit down; and there I sat in profound Peace, under no apprehensions of Danger; and when I looked toward Philadelphia, I saw my Brother the Governor, and nothing but Peace and Friendship; and when I looked the other way towards my Uncles the Six Nations, every thing was also Peace there; so it was with me, until all at once a Man, whose Name is called Charles Broadhead an Inhabitant of this Province, came to me at Skoming, and told me, as if he had such a Message from the Governor, that I had struck my Brothers the English, which I denied over and over; and when I could not prevail with him to believe me, I took two Handfuls of Wampum, and desired him to go down with them to the Governor, and assure him that it was not I who struck the English. I also desired the Governor to let me know what further measures I should take, to satisfy him and my Brethren the English of the South of this. I also desired of the same Messenger, that the Governor would take all the prudent methods he could to acquaint this to Col: Johnson, and to my Uncles the Six Nations, as I was under a good deal of concern that this Charge was laid against me.— There were two Kings present besides me, who joined with me in the Message; and likewise desired the Governor to send me word what to do, for which I waited till I was out of Patience, and obliged to flee, and leave my Inheritance on that Account.

Gave a String.

Brother

According to your other Question or Request last Night, to know of me, why I struck you, without first giving you a Reason for it— I will tell you the truth why I have unfortunately struck you. I say, Brother, I will tell you the very Truth, in Answer to your Question— I never knew any of our Ancient Kings ever to have this in their minds. I now tell you it came from a great King, at least I think so: The King of England, and of France, have settled or wrought this Land, so as to cooped us up as if in a Pen— Our Foolish and Ignorant Young Men, when they saw the proceedings of this Enemy, and the things that were told them, believed them, and were persuaded by this false hearted King to strike our Brethren the English. — According to your desire I will now tell you the Truth with an honest Heart as far, as far as is in my power: after this unfortunate mismanagement once prevailed, it is easy for all you English, if you look into your Hearts, to find the cause why this blow came harder upon you than it would otherwise have done; — but this is not the principal cause; some things that have passed in former times, both in this and other Governments, were not well pleasing to the Indians; indeed they thought them wrong); but as I said before, they were not the principal cause. The King asked in what other Governments, he answered, in the Province of New Jersey. Now, Brother, I have told you the truth, as you desired me, and also the Uneasiness of my mind, because I really believe it was our

Duty,

Pennsylvania 1756.

Duty to go to the very bottom, be it as bad as it will, and that it is necessary we should look open our whole minds to one another. that we may agree to heal the wound.

Gave a Belt of twelve Rows.

Brother,

When I was here at the last Treaty, I did according to what I promised. I took the Belt I received from this Government, and held it up to all the Nations I undertook to go to, and took them all by the Hand, meaning I invited them to the Council Fire.) One of the Delaware Nations, meaning the Minisink Indians, now about Fort Allen, gave me this Belt, saying, he was glad to hear what I said, and held of the same, meaning he accepted the Invitation; but said he would only go half of the Way, no farther than a certain place, and there he would stay. but that I might proceed, for he would agree to whatever I did, being led by the same Hand, and giving me authority to act for him at this Council.

Then delivered the Belt of ten Rows, given him by those Indians who he said were Minisinks.

Brother.

By this String I also let you know, that I would not have you think I have finished every thing at this Meeting, though what I have done now is of great Moment; if we are prepared till another day, that is, until next Spring, I will let you know something further in another Meeting, for you must be sensible we cannot at one time finish a thing of so great Moment. In the mean time I will use my faithful endeavours to accomplish every thing for the good of both of us. Gave a String.

Then, pausing awhile, he said he had forgot something, and taking up the String again, he proceeded.

I will let you know fully and freely my mind, and what is my determination to do. — When I return into my Country, I will look about me, I will see and hear from you. — If I hear of any Enemy going towards you, I will send a suitable Messenger to give you Notice, though it should be at Midnight. I will also take every prudent measure to prevent any Danger that may befal you; perhaps, if the Enemy be but few, I may not come to know of it, but if the Number be great I shall be the likelier to know it. However, be they more or less, I will let you know it.

Then laid down the String again.

Then the Governor desired of Teedyuscung, as he had mentioned Grievances received by the Indians from this and other Governments, to let him know what they were, and to speak his mind freely and fully without any reserve; upon which Teedyuscung spoke as follows.

Brother,

You have not so much knowledge of things done in this Country as others who have lived longer in it, being but lately come amongst us. I have not far to go for an Instance: This very Ground that is under me (striking it with his Foot) was my Land and Inheritance, and is taken from me by fraud; when I say this Ground, I mean all the Land lying between Tohiccon Creek and Wyoming, on the River Susquahannah. I have not only been served so in this Government, but the same thing has been done to me as to several Tracts in New-Jersey over the River. When I have sold Lands fairly, I look upon them

to

to be really sold.— A bargain is a bargain.— Tho' I have sometimes had nothing for the Lands I have sold but broken Pipes or such Trifles, yet when I have sold them, tho for such Trifles, I look upon the bargain to be good: Yet I think I should not be ill used on this Account by those very People who have had such an Advantage in their Purchases, nor be called a Fool for it. Indians are not such Fools as to bear this in their minds. The Proprietaries who have purchased their Lands from us cheap, have sold them to dear to poor People, and the Indians have suffered for it. It would have been more prudent in the Proprietaries to have sold their Lands cheaper, and have given it in Charge to those who bought from them, to use the Indians with Kindness on that Account.

Now, Brother, hear me; supposing you had a Pipe in your Mouth smoaking of little value; I come and take it from you; by and by, when you see me again, you remember it, and take a Revenge: I had forgot and wonder at the Cause, and ask you Brother, why you have done so? This makes me remember the Injury I did you, and more careful for the future. Now, altho' you have purchased our Lands from our Forefathers on so reasonable Terms, yet now at length you will not allow us to cut a little wood to make a Fire; may hinder us from Hunting the only means left us of getting our Livelihood.

Now, Brother, I am pleased you asked me this Question, having hereby given me an Opportunity of speaking my mind freely as to any uneasiness I was under: you are wise enough to see these things, and to provide a remedy for them.

Then Teedyuscung produced a Receipt from William Parsons, for a Bundle of Deer Skins he had sent from Fort Allen as a present to Governor Morris, and desired Mr Peters to let him know if he had received them for the Governor; which he said he had.

He then asked Mr Peters what was done with the Memorandum he gave to Governor Morris when he was in Philadelphia in April 1755, containing a claim to a small piece of Tract in New Jersey; to which Mr Peters said, that Governor Morris had promised to enquire into the matter: and the Memorandum would be returned to him at any time with Governor Morris's reasons on it.

The Governor then asked him, what he meant by Fraud, having said his Lands were taken from him by Fraud, what it meant?

To which Teedyuscung replied — when one Man had formerly Liberty to purchase Lands, and he took the Deed from the Indians for it, and then dies; after his Death the Children forge a Deed like the true one, with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby take Lands from the Indians they never sold — this is fraud. Also, when one King has Land beyond the River, and another King has Land on this side the River, both bounded by Rivers, Mountains and Springs, which cannot be moved, and the Proprietaries greedy to purchase Lands, buy of one King what belongs to the other — This likewise is Fraud.

The Governor then asked Teedyuscung, whether he had ever been used in that manner?

He answered, Yes; — I have been served so in this Province: all the Land extending from Tohiccon, over the great Mountain, to Wioming, has been taken from me by Fraud; for when I had agreed to sell the Land to the old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got it run by a straight Course by the Compass, and by that means took from me double the Quantity intended to be sold.

Brother,

As you desired me to be very particular, I have told you the Truth, and have opened my mind fully. I did not intend to speak thus, but I have done it at this Time, at Your your request; not that I desire now you should purchase these Lands, but that

You

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you should look into your own Hearts, and consider what is right, and that do.

The Governor thanked him for the freedom and openness he had used with him and told him, when he was ready to Speak to him, he would let him know it.

not given Deeds truly interpreted to them and received a Consideration.

But as neither Mr Weiser, nor they, was concerned in this Transaction, and the Indians to prove it where at Philadelphia, the Matter might, on the Governors Return, be thoroughly enquired into, and if it should appear that injustice has been done the Delawares in this or any other of their Sales, they ought to receive Satisfaction. After which the Governor proposed to let the Indians know, that as to their particular grievances they had mentioned, they should be thoroughly examined into, well considered, and, if justly founded, amicably redressed as quickly as the nature of the Business would admit.

But upon conferring with the Commissioners, he was told by them, that such Promises had been frequently made the Indians by the Governors of other Provinces, and not performed, and these People might consider them as now made with a Design to evade giving them redress.

The Commissioners said further, as more goods were brought than were proper at this Time to be given to the small number of Indians come down, it would be better, whether the claim was just or unjust, to offer them immediate Satisfaction, which they, on the part of the publick, with the Governors Approbation, were willing to do, judging this would effectually remove all their uneasiness. The Governor concurring with them in Sentiments, an answer to their complaint was framed accordingly.

At a Conference held on Monday, November 15th 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters } Esquires.

The Commissioners
Gentlemen

Officers
Indians as before.

The Governor Spoke as follows.

Brother.

You expressed your concern for what had happened, wiped the Tears from our Eyes, and the Blood from our Bodies, and having made clean the Council Seat, I thankfully thank you for it. I do likewise wipe your Eyes. I wash away the Blood from your Bodies, and from the Council Seat that there may not remain the least defilement.

A Belt.

Brother.

I make you my acknowledgements for your having searched our Wounds to the bottom, and the good remedies you have applied for their Cure, and I pray the great Creator may bless our mutual endeavours, that they may be so effectually healed as not to leave behind them the least Scar, or ever break out again, whilst the Rivers Run or the Sun and Moon give Light to the Earth.

A Belt.

Brother.

As to what you say of the Message delivered to you at Wioming, by Charles Broadhead, the Governor did send him, and I could have wished you had sent some of your own People to me on so weighty an occasion; and for the future, I must caution you not to hearken to any Messages as from this Government, unless the Persons charged with them are known to be publick Officers, usually employed for such Purposes, and the Papers they produce are Sealed with the Seal of the Government.

A String

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Pennsylvania 1756

Brother,

I thank you for the openness with which you have expressed yourself as to the causes why you struck us. The French practice every Artifice they are Masters of to deceive the Indians, and I am sorry for your Young Men should have been so foolish as to have harkened to them. I hope they have sufficiently seen their Errors, and will not hereafter suffer themselves to be so deluded by that deceitful People. A String

The Governor taking the Belt given by the Minisink Indians, repeated what Teedyuscung said on it, and then answered it.

Brother,

As I conceive this Belt to be your authority for acting at this Council Fire, on behalf of the Minisink Indians, who only came part of the way, I will keep it and put it into the Council Bag, being glad to hear they have put their Hand to the Belt I sent, tho' I should have been better pleased to have seen them here.

Brother.

You gave me hopes of another visit. Assure yourself it always gave me pleasure to receive you, and any other of our Indian Friends with you. Your kind offer of giving me timely notice of the approach of an Enemy, is an incontestable proof of the Warmth of your Heart for me; and as you have so freely offered it, I shall ever have an entire dependance upon you; and whatever persons are sent with Intelligence of this sort shall be handsomly rewarded. I expect and desire you will give the same Intelligence to any other Governor whose Country you apprehend to be in Danger, as all the English are of the same flesh and blood, and subjects of the same King.

Gave a large String.

Brother, I am very glad you have been as good as your word in coming down to the Council Fire, which was kindled on this particular occasion. I believe you have used your best endeavours, with great faithfulness, to effect every thing you undertook. I heartily agree to the peace as you have proposed it, provided all the English Colonies be included in it. But we cannot agree to make peace for this Government alone, and leave you at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the Neighbouring Colonies; for we, the English, are all Subjects of one great King, and must, for the future, be all at peace or all at War, with other Nations at the same time. A Belt.

Brother, You may remember it was stipulated in the Conferences last Summer, that all the Prisoners you had taken should be brought to this Council-fire, and there delivered up; and as you have only delivered up five Prisoners, and I am sure more have been taken, I desire to know why they have not been brought; they are our own flesh and blood, and we cannot be easy whilst they are keept in Captivity. A String.

Brother. You have opened your Heart, and shewn us the reasons you thought you had for differing with us: You have done well in Speaking so plainly on that head; but you should have made your Complaint to us before you lifted your Hand to Strike, and that might have prevented the mischief. When the Great Creator made Man, he gave him a Tongue to complain of wrongs, two Ears to hear a Brothers Complaints, and two Hand to do him Justice, by removing the cause— All these were made before the Hatchet, and should be first used. Had the Man in your Comparison, whose Pipe was taken from him, said, Brother, you took my Pipe from me at such a time, and I must have Satisfaction, his Brother might—

might have answered, I did not think you valued a Pipe so much, do not let us differ about a small matter, here, Brother, take two of mine. That this method, agreable to our ancient Treaties, may be remembered, and Complaints always made by you to us, or by us to you, in a publick manner, and Justice demanded before we strike, I give you this String.

A String.

Brother. I am but lately come among you; the Grievances you mention are of old Date. If former Indian Kings have, as you say, sometimes sold more Land than they had a right to sell, and in so doing they Injured us, and we as well as you, have cause to complain of them.— But sometimes, tho' they sold more than their own, they sold it fairly, and it was honestly paid for by the English; yet when the Indian Children grow up they may forget that their Fathers sold the Lands, and divided the Goods; and some evil Spirit, or bad Man, that loves to make mischief, may tell them the Land is still yours; your Fathers never sold it; the Writings are false. Moreover, both English and Indians, concerned in the former purchases of Lands, are now dead; and as you do not understand Writings and Records, it may be hard for me to satisfy you of the Truth, tho' my Predecessors dealt ever so uprightly; therefore to shew our sincere desire to heal the present differences, and live in eternal peace with our Brethren, tell me what will satisfy you for the Injustice you suppose has been done you in the purchase of Lands in this Province, and if it be in my power, you shall have immediate Satisfaction, whether it be justly due to you or not. The Good People of this Province are ready and willing to open their Hands, and help me, by contributing freely to this good work. And if you are not impowered to receive such Satisfaction at this Time, or have not the Convenience to carry away the Goods that may be given you on that Account, then I will lodge the Goods in such Hands as you shall appoint, till you bring to our next meeting your old Men of the several Nations, who may have a right to a share in the division of those Goods, where they shall be ready to be delivered to them and you. This may be done at a Council Fire, to be kindled at Philadelphia for you and us, or here, as you shall chuse, when we expect, and insist, that you bring down all the Prisoners that still remain in your Country.

And as you mention Grievances from the Neighbouring Governments I make no doubt but on proper Application, you will have the utmost Justice done you; and if I can be of any Service to you in making the Application, it will give me great pleasure; In Testimony whereof I give you this

A Belt.

Brother. You told us last Summer, that formerly there were many Indian Chiefs who made Treaties, some in one place and some in another, from whence misunderstandings had often arose. — It was so formerly with the English Governments, each made War or Peace with the Indians for it self: They were not united in those great Affairs as Subjects of the same King ought to be, and so were much weaker. — Our wise King has now ordered things better and put all Indian Affairs under one general direction. — I shall send a full account of all that has passed between this Government and the Indians, on this present occasion, to Sir William Johnson, to whom his Majesty has been pleased to commit the General Management of Indian Affairs, for his Approbation and Ratification; and as this Gentleman in Quality of being the King's general Agent in this part of America, has in Conjunction with your Uncles the Six Nations, and all the Allies, kindled a great Council Fire at his House on the Mohawks River, I must insist upon it, That Teedyuscung, and a Deputation of your Chief Men, shall go to this Council Fire, and there communicate every thing to obtain Confirmation, and take advice as to your future Conduct that there may be a perfect Union both of Council and measures, as well on the part of all the Indians, as others his Majesty's

Subjects

Pennsylvania 1756.

Subjects, without which this great work of Peace will never be brought to its just perfection.

A Belt.

Brother, The good people of this Province, affected with the distresses which their Brethren the Indians must needs suffer in this severe season for want of Cloaths and other necessaries, have furnished me with a quantity of Goods, to the Value of Four Hundred Pounds, to supply their wants; a large part of them is given by the People called Quakers, who are the Descendants of those who came over with William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their regard and affection for the Indians, and their earnest desire to promote this good work of Peace.

part of the publick, with the Governor's Approbation, were willing to do; judging this wou'd effectually remove all their uneasiness. The Governor concurring with them in Sentiments, an answer to their complaint was framed accordingly.

At a Conference held on Monday, November 15, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }
The Commissioners.

Gentlemen.

Officers.

Indians as before.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"You expressed your concern for what had happened, wiped the Tears from our Eyes and the blood from our bodies, and having made clean the Council Seat; I heartily thank you for it. I do likewise wipe your Eyes, I wash away the Blood from your Bodies and from the Council Seat, that there may not remain the least defilement."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I make you my acknowledgements for your having searched our Wounds to the bottom, and the good remedies you have applied for their Cure; and I pray the great Creator may bless our mutual endeavours, that they may be so effectually healed as not to leave behind them the least scar, or ever break out again whilst the Rivers Run or the Sun and Moon give light to the Earth."

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"As to what you say of the Message delivered to you at Wioming by Charles Broadhead, the Governor did send him, and I cou'd have wished you had sent some of your own People to me on so weighty an occasion; and for the future I must caution you not to hearken to any Messages as from this Government unless the Persons charged with them are known to be publick Officers usually employed for such Purposes, and the Papers they produce are Sealed with the Seal of the Government."

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The Governor taking the Belt given by the Minisink Indians, repeated what Teedyuscung said on it, and then answered it:

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Gave a large String.

"Brother:

"I am very glad you have been as good as your word in coming down to the Council Fire, which was kindled on this particular occasion. I believe you have used your best endeavours, with great faithfulness, to effect everything you undertook. I heartily agree to the peace as you have proposed it, provided all the English Colonies be included in it. But we cannot agree to make peace for this Government alone, and leave you at Liberty to continue the war with our Brethren of the Neighbouring Colonies, for we, the English, are all subjects of one great King, and we must, for the future, be all at peace or all at war with other Nations at the same time."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"You may remember it was stipulated in the Conferences, last

summer, that all the Prisoners you had taken shou'd be brought to this Council fire and there delivered up; and as you have only delivered up five Prisoners, and I am sure more have been taken, I desire to know why they have not been brought; they are our own flesh and blood, and we cannot be easy whilst they are kept in Captivity."

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"Brother:

"You have opened your Heart, and shewn us the reasons you thought you had for differing with us; You have done well in Speaking so plainly on that head, but you shou'd have made your Complaint to us before you lifted your Hand to strike, and that might have prevented the mischief. When the Great Creator made Man he gave him a Tongue to complain of wrongs, two Ears to hear a Brother's Complaints, and two Hands to do him Justice by removing the Cause; All these were made before the Hatchet, and shou'd be first used. Had the Man, in your Comparison, whose Pipe was taken from him, said, 'Brother, you took my Pipe from me at such a time, and I must have Satisfaction,' his Brother might have answered, 'I did not think you valued a Pipe so much; do not let us differ about a small matter; here, Brother, take two of mine. That this method, agreable to our ancient Treaties, may be remembered, and Complaints always made by you to us, or by us to you, in a Publick Manner, and Justice demanded before we strike, I give you this String."

A String.

"Brother:

"I am but lately come among you; the Grievances you mention are of Old Date. If former Indian Kings have, as you say, sometimes sold more land than they had a right to sell, and in so doing they injured us, and we as well as you have cause to complain of them; But sometimes, tho' they sold more than their own, they sold it fairly, and it was honestly paid for by the English; yet when the Indian Children grow up they may forget that their Fathers sold the Lands and divided the Goods, and some evil Spirit, or bad Man, that Loves to make mischief, may tell them the Land is still yours, your Fathers never sold it, the Writings are false. Moreover, many People, both English and Indians, concerned in the former purchases of Lands are now dead, and as you do not understand Writings and Records, it may be hard for me to satisfy you of the Truth, tho' my predecessors dealt ever so uprightly; therefore, to shew our sincere desire to heal the present differences and live in eternal peace with our Brethren, tell me what will satisfy you for the Injustice you suppose has been done you in the purchase of Lands in this Province, and if it be in my power you shall have immediate Satisfaction, whether it be justly

due to you or not. The Good People of this Province are ready and willing to open their Hands and help me by contributing freely to this good work; Or, if you are not impowered to receive such Satisfaction at this Time, or have not the Convenience to carry away the goods that may be given you on that Account, then I will lodge the goods in such Hands as you shall appoint till you bring to our next meeting your old Men of the several Nations who may have a right to share in the division of those Goods, where they shall be ready to be delivered to them and you. This may be done at a Council Fire to be rekindled at Philadelphia for you and us, or here, as you shall chuse, when we expect and insist that you bring down all the Prisoners that still remain in your Country.

"And as you mention Grievances from the neighbouring Governments, I make no doubt, but on proper Application, you will have the utmost Justice done you; and if I can be of any Service to you in making the application, it will give me great pleasure. In testimony whereof I give you this

"Belt.

"Brother:

"You told us last Summer that formerly there were many Indian Chiefs who made Treaties, some in one place and some in another, from whence misunderstandings had often arose. It was so formerly with the English Governments, each made War or Peace with the Indians for it self; they were not united in these great Affairs as subjects of the same King ought to be, and so were much weaker; Our wise King has now ordered things better and put all Indian Affairs under one general direction. I shall send a full Account of all that has passed between this Government and the Indians on this present occasion to Sir William Johnson, to whom his Majesty has been pleased to commit the General Management of Indian Affairs, for his Approbation and Ratification; and as this Gentleman in Quality of being the King's general Agent in this part of America, has, in Conjunction with your Uncles the Six Nations and all the Allies, kindled a great Council Fire at his House on the Mohawks River, I must insist upon it That Teedyuscung and a Deputation of your Chief Men shall go to this Council Fire, and there communicate every thing to obtain Confirmation, and take advice as to your future conduct, that there may be a perfect Union both of Council and measures, as well on the part of all the Indians as others his Majesty's Subjects, without which the great work of Peace will never be brought to its just perfection."

A Belt.

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"The good People of this Province affected with the distresses which their Brethren the Indians must needs suffer in this severe

season for want of Cloaths and other necessaries, have furnished me with a quantity of Goods, to the value of Four Hundred Pounds to supply their wants; a large part of them is given by the People called Quakers, who are the Descendants of those who came over with William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their regard and affection for the Indians, and their earnest desire to promote this good work of Peace."

At a Conference held at Easton, November 16. 1757—

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters } Esquires

The same Commissioners — Officers
Gentlemen — Indians as before.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he was ready to hear him
Then Teedyuscung, taking a string of Wampum, spoke in these Words.

Brethren.

I desire you will hear me a few Words with Patience. You may remember I often desired you to endeavour to apprehend me aright, when I am speaking of matters of of importance.

Brethren. Hear me with Patience; I am going to use a Comparison, in order to represent to you the better what we ought to do.

When you chuse a Spot of Ground for Planting, you first prepare the Ground, then you put the Seed into the Earth; but if you dont take pains afterwards, you will not obtain fruit.—To Instance, in the Indian Corn, which is mine (meaning a Native plant of this Country) I, as is customary, put seven grains in one Hill, yet without further care, it will come to nothing tho' the Ground be good; tho' at the beginning I take prudent steps yet if I neglect it afterwards, tho' it may grow up to Stalks and Leaves, and there may be the appearance of Ears, there will be only Leaves and Cobs.—In like manner in the present Business, tho' we have begun well, yet we hereafter use not prudent means, we shall not have success answereable to our Expectations.—God that is above, hath furnished us, both with powers and abilities.—As for my own part, I must confess, to my shame, I have not made such Improvements of the powers given me as I ought; but as I look on you to be more highly favoured from above than I am, I would desire you, that we would join our endeavours to promote the good Work; and that the cause of our uneasiness, begun in the times of our Forefathers, may be removed; and if you look into your Hearts, and act according to the Abilities given you, you will know the Grounds of our Uneasiness in some measure from what I said before, in the Comparison of the Fire, tho' I was but a Boy, yet I would according to my Abilities bring a few Chips; so with regard to the Corn, I can do but little, you may a great deal; therefore let all of us, Men, Women, and Children, assist in pulling up the Weeds, that nothing may hinder the Corn from growing to Perfection. When this is done, tho' we may not live to enjoy the Fruit ourselves, yet we should remember, our Children may live and enjoy the Good fruit, and it is our Duty to act for their good.

A String.

Brother. I desire you will attend to these few Words, and I will, with all Diligence, endeavour to tell you the Truth; the great log you mentioned, when kindled, will make a great flame, but it will not kindle of it self, nor continue flaming, unless there be Air and Leaves, as well as Coals to make it kindle. I desire we may use our utmost endeavours to make it kindle, tho' what I have told you, may relate to matters disagreable to you, yet if we exert our selves and act according to the abilities given from above, the Event will be agreeable and pleasing to ourselves, and of service to our Children.

Brother.

Pennsylvania 1756.

Brother. Take paines therefore, and tho' you are a Governor, do not put off these Things from time to time as our forefathers did.

The Interpreter was desired to tell, in other words, what was the meaning of what was said in the two last Articles; and having requested leave of Teedyuscung, he said, he alluded to the beginning of the War; the Quarrels between the King of France and the King of England, and their People on both sides, and that their Young Men were deluded by the French; this was the first and principal cause, tho' other things helped to make the Blow fall quicker and heavier. A String.

Brother, I will now in a few words, according to my abilities, give you an Answer. You desired me to acquaint you what the Grounds of my uneasiness were, and complied, tho' it was not the main thing which I came about. But when you put me in mind, I was pleased, for before I thought it not proper to mention it in these difficult times; it was not the cause of the Stroke, tho' it was the foundation of our uneasiness. Now, Brother, in answer to your Question, What will satisfy us? It is not usual nor reasonable nor can I tell you what the Damage is, and adjust, as in a Ballance, the true value at that time and these times; formerly it might be lighter, but being delayed, it is now the heavier; the Interest is to be added. Besides there are many more concerned in this matter, not now present; and tho' many who have suffered are now in the Grave, yet their Descendants feel the weight, and the more now for the time they have waited.

Also, Brother, I require you will throw down the Fence that confines some of my Brethren and relations in the Jerseys, that they may, if they see cause, come and see their Relations. I do not want to compel any of them to come or stay against their will, if they are inclined to stay and live among the English, I am quite willing they should come back again; but I want they should come and see me, that thereby I may convince their Relations, and other Nations afar off, that I am now treating with that they are not Servants, but a free People.

I do not request all Men Women and Children should come; but some, or as many as may be sufficient to convince other Nations that they are not confined, but have liberty as well as we. In particular, one called Philip, he has a Wife and Relations among us; to my Grief I heard he was carried to Goal, and there confined with some others, and put to Death, but I understand the Account of his Death was false. I desire he may have liberty to come and see his Relations. I also request that you would apply to the Governor on the other side the River (viz. of the Jerseys) and to use your utmost endeavours with him that he will give them leave to come, and that they may come under your protection, be they more or less, in the Great Road opened to us by this Province.

But tho' you should not do this, yet I will use my utmost endeavours to bring your down your Prisoners, there are only two in my power. You may hear otherwise, but I declare I have no more than two in my power: There are more in the possession of others, and these with your Assistance, I may be able to bring down; and I will endeavour to gether and scoop in as many as I can, but I shall want your Helps to do it.

Brother, I have to request you, that you would give Liberty to all persons and friends to search into these matters; as we are all Children of the most high, we should endeavour to assist and make use of one another, and not only so, but from

what

what I have heared, I believe there is a future State besides this Flesh; now I endeavour to so act on both these Principles, and will according to what I have promised, if the great Spirit spare my life, come next Spring, with as great a force of Indians as I can get to your Satisfaction

A String.

Brother. By the String now delivered, and lying before you, I assure you I have spoken on all matters the best I could, according to my mean Capacity and Abilities. I shall depend on my Interpreter, who I believe is an Honest Man but I think it prudent, in order to prevent Misunderstandings, that I should be furnished with a Copy of what is done, as well in the Conferences held here last Summer as at this time; for tho' I am not able to read yet others may; it will be a great Satisfaction to have it in my power to shew it to others what has passed between this Government and me: What is committed to writting will not be lost, and will be of great use to all, and better regarded; and I would have the Names and Seals of all that have been concerned in Transacting this Business put to it: I do not desire a Copy now, but that it may be ready for me when I come again.— The Interpreter, Cumpshire, informed the Governor, that what Teedyuscung was going to say was not material, or of much Importance, as it related to himself; adding, tho' he might be considered as a simple Man, yet throughout all this Affair he had acted uprightly and honestly.

Brother. I will Speak in favour of the Interpreter; he acted as such in Governor Morris's time as well as yours; and I am pleased with his Conduct on both occasions.— If we should have any further Business to transact, I desire he may be employed.— You know he lives in another Province, and is on that account at some Expence; reward him well for his Services; and do it well for my sake, but I shall leave it to you.

Brother. I have something, tho' of no great Consequence, yet to mention, I am in low Circumstances, and have not things suitable; I wish I had— however, I have fifteen Deer Skins, which as I see you love to have your Hands covered, I present you to make Gloves of, or for any other use you shall think proper. Eighty five large ones were brought at first but from our Journey from Diahogo to Wioming some of the Indians with me were so discouraged by Alarms, that they returned home, and took with them all but the fifteen, which I desire your acceptance of.

The Governor returned him Thanks, and told him, he accepted of them as a mark of his Affection, without regard to the value of the Skins.— He then reminded Teedyuscung, that it was intended the Goods should have been delivered Yesterday, but as it grew late, and the Room in which they sat at Dinner was so small, it was agreed they should be brought here, and delivered, which was done, the Lists read, and the Indians left to divide the Goods.

Albany. 16. Novr 1756.

Sir.

I acquainted your Excellency & Captain Hamilton from New York of my Arrival there the 6th of last Month in the General Wall Packet which left Falmouth ye 26th August. and I then informed you of what had past in London after my former Letters, and of the Reasons for my coming over to New York first before proceeding to Carolina. I came up from thence to this place, where I received a Letter from Loudoun then at Fort Edward with the Army, that he should be glad to meet me as soon as the Campaign should be at an End, which was near at hand — Accordingly the French Army drawing off to Winter Quarters, ours did the same, and his Lordship arrived here ye 2d of this Month. Sir Wm Johnston, who went first to his own House for some Papers, came four days after. Then a Conference was held between us all together In consequence whereof some Points were referred by his Lordship to the Consideration of Sir William & myself to make a Report to him upon in Writing. This Meeting hath been to our Mutual (as well as to his Lordships) Satisfaction finding the most perfect Harmony in our Sentiments upon the Indian Affairs. Sir William after staying one Week left this Place again last Sunday, in order to hold a Conference at his own House with the Chiefs of all the six Nations, by appointment; some of whom are already got thither. Some things which I suggested as proper to be

known

thrown out to them on this Occasion with respect to the Southern Indians considering their present Disposition & the Situation of their affairs was thought by Sir William of Importance, as they would affect their Deliberations, and very probably produce good Effects for the General Service; for which Reason he was desirous & wished that I could be present myself. His Lordship was of the same Opinion; and as I am well informed, without any Distinction of Districts, I shall with his Approbation set out to morrow, to be present at the said Meeting. Which is all that I can at present say, and that I am ever

Sir

Your most humble
and Obedient Servant.
Edmd Atkin

Govr. Lyttelton

Letters from Mr.
Atkins Dec. 15th
1756.

season for want of Cloaths and other necessaries, have furnished me with a quantity of Goods, to the value of Four Hundred Pounds to supply their wants; a large part of them is given by the People called Quakers, who are the Descendants of those who came over with William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their regard and affection for the Indians, and their earnest desire to promote this good work of Peace."

At a Conference held at Easton, November 16th, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

The same Commissioners.

Officers.

Gentlemen.

Indians as before.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he was ready to hear him.

Then Teedyuscung, taking a string of Wampum, Spoke in these Words:

"Brother:

"I desire you will hear me a few Words with Patience. You may remember I often desired you to endeavour to apprehend me aright when I am speaking of matters of importance.

"Brother:

"Hear me with Patience; I am going to use a Comparison in order to represent to you the better what we ought to do.

"When you chuse a spot of Ground for Planting you first prepare the Ground, then you put the seed into the Earth, but if you don't take pains afterwards you will not obtain fruit. To Instance, in the Indian Corn, which is mine (meaning a Native plant of this Country), I, as is customary, put seven grains in one Hill, yet without further care it will come to nothing, tho' the Ground be good; tho' at the beginning I take prudent Steps, yet if I neglect it afterwards, tho' it may grow up to stalks and leaves, and there may be the appearance of Ears, there will be only Leaves and Cobs. In like manner in the present Business, tho' we have begun well, yet we hereafter use not prudent means we shall not have success answerable to our Expectations. God that is above hath furnished us both with powers and abilities. As for my own part, I must confess to my shame I have not made such Improvements of the

power given me as I ought, but as I look on you to be more highly favoured from above than I am I wou'd desire you that we would join our endeavours to promote the good Work, and that the cause of our uneasiness, begun in the times of our Forefathers, may be removed; and if you look into your Hearts, and act according to the Abilities given you, you will know the Grounds of our Uneasiness in some measure from what I said before in the Comparison of the Fire; tho' I was but a Boy, yet I wou'd according to my Abilities bring a few Chips; so with regard to the Corn; I can do but little; you may a great deal; therefore, let all of us, Men, Women, and Children, assist in pulling up the Weeds, that nothing may hinder the Corn from growing to Perfection. When this is done, tho' we may not live to enjoy the Fruit ourselves, yet we shou'd remember our Children may live and enjoy the Good fruit, and it is our Duty to act for their good."

A String.

"Brother:

"I desire you will attend to these few words, and I will, with all Diligence, endeavour to tell you the Truth; the great Log you mentioned when kindled will make a great flame, but it will not kindle of itself nor continue flaming unless their be Air and Leaves, as well as Coals, to make it kindle. I desire we may use our utmost endeavours to make it kindle, tho' what I have told you may relate to matters disagreable to you, yet if we exert ourselves and act according to the abilities given from above, the Event will be agreable and pleasing to ourselves and of service to our Children.

"Brother:

"I take pains, therefore, and tho' you are a Governor, do not put off these Things from time to time as our forefathers did."

The Interpreter was desired to tell, in other words, what was the meaning of what was said in the two last Articles; and having requested leave of Teedyuscung, he said: he alluded to the beginning of the War; the Quarrels between the King of France and the King of England, and their People on both sides, and that their Young men were deluded by the French; this was the first and principal cause of, tho' other things helped to make the Blow fall quicker and heavier.

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"Brother:

"I will now in a few words, according to my abilities, give you an answer. You desired me to acquaint you what the Grounds of my uneasiness were, and I complied, tho' it was not the main thing I came about. But when you put me in mind I was pleased, for before I thought it not proper to mention it in these difficult times; it was not the cause of the stroke, tho' it was the foundation of our uneasiness. Now, Brother, in answer to your Question, What will

satisfy us? It is not usual nor reasonable, nor can I tell you what the Damage is, and adjust, as in a Ballance, the true value at that time and these times; formerly it might be lighter, but being delayed it is now the heavier, the Interest is to be added. Besides there are many more concerned in this matter, not now present; and tho' many who have suffered are now in the Grave, yet their Descendants feel the weight, and the more now, for the time they have waited.

"Also, Brother, I require you will throw down the Fence that confines some of my Brethren and relations in the Jerseys, that they may, if they see cause, come and see their Relations. I do not want to compel any of them to come or stay against their will; if they are inclined to stay and live among the English, I am quite willing they shou'd come back again; but I want they shou'd come and see me, that thereby I may convince their Relations, and other Nations afar off that I am now treating with, that they are not servants but a free People.

"I do not request all Men, Women and Children shou'd come, but some, or as many as may be sufficient to convince other Nations that they are not confined, but have liberty as well as we. In particular one called Philip, he has a Wife and Relations among us, to my Grief I heard he was carried to Goal, and there confined with some others, and put to Death; but I understand the Account of his Death was false. I desire he may have liberty to come and see his Relations. I also request that you wou'd apply to the Governor on the other side of the River (viz., of the Jerseys), and to use your utmost endeavours with him, that he will give them leave to come, and that they may come under your protection, be they more or less, in the Great Road opened to us by this Province.

"But tho' you shou'd not do this, yet I will use my utmost endeavours to bring you down your Prisoners; there are only two in my power. You may hear otherwise, but I declare I have no more than two in my power. There are more in the Possession of others, and these, with your Assistance, I may be able to bring down; and I will endeavour to gether and scoop in as many as I can, but I shall want your Help to do it.

"Brother:

"I have to request you that you would give Liberty to all Persons and friends to search into these matters; as we are all Children of the most high, we shou'd endeavour to assist and make use of one another, and not only so, but from what I have heared, I believe there is a future State besides this Flesh. Now I endeavour to act on both these Principles, and will, according to what I have promised, if the great Spirit spare my life, come next Spring with as great a force of Indians as I can get to your Satisfaction."

A String.

"Brother:

"By this string now delivered, and lying before you, I assure you I have spoken on all matters the best I could, according to my mean capacity and Abilities. I shall depend on my Interpreter, who, I believe is an Honest Man; but I think it prudent, in order to prevent Misunderstandings, that I should be furnished with a copy of what has been done, as well in the Conferences held here last Summer as at this time; for tho' I am not able to read, yet others may; it will be a great Satisfaction to have it in my power to shew it to others what has passed between this Government and me. What is committed to writting will not easily be lost, and will be of great use to all, and better regarded; and I wou'd have the Names and Seals of all that have been concerned in Transacting this Business put to it. I do not desire a Copy now, but that it may be ready for me when I come again." The Interpreter, Pumpshire, informed the Governor that what Teedyuscung was going to say was not material or of much Importance, as it related to himself; adding tho' he might be considered as a simple man, yet throughout all this Affair he had acted uprightly and honestly.

"Brother:

"I will Speak in favour of the Interpreter; he acted as such in Governor Morris' time as well as yours; and I am pleased with his Conduct on both occasions. If we shou'd have any further Business to transact, I desire he may be employed. You know he lives in another Province, and is on that Account at some Expence; reward him well for his Services, and do it well for my sake; but I shall leave it to you.

"Brother:

"I have something, tho' of no great Consequence, yet to mention. I am in low Circumstances, and have not things suitable; I wish I had; however, I have fifteen Deer Skins, which, as I see you love to have your Hands covered, I present you to make Gloves of, or for any other use you shall think proper. Eighty fine large ones were brought at first, but on our Journey from Diahogo to Wioming some of the Indians with me were so discouraged by Alarms that they returned home and took with them all but fifteen, which I desire your acceptance of."

The Governor returned him Thanks, and told him he accepted of them as a mark of his affection, without regard to the value of the Skins. He then reminded Teedyuscung, that it was intended the goods shou'd have been delivered Yesterday, but as it grew late, and the Room in which they sat at Dinner was so small, it was agreed they shou'd be brought here and delivered, which was done, the Lists read, and the Indians left to divide the Goods.

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The Governor returned him Thanks, and told him, he accepted of them as a mark of his Affection, without regard to the value of the Skins.— He then reminded Teedyuscung, that it was intended the Goods should have been delivered Yesterday, but as it grew late, and the Room in which they sat at Dinner was so small, it was agreed they should be brought here, and delivered, which was done, the Lists read, and the Indians left to divide the Goods.

At a Council held at Easton, November 17th 1756

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters } Esquires.

The Commissioners advising the Governor to fix at this Meeting the Sum to be given in full Satisfaction of all Injuries done to the Indians, and to offer it to them now, Mr Weiser was sent for to consult with Teedyuscung, if this would be agreable; and Mr Weiser having done

Pennsylvania 1756.

done so, reported, that the King declared against it saying, he had no power to take any Sum, tho' the Governor should offer him never so much, the people to whom the Land belonged to being absent; but he would endeavour to bring as many of them down as he could find to the next meeting, when it might be further considered.

Several matters remaining to be mentioned to the Indians, The Governor sent for Teedyuscung, the four Six Nation Indians, the two Shawonese, and one or two Delawares, and in the presence of the Commissioners, and some other Gentleman, he spoke as follows.

Brother.

Only one thing of what was said Yesterday requires an Answer, which I am now going to give you.

By this String you desired me to make application to the Governor of Jersey, that the Fence might be broke down which confined the Indians, and that they or some of them might have liberty to go into the Indian Country and correspond with their Relations and Friends as formerly, and particularly to obtain this Liberty for one Philips.

The Province of New Jersey, you know, is a different Government from this; I will use my best endeavours with the Governor to grant your request, but I apprehend I shall meet with this Difficulty, that as you have some of their People Prisoners with you, before they grant your request, they will expect these shall be returned, which I think would be advisable for you to do; particularly you have with you a Boy, whose Name is Hunt, taken near Paulin's Kill, in that Province, whose Mother is now here, and requests he may be sent down among the first. A String.

Brother. I consider you as a Counsellor and Agent of this Province, and as such obliged to assist us all you can. By this String I confirm your appointment.

A String.

Brother. As our Prisoners may suffer for want of Cloaths and other necessarys in this severe Season we could wish to have them as soon as possible, and to that end propose to send with you two Messengers who may collect them together, and bring them down; and desire you will give your Assistance, which will be a further proof of your Sincerity.

A String.

NB. Two of the Six Nation Indians were employd in this Service.

Brother.

If any of our Indians shall incline to come into the Province, and live among their Brethren, the English, I do now assure you, that they shall be kindly received and supported, and live together in one place, the most convenient that can be got for the purpose.

On as there is now a strong Fort at Shamokin, built at the request of your Uncles the Six Nations, for the protection of the Friendly Indians, I propose to have a Store of Goods in it the Direction and Management of which will be given to an Honest Man, who shall not be suffered to impose upon the Indians; and I shall be glad all our Friendly Indians, who are scattered and Distressed in these Troublesome times, will come and live near it; there they will be protected from the French; there they will have a large uninhabitted Country to Hunt in; and there they may be furnished with Cloaths, and all other Necessaries of Life at the easiest Rates.

A String.

Brother

Brother,

You know that at the last Treaty the Road was opened for us to go to each other; I now give you this Belt to preserve the Communication free and clear of all obstructions, let there be nothing in it that can hurt the Feet, or cover the Body of either.

A Belt.

Brother. Since I set out, I have heard of the Death of several of our Indian Friends by the Small Pox at Philadelphia, and particularly Capt. Newcastle is Dead, who was very instrumental, and joined with you as agents, in carrying on this good Work of Peace. I wipe away your Tears; I take the Grief from your Hearts; I cover the Graves; eternal rest by with their Spirits.

A String of Wampum, eleven Black Stroudes, with some Handkerchiefs.

Brother,

Peace is now settled between us by the Assistance of the most high; but the Indians in the French Interest still commit Murders on our Frontiers, and our Soldiers are in pursuit of them. I desire you will order your Young Men not to straggle about, but keep in the said path to your Towns, so that they may not be mistaken by our Soldiers for French Indians.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor for this kind Speeches, and said, he was very glad that the Governor had thought of sending two Messengers with him for the Prisoners, and promised to Assist them.

After the Condolence made on Capt. Newcastle's Death, the King made made an Address as is usual to the other Indians on this Mornful occasion: They continued silent for some time, and then one of the oldest of them spoke an Exortation in the nature of a funeral Oration; after which Teedyuscung expressed to the Governor the great satisfaction given to him at his condoling the Death of Captain Newcastle, who, he said, was a good Man, and had promoted the good work of Peace with great care; his Death would put him in mind of his Duty, as it should all of us.

He then spoke in a warm and pathetick manner in favour of the Peace now settled, and implored the Assistance of the most high to bring it to perfection.

The Governor understanding that several of the Indians inclined to stay desired Teedyuscung to give him the Names of such as would live with their Brethren the English. — Teedyuscung, mistaking the Governor, as if he had said, they must stay, answered, smiling, he did not understand any Indians were to be forced to stay but left to their Liberty. If the Governor wanted any to stay, and desired it, he would stay himself, and his Wife and Family with him. The Governor set the matter right, and thanked him, and wished him well; took his leave of him, saying, they had met and parted Friends, and he hoped they would meet again as good Friends as now.

Teedyuscung shewed great pleasure in his Countenance, and took a kind leave of the Governor and all present.

Sir William Johnson 17th Nov.r 1750.

Sir William Johnson's first Speech at a Meeting (held on Tuesday last at Albany) with the Six Nations

Capt. Peter Wraxall Secr.y
Lieut. Claas Dey & Interp.r
Mr. Lewis, Capt. Morris & Collo.

Sir Wm Johnson
Mr. Croghan
Lieut. Claas Dey Interpreter
Capt. Wraxall Secretary
Capt. Lewis
Capt. Morris
Collo. Bradstreet

350.

[illegible]

[illegible] for Albany & Delaware

[illegible] Gentlemen I am [illegible] you
[illegible] at the same time requesting you
that Brig. Lord Sandys repair immediately
to [illegible] on his arrival. I would not have given
up the Lord Sandys with this Share, but they
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lord Sandys
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Brig [illegible]

[illegible] I am very much pleased to hear
that Col. Bouquet has left Albany & that
[illegible] the Shawanese [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Brethren

This unfriendly behaviour of yours has been too notorious to require any farther illustration, it both will doubtless reach the ears of the Great King of England your Father. His generals have been in with Europe astonishment and the Earl of Cadogan his present General & Commander in Chief is equally dissatisfied upon account of Activity. In my Opinion you have been to free & too easy with them which you have kept secret from me.

Secondly

When I lately summoned all your Warriors to come down without Delay, & meet me with the opinion the Earl of Cadogan & His Majesty's Troops in vain Invited many Days & were not least obliged

and

and Disobedience. The Great Man above the King
my Master hath made Heads over all his Ways
Lord of Goodness & is Dominions, with Tokens
more positive & Testimonies Brethren I
expect what you will do after you have heard
your Answer & that you don't mean to intend to
make Peace before Noon.

Sam.l Hazard Wells Brot
Interpr.

Sr. William told them that as soon as he had more
full Answer & Consideration than this may
possibly be done he would call them again, but
in the mean time that what he had already
said they might depend on & that they might
depend on the Interpreters should
alone be such as were to be.

The Council broke up

The 19th Nov.r A. M. The Deputation sent Three Indians to desire
Sr. William to speak to them of the 17. but might be
again repeated over to them as he does by the
Interpr. in the presence of Mr Croghan Deputy Super-
intendant.

Fort Johnson 19th Nov.r 1756.

The Six Nations Answer to Sir
William Johnson's Speech to the 17th Inst.

Present
Sr. Wm Johnson
with his Suite
Mr. Croghan
Capt. Butler
Dr. Easterwood
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Fonda

by Sejeant
Interpreters for the Southern Indian District
Capt. Peter Wraxall Secr.
Lieut. Claus Dep. Secr.
Mr. Stevens
Mr. Morton

Tonadagueiga

At a Council held at Easton, November 17th, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

The Commissioners advising the Governor to fix at this meeting the sum to be given in full satisfaction of all Injuries done to the Indians, and to offer it to them now, Mr. Weiser was sent to consult with Teedyuscung, if this wou'd be agreeable; and Mr. Weiser having done so, reported that the King declared against it, saying he had no power to take any sum, tho' the Governor should offer him never so much, the People to whom the Land belonged to, being absent; but he wou'd endeavour to bring as many of them down as he could find, to the next meeting, when it might be further considered.

Several matters remaining to be mentioned to the Indians, The Governor sent for Teedyuscung, the four Six Nation Indians, the two Shawonese, and one or two Delawares, and in the presence of the Commissioners, and some other Gentlemen, he spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"Only one thing of what was said Yesterday, requires an answer, which I am now going to give you.

"By this String you desired me to make application to the Governor of Jersey, that the Fence might be broke down which confined the Indians, and that they or some of them might have liberty to go into the Indian Country and correspond with their Relations and Friends as formerly, and particularly to obtain this Liberty for one Philip.

"The Province of New Jersey, you know, is a different Government from this; I will use my best endeavours with the Governor to grant your request, but I apprehend I shall meet with this Difficulty, that as you have some of their People Prisoners with you, before they grant your request, they will expect these shall be returned, which I think wou'd be adviseable for you to do; particularly you have with you a Boy, whose name is Hunt, taken near Paulin's Kiln, in that Province, whose Mother is now here, and requests he may be sent down among the first."

A String.

"Brother: I consider you as a Counsellor and Agent of this Province, and as such, obliged to assist us all you can. By this String I confirm your appointment."

A String.

"Brother:

"As our Prisoners may suffer for want of Cloaths and other necessaries in this severe Season, we cou'd wish to have them as soon as possible, and to that end propose to send with you two Messengers who may collect them together and bring them down; and I desire you will give your Assistance, which will be a further proof of your Sincerity."

A String.

N. B.—Two of the Six Nation Indians were employed in this Service.

"Brother:

"If any of our Indians shall incline to come into the Province and live among their Brethren the English, I do now assure you, that they shall be kindly received and supported, and live together in one Place, the most convenient that can be got for the purpose.

"Or as there is now a strong Fort at Shamokin, built at the request of your Unckles, the Six Nations, for the protection of the Friendly Indians, I propose to have a Store of Goods in it, the Direction and Management of which will be given to an Honest Man, who shall not be suffered to impose upon the Indians; and I shall be glad all our Friendly Indians, who are scattered and distressed in these Troublesome times, will come and live near it; there they will be protected from the French; there they will have a large uninhabited Country to Hunt in; and there they may be furnished with Cloaths and all other Necessaries of Life at the easiest Rates."

A String.

"Brother:

"You know that the last Treaty the Road was opened for us to go to each other; I now give you this Belt to preserve the Communication free and clear of all obstructions; let there be nothing in it that can hurt the Feet, or wound the Body of either."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"Since I set out, I have heard of the Death of several of our Indian Friends by the Small Pox, at Philadelphia, and particularly Capt Newcastle is Dead, who was very instrumental and joined with you as agent in carrying on this good Work of Peace. I wipe away your Tears; I take the Grief from your Harts; I cover the Graves; eternal rest by with their Spirits."

A String of Wampum, eleven Black Strouds, with some Handkerchiefs.

"Brother:

"Peace is now settled between us by the Assistance of the most high; but the Indians in the French Interest still commit murders

on the Frontiers, and our Soldiers are in pursuit of them. I desire you will order your Young Men not to straggle about, but keep in the said path to your Towns, so that they may not be mistaken by our Soldiers for French Indians."

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor for his kind Speeches, and said he was very glad the Governor had thought of sending two Messengers with him for the Prisoners, and promised to Assist them.

After the Condolance made on Captain Newcastle's Death, the King made an Address, as is usual, to the other Indians on this Mornful occasion; they continued silent for some time, and then one of the oldest of them spoke an Exortation, in the nature of a funeral Oration, after which Teedyuscung expressed to the Governor the great satisfaction given to him at his condoling the Death of Captain Newcastle, who, he said, was a good Man, and had promoted the good work of Peace with great Care; his Death wou'd put him in mind of his Duty, as it shou'd all of us.

He then spoke in a warm and pathetick manner in favour of the Peace now settled, and implored the Assistance of the most high to bring it to perfection.

The Governor understanding that several of the Indians inclined to stay, desired Teedyuscung to give him the Names of such as wou'd live with their Brethren the English. Teedyuscung mistaking the Governor, as if he had said they must stay, answered, smiling, he did not understand any Indians were to be forced to stay, but left to their Liberty; If the Governor wanted any to stay and desired it, he wou'd stay himself, and his Wife and Family with him. The Governor set the matter right, thanked him and wished him well, took his leave of him, saying, they had met and parted Friends, and he hoped they wou'd meet again as good Friends as now.

Teedyuscung shewed great pleasure in his countenance, and took a kind leave of the Governor and all present.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, 24th November, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor on Munday

night to inform him that the House was met agreable to their Adjournment and ready to proceed to Business.

The Governor having at the Instance of the Assembly, prepared an Estimate of the Current Expenses of the Year, the same was read and agreed to.

Sir Charles Hardie's Letter of the 25 October last was again read, and proposed to be laid before the House with a proper Message; but the Members still differing in Sentiments whether it wou'd be of any use, nothing was done further than the Governor's desiring the Attorney General to consider what was in his power by Law in time of War respecting prohibitions of the Press, and the punishment of Persons who in time of War published Intelligence. Sir Charles' Letter was ordered to be entered.

"FORT GEORGE, New York, 25 October, 1756.

"Sir:

"I have for some time observed the News Papers printed in the several Provinces are not only filled with Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, but also those of his Majesty's and Provincial Forces. It is an old maxim, and very properly so, of the most able and experienced Generals, to cover his Motions from the Enemy by Feints & Counter Marches, and in all things, if possible, keep his Intentions Secret from them. This can never be done while the Printers take the liberty of Communicating to the Publick by means of their Papers every March the Forces take, when Convoys of Provisions are going and to go to the Army, and what Intelligence is to be obtained, &ca. Surely they may be said to be the Publick Intelligences to the Enemy, and that they have Spys that will make all Advantages of this Evil, for so I must call it, I cannot doubt, nor can I conceive it to be adviseable or prudent to inform the Enemy in this publick manner that we are acquainted with their Strength, Situation, &ca. It must certainly put them upon their Guard on all occasions, any distresses or difficulties they may be under, when known, and so published, may defeat any attempts upon them. In short, as many bad Consequences must attend the publick Service if this Practice is not restrained, I shall hope you will concur with me in taking it into your Consideration, and use such means as you Judge best to stop it for the future. If it is not general, it will be to little purpose for one Colony to do it. I am endeavouring to prevent it here, and tho' I am aware how clamerous the World is in being denied the Liberty of the Press, that shall no discourage me, as I am certain such a Licentiousness is Incompatible with the Publick Service.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

"CHA^{S} HARDY."